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Wednesday

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23 Vaisakha, 1937 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Reference to the victims of earthquake in Nepal and India (page 1)

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 1-3)

Messages from Lok Sabha —

Motion in respect of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency
in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment)
Second Bill, 2015 referring the Bill to the Joint Committee — *Reported*
(pages 3-5)

The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, 2015 — *Laid on the Table*
(page 354)

Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water
Resources — *Laid on the Table* (page 5)

Corrigendum to the Report of the Public Accounts Committee — *Laid on the*
Table (page 5)

Statements by Ministers — *Laid on the Table*

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eighty-first
Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Finance (page 5)

[P.T.O.]

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Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Forty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (page 6)

Correcting Answers to Questions (page 300)

Re. Suicide attempt by four girl trainees inmates of Sports Authority of India (pages 383-390)

Ruling by the Chair —

Point of Order raised on 7th May, 2015 about enlarging the scope of examination of issues and revisiting the 61st Report of the Committee on Privileges (pages 6-7)

Re. Demand for a Statement regarding attempt to commit suicide by four Girl trainees of Sports Authority of India (pages 7-11)

Government Bills —

The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2014 – *Passed* (pages 12-25, 300-301, 302-313 and 449-458)

The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Bill, 2015 — *Returned* (pages 327-354 and 355-383)

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 25-51)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 51-60)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 60-300)

Motion for Reference of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Second Amendment) Bill, 2015 to a Joint Committee — *Adopted* (pages 301-302)

Re. An issue raised about Certification of a Bill as a Money Bill by the Speaker of Lok Sabha (pages 313-327)

Special Mentions — *Laid on the Table*

Demand for more allocation of Urea to Telangana in Kharif season (page 391)

Demand to take steps for rehabilitation of nurses evacuated from Yemen, Libya and other Gulf countries (page 392)

Concern over inactivity of the AICTE in ensuring quality of technical education (page 392)

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, 13th May, 2015/23rd Vaisakha, 1937 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

REFERENCE TO VICTIMS OF EARTHQUAKE IN NEPAL AND INDIA

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Members, as you are aware, more than 60 persons reportedly lost their lives and more than 1,000 others were injured, when a massive earthquake of the magnitude of 7.3 on the Richter scale with epicenter about 70 kilometres away from Kathmandu struck Nepal, on the 12th of May, 2015, for the second time in a short span of less than a month causing devastation and destruction to the people.

The earthquake and the aftershocks also jolted Northern and Eastern parts of India, in which more than 16 persons reportedly lost their lives and more than 38 were injured in the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal besides damaging houses and property in these States.

I am sure the whole House will join me in expressing our deep condolences and sympathy on the losses suffered by the friendly people of Nepal and pray for the speedy recovery of the injured. The people of India stand in solidarity with the Government and people of Nepal in their hour of grief.

I am sure that the entire House will also join me in expressing our deep sorrow and sympathy to the bereaved families in India, who lost their near and dear ones and pray for the speedy recovery of the injured.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of those who lost their lives in this earthquake.

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute.)

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification of the Ministry of Labour and Employment

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, on behalf of Shri Bandaru Dattatreya, I lay on the Table, under Section 30A of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948,

a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. G.S.R. 182 (E), dated the 12th March, 2015, publishing the Minimum Wages (Central) (Amendment) Rules, 2015. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2670/16/15]

Report and Accounts (2013-14) of CZA, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers :—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Zoo Authority (CZA), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2656/16/15]

I. Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20

II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of DMIC PITF, New Delhi and related papers

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers :—

- I. (i) Foreign Trade Policy, 2015–20 (for the period from 1st April, 2015 to 31st March, 2020).
- (ii) Handbook of Procedures of Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2015–20, (for the period from 1st April, 2015 to 31st March, 2020). [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2671/16/15]
- II. (i) Annual Report and Accounts of the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project Implementation Trust Fund (DMIC PITF), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (ii) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (iii) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2614/16/15]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

II. Report (2013-14) of NIDM, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): Sir, I lay on the Table :—

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 188 (E), dated the 13th March, 2015, publishing

the Central Reserve Police Force Group 'B' and 'C' (Radio Operator, Crypto, Technical, Radio Fitter, Draughtsman) (Non-Gazetted) Male or Female Ranks (Signals) Recruitment (Amendments) Rules, 2015, under sub-section (3) of Section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2675/16/15]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 319 (E), dated the 24th April, 2015, publishing the Central Industrial Security Force, Security Wing, Sub-Inspector (Executive) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2015, under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2625/16/15]

- II. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 70 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005:—
 - (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), New Delhi for the year 2013-14.
 - (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (ii) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2674/16/15]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

Motion in respect of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015 referring the Bill to the Joint Committee

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

1. I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 12th May, 2015, adopted the enclosed motion in regard to the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015.

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the members of Rajya Sabha appointed to the Joint Committee, may be communicated to this House.

Motion

‘That the Bill further to amend the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House, namely:—

1. Shri Anandrao Adsul
2. Shri S. S. Ahluwalia
3. Shri Kalyan Banerjee
4. Shri R. K. Bharathimohan
5. Shri P. P. Chaudhary
6. Km. Shobha Karandlaje
7. Shri B. Vinod Kumar
8. Shri Murali Mohan Maganti
9. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
10. Shri Chirag Paswan
11. Shri Nityanand Rai
12. Shri Ravindra Rai
13. Shrimati Krishna Raj
14. Shri Udit Raj
15. Shri Mohammad Salim
16. Shri Rajeev Shankarrao Satav
17. Shri Ganesh Singh
18. Shri Anurag Thakur
19. Prof. K. V. Thomas
20. Dr. V. P. Velagapalli

and 10 Members from the Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the first week of the next Session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the name of ten members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.’

The above motion was adopted by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 12th May, 2015.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES

PROF. MRINAL MIRI (Nominated): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources (2014-15) on "Issues concerning flood management, compensation and status of ownership of submerged and eroded land in the country including compensation to farmers for loss of their crops destroyed by floods and right to disposal of the sand left in the fields of the farmers" pertaining to the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.

CORRIGENDUM TO THE REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Corrigendum to the Eighth Report of the Public Accounts Committee (2014-15) on the subject 'Water Pollution in India' withdrawing the Corrigendum laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on the 29th April, 2015.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eighty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I make a statement regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eighty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance on the action taken by the Government on the Sixth Report of the Committee on "Inflation and Price Rise" pertaining to the Ministry of Finance.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the
Forty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment**

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): Sir, I make a statement regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Forty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on the subject “Working of Ashram Schools in Tribal Areas” pertaining to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

RULING BY THE CHAIR

**Point of Order raised on 7th May, 2015 about enlarging the
scope of examination of issues and revisiting the
61st Report of Committee on Privileges**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, you may recall that on 7th May, 2015, Shri Naresh Agrawal had raised a point of order with regard to certain recommendations of the Committee on Privileges, as contained in its 61st Report. The said Report dealt with the case of alleged breach of privilege arising out of accessing the call details records of the then Leader of Opposition, Shri Arun Jaitley, by Delhi Police and some individuals. Dissenting with the recommendations of the Committee, Shri Agrawal had requested that the Committee on Privileges should re-examine the issue. Many other Members joined him and decided that the matter be re-committed to the Committee on Privileges. Speaking on the subject, Shri Anand Sharma had desired that while re-examining the issue, the Committee should enlarge the scope of the examination by including the matter of telephone tapping of sitting Members of Parliament. Some other Members also supported him. I had then observed that there was no problem in revisiting the Committee Report for which there was unanimity in the House.

As for the issue of enlarging the scope of the Committee’s examination, I had said that I would come back to the House after examining the matter. I have gone through the rules relating to the question of privileges, as contained in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha. As per rule 195, the mandate of the Committee is to examine every question referred to it and determine, with reference to the facts of each case, whether a breach of privilege is involved and, if so, the nature of the breach, the circumstances leading to it, and make such recommendation as it may deem fit. It is, thus, clear that the Committee does not take any matter *suo motu* and examines only those matters, which are referred to it

either by the House, under rule 191, or by the Chairman, under rule 203. In view of the position, as explained by me, if Shri Anand Sharma or any other Member of the House wants that the issue of telephone-tapping of the sitting Members be also examined by the Committee on Privileges, he should either give a notice, and after seeking the leave of the House, move the motion for a decision of the House, or, alternatively, he can give notice to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha.

As regards the issue of revisiting the 61st Report of the Committee on Privileges, it stands re-committed to the Committee on Privileges for review since there was unanimity in the House on this matter when it was raised in the House on 7 May, 2015.

**RE. DEMAND FOR A STATEMENT REGARDING ATTEMPT TO
COMMIT SUICIDE BY FOUR GIRL TRAINEES OF
SPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, as per the agreement yesterday, I am taking up The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2014.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have a decision. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, this has nothing to do with your decision. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, it is a point of order... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have to pass this Bill today. There is only one hour for this Bill.(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, if you remember, आपने यह ऑर्डर दिया था कि केरल में जिन चार लड़कियों ने, sports girls ने, suicide commit किया था, प्रयास किया था, one of them lost her life. तीन की हालत critical थी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. I got your point. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, let me complete.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I got the subject. I have understood. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, let me finish. मैं आप से सिर्फ इतना कह रहा हूँ कि आपने यह नहीं कहा था कि सिर्फ statement ही आएगी, बल्कि आपने यह कहा था कि जो serious action लिया जाएगा, उससे inform कराया जाएगा। मेरा सवाल यह था और मेरे सवाल पर आपका directive था। मुझे कल तक original list में तो नहीं मिला, लेकिन हो सकता है revised ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I will come back to that.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर, एक चीज और देख लें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri A. K. Antony.*(Interruptions)*... Yes. I heard you, Mr. Tiwari. That is enough.*(Interruptions)*... I heard you. That is enough.*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. K. ANTONY (Kerala): Sir, the matter is very serious. The entire House also joined in this issue. Minister has said that he would make a statement. But today is the last day.*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay.*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, today is the last day. The Minister.....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. K. ANTONY: What action has been taken? Today is the last day.*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is already there in the List of Business.*(Interruptions)*... It is already there.*(Interruptions)*... It is already there.*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, I will convey to the Sports Minister and will ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am seeing in the List of Business that Shri Sarbananda Sonowal has to make a statement regarding attempt to commit suicide by four girl trainees of Sports Authority of India.*(Interruptions)*... It is listed in today's List of Business.*(Interruptions)*... There will be a statement. After the statement, if necessary, I will allow you.*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you.*(Interruptions)*... It is over.*(Interruptions)*... It is over.*(Interruptions)*... No more discussion on this.

...(Interruptions)... Mr. Tiwari, I have responded to you. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I have responded to you. That is enough. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Balagopal, there is no reason to raise it now. ...(Interruptions)... The hon. Minister will be making a statement. After the statement, if needed, I will allow you too to seek clarification.

Now, Companies' (Amendment) Bill, 2014. ...(Interruptions)... What do you want?

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, कृपया मुझे आधा मिनट समय दीजिए। सर, हिन्दुस्तान से 1,36,000 हाजी हज के लिए जाते हैं। ऐसा पहले कभी नहीं हुआ, उनसे 8,333 रुपए वसूल किए गए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give a notice. ...(Interruptions)... You give a notice. ...(Interruptions)... You have not given a notice. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You have not given a notice. ...(Interruptions)... You can give a Special Mention notice. ...(Interruptions)... You can give a Special Mention notice. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट इश्यू है। ...(व्यवधान)...

---(مداخلت)--- جناب محمد علی خان : سر، یہ بہت امپورٹینٹ ایشو ہے

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him give a Special Mention Notice for that.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान : सर, यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट इश्यू है। ...(व्यवधान)...

---(مداخلت)--- جناب محمد علی خان : سر، یہ بہت امپورٹینٹ ایشو ہے

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, even if he has not given a notice, yet it is a very important matter. We would like to discuss it with the Government and would request the hon. Minister that the Government should take this matter very seriously and satisfy the hon. Members who are rightly agitated over this issue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, please start the debate. ...(Interruptions)... Call the first speaker. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. ...(Interruptions)... No, please. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Let me take up the discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, there is a sexual harassment case in the Parliament House and no action has been taken. ...(Interruptions)... No, please. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... No; no.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, a woman is being sexually harassed in the Parliament House. She has been running all round for justice for six months. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can give a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, where is the time to give notice? Today is the last day of the Session. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can give a Special Mention Notice. It will be allowed for today. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can give a Special Mention Notice. There is no time. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can give a Special Mention notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: It is the House which had passed the law. And, it needs to be taken seriously. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati kanimozhi, today is the last day of the Session. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, being the last day of the Session, I am suggesting you to give a Special Mention Notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. I am not permitting you. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Without my permission, you cannot do this. Go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I am not permitting you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not permitting you. You cannot do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not permitting you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot do that. No; no. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. I am not permitting. ...*(Interruptions)*... Seemaji, it can be done only with my permission. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I have myself seen this news item in the newspaper today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, I too have sympathy for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... But I cannot allow Seemaji or anybody because without the permission of the Chair you cannot place any piece of paper on the Table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... But I am saying that...*(Interruptions)*... I am coming there. ...*(Interruptions)*... But I am saying that as a special case I can allow. But let her first give a Special Mention notice. I will allow her before the House adjourns today. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the same case for Shrimati Kanimozhi also. ...*(Interruptions)*... They can give a notice for Special Mention. As a special case, I will allow them. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no, Yechuryji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I am just thanking you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am thanking you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am thanking you because you will allow this matter before the House rises today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is already there. *...(Interruptions)...* It is already there. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: My only point is, let this be registered. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Rahman Khan. *...(Interruptions)...* I am taking up the Bill. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I understand. *...(Interruptions)...* My suggestion is *...(Interruptions)...* I can understand. *...(Interruptions)...* My suggestion is *...(Interruptions)...* Balagopalji, please. *...(Interruptions)...* I can understand the concern of the hon. Members. Sir, what I suggest is that giving a notice of Special Mention can be thought of. I understood their sentiment. I myself as Parliamentary Affairs Minister will take note of that because it just has been published by newspapers, and ask the Secretariat to see that the issues raised are addressed at the earliest.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Very good. *...(Interruptions)...* That's very good. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we thank the Minister for saying that. Thank you, Sir. But what I am saying is, since you have already said that you will allow this to be discussed today, *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Before the House adjourns, you will allow this to be raised.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, let her give notice in half-an-hour to the Secretary-General. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Bill, Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The notice should be given to Secretary-General within half-an-hour as a special case. It should not be quoted as a precedent. As a special case I will allow both, as you have specially said, consideration for the hon. woman Members. Now, please. *...(Interruptions)...* We have already started the discussion, Minister has already moved and spoken. Therefore, Shri Rahman Khan to speak.

GOVERNMENT BILL**The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2014 – Contd.**

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Thank you very much Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2014. Sir, this House and the other House passed the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2013 after an exercise of more than a decade. The Companies Act, 1956 was replaced by the Companies Act, 2013 after a prolonged discussion, deliberations with the industry, chambers and all the stakeholders. After several recommendations by the Standing Committee – it went twice to the Standing Committee – only in 2013, the 1956 Act was replaced by Companies Act, 2013.

Now, the Act was notified only partially in 2013, and from 1st April, 2014 the Act was implemented. Within a period of six months, the Government has come out with several amendments to the Act and there are nearly fourteen Sections, which have been amended. I do not see any reason for amendment of some of the provisions like removing the threshold limit for minimum capital requirement for private companies and public companies. The Act of 2013 says that the private companies should have a minimum capital of one lakh and the public companies should have a minimum capital of five lakh. This was a provision introduced to curb the shell companies and to put restrictions while incorporating the companies. This has been removed and then there is no capital requirement envisaged in the present amendment for incorporating a company.

Then, the next amendment is not making the common seal mandatory. The common seal is a seal which authenticates all documents of a company and that is a seal which is required to be authenticated. And that has been made optional now. I do not see any reason for this change.

Then, I welcome that Section 76A has been added to protect the depositors and to make the offence a cognizable offence under Section 447. We have to protect the depositors. Of course, the original section, which is section 76, has the provision to protect them but now more transparency has been brought in. I welcome it.

As far as section 188 is concerned, where an agreement to be filed, in certain cases ‘special resolution’ was necessary which was very important. That has been removed. Now some of the provisions can be passed with an ordinary resolution. I feel that this amendment was not necessary. The earlier provision of the Act would have given more transparency and the shareholders would have the opportunity to debate through a special resolution.

* Further discussion continued from 12.5.2015.

Sir, an important amendment has been brought into section 143 of the Companies Act. The present Act, before amendment, has made it mandatory for the auditors to report all frauds to the Central Government. Through this amendment, a threshold limit has been laid. Now, fraud up to a certain threshold limit only will be informed by the auditors to the Central Government and frauds below the threshold limit will be reported to the company by the auditors and to the audit committee.

Sir, I welcome the proposed amendment, but with a rider, because reporting of frauds, irrespective of the amount involved, to the Central Government would not serve any meaningful purpose. However, some aspects need to be looked into.

One, reporting of frauds where key management personnel are involved is, by very nature, a serious thing and therefore should be reported to the Central Government irrespective of the amount involved.

Two, the objective behind the provision could not be achieved unless an effective mechanism is evolved at the Central Government level to deal with the information on fraud received from the auditors of various companies. What is happening now and even earlier is this. As far as audit reports and CAG comments are concerned, the Central Government or the concerned Ministry has to go through it and file their comments and lay them before both the Houses. But I can say this from my experience that the Central Government is not looking into the various comments of the CAG and the auditors. By bringing this reporting provision, you should strengthen the mechanism to go through fraud and take action within the Central Government.

The proposed amendment should also require to disclose details of frauds reported to the Government that are more serious in the Board's Report. The Board Report should also contain whatever the auditor reported.

Sir, the entire responsibility of detecting fraud has been given to the auditors. Auditing of a company is not a fraud-detecting job. Now, in this Bill, the entire responsibility of detecting the fraud or the major responsibility of detecting the fraud has been put on the auditors. The company management should also have this responsibility and they must improve their internal control system. The Institute of Chartered Accountants has already issued auditing standards and the fraud reporting methodology is incorporated in those auditing standards. Fraud reporting methodology in the auditing standards set by the Institute should be the same as the standards set by the Central Government for reporting the fraud because statutory auditors are only auditing the accounts to give a true and fair view of the accounts to the shareholders. So, in the course of reporting the true and fair accounts, they have to go through all the accounts and if they come across a fraud, they will have to report it. But, here, it appears that the entire responsibility of detecting the fraud has been

[Shri K. Rahman Khan]

left with the auditors which responsibility must also be entrusted to the management or its various officers like the Managing Director, the Chief Financial Adviser, etc.

Sir, the next amendment, which is important, is diluting the provision relating to loan to Directors, that is, wholly owned subsidiaries and the Directors have been exempted. I do not know why that has to be done. It is related to loans to directors, that is, an amendment to Section 185. Then, there is proposed amendment to Section 188. Provision for special resolution under Section 188 should also be seen in similar context. Sir, SEBI continues to provide for the requirement of special resolution for material related party transactions. The requirement of special resolution in the situations envisaged under Section 188 would have made companies more transparent and encourage shareholders democracy in the governance of the corporates. It may still be appropriate to modify the clause to require the special resolution in case where related party transactions involve an amount above a certain threshold limit. In order to encourage transparency, explanatory statement as required to be given under Rules to the shareholders should also state the criteria or the basis for the management for considering a particular related party transaction in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length. The SEBI requirements and provisions under Companies' Law also differ on definition of 'related party transaction'. While SEBI has aligned recently the criteria for material related party transaction, there are a number of differences on the corporate governance requirements as well. The Government should evolve a mechanism so that SEBI and the Companies' Law requirements converge in regard to listed companies and companies with significant public interest. This would greatly help in easing business in India as well.

Sir, the other amendments are consequential. I welcome some of the amendments and I request the Government to look into the provisions of Section 143 and the special resolution. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have a real problem. We have decided yesterday that we will pass this Bill before 12 o'clock. I have nearly 12 names. Every Member is requested to confine himself to two minutes, or, maximum three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... You want to pass the Bill before 12 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : थर्टी फोर मिनट्स कांग्रेस के लिए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He took only ten minutes. कांग्रेस के लिए 34 मिनट हैं, 10 मिनट लिए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA (Jharkhand): If you are going to give two

minutes to each Member, then, what is the necessity to discuss it? You can pass it just like that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, what is the solution? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अरुण जी, इससे तो अच्छा है कि सेलेक्ट कमिटी का प्रस्ताव ले आइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वह ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा और यह 12 बजे से पहले खत्म हो जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Not more than three minutes. Mr. V.P. Singh Badnore, are you speaking? Three minutes timeframe is applicable to you.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, whenever I get up to speak, you always put restrictions on me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I want you to be more here than there. Take three minutes.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: I will take ten minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Three minutes to each Member is applicable to everybody.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Not to the main speaker from the ruling party.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This Bill has to be passed before 12 o'clock.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: If you have given 12 minutes to the previous speaker, at least, give me 10 minutes.

Sir, I rise to support the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2014. Before I go to the nitty-gritties, let me go to the history of the Companies Act. It was only in 1913 in the British Raj, the first Company Act ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: आप अपनी बात बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर: मैं उस पर आ जाऊँगा, आप तो चुप रहिए, प्लीज़। ...*(व्यवधान)*... It was in independent India that in 1956 we came out with the Company Act; and that was prevalent for 60 years. I do commend Mr. Sachin Pilot who took the initiative, and I remember, he went to the LOP and said, "Sir, if there is anything that you want to make a change, do it. But I want to get this Bill through." There were recommendations from the Standing Committee. It has examined the Bill in detail. There were 193 recommendations. Out of those, majority of them were accepted by the Government.

Let me come to the points that have been raised by Rahman Khanji. He is not in agreement with most of the amendments. I know that this Bill had a chequered

[श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर]

history. In 2008 it came to this House and then went to the other House. It took five years, from 2008-2013. Sir, I must say that things have changed from 1956. We are in a different age. I remember because people were telling me, you are a C.A., that to form a company in those days it used to take one year, not less than, at least, 8-9 months. Today, if your documents are correct, and you want to put it across, in two days you can set up a company. प्रेम जी, आप बोलेंगे और कमेंट करेंगे, तो ऐसे नहीं चलेगा, प्लीज। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I think, this is not correct. आप मत बोलिए तो अच्छा रहेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

Sir, our hon. Prime Minister has come out with a concept "Make in India", and if you want to make it in India, we want new companies to come in; we want new companies in two days to be set up. Now, everything is digital. We are in the age of digital. We are in the age of MNCs. We are in the age of mergers. When a company comes into formation, multifarious activities go on. It is not just manufacturing. It can be of so many kinds. Even the service industry is also taken into account. It has to be a company and, then only, service activities can go on.

Sir, there were 470 Clauses in the 2013 Act, and 300 pages. But the subordinate legislation took one year. And it complicated the matters. The subordinate legislation and rules and regulations should not have taken that long. There are 1,000 pages in it. Shri Rahman Khan is a Chartered Accountant and he knows. There are so many things ...*(Time-bell rings)*... that come into it. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, I will come to the nitty-gritty.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, I have to counter what he has said.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you need not counter that. The Minister will do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have to pass the Bill. This is your responsibility also.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: This is not done, Sir. I also sit there, but I don't do this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You come, sit here and manage it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will put him in the Chair.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, he mentioned about the fraud. Now, regarding the fraud, do you know what happened in the Satyam case? There were Chartered Accountants. But they did not report it, and that is why the Satyam case happened. So, somebody has to be punished for these big scams. Why did the auditors do it? If it is a petty fraud, then, don't report it. So, this is what this Bill is wanting to do, what is called *de minimis*.

Sir, let me also mention what he had talked about, the common seal. Suppose you are doing business in Kolkata, Mumbai and Delhi at the same time, you can't have the same common seal; and you are travelling all the way to Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai. Nowhere else in the world do you have a common seal. You have to get rid of this. *...(Time-bell rings)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: V.P. Singhji, you are from the Treasury Benches. The Bill has to be passed today, before 12.00.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, I come to the requirement of the paid-up capital of one lakh rupees. When we start a company, why should we start it with one lakh rupees? A start-up company can start with ₹ 20,000 or ₹ 25,000. And then, you get the money and you go up. Why should there be a minimum threshold of one lakh rupees? *...(Time-bell rings)...* *...(Interruptions)...* I never disturbed you when you were talking. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: V.P. Singhji, please conclude.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, one last point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. If everybody talks like this, the Bill cannot be passed today. That is what I am saying.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, talking about declaring dividends, now, if it is... *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, ये भी जब चेयर पर बैठते हैं तो ऐसे ही डिस्टर्ब करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will ask him to come to the Chair.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, talking about declaring dividend, if a company has had a failure, and if it has been in losses for five years, and, then, if, in the sixth year, it makes profit, you can't ask them to give dividend. What about the losses incurred in the last five years? So, what happens about that?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your Minister will take care of all that. Don't worry. Now, you sit down.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Then, why have all of us to speak here? *...(Interruptions)...* Anyway, thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Vivek Gupta. You have only two minutes.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill. Our Chief Minister, Ms. Mamata Bandyopadhyay, who is a champion of the MSME sector, has inspired me to stand here and speak on these amendments which appear to be technical in nature. But, in fact, I feel it is a half-hearted attempt.

Sir, I have a few suggestions to make. These amendments may be good, and these must have been debated. But, through you, I want to raise some practical points which the hon. Finance Minister can consider because I feel a second round of amendments will be necessary and he would be very shortly bringing them before the House. Sir, a number of partners per audit is allowed. On the basis of a simple mathematical calculation of the number of companies that are there in India and the number of auditors that are available to audit them, the figure does not come down to 20 that is prescribed in this Bill. On the one hand, we talk about promoting entrepreneurship but, on the other, we have weakened all avenues for an entrepreneur to raise funds, from friends, families or related parties, under section 185. Sir, for filing, the fee has been increased tremendously and for every small document, it has been increased to ₹ 500/-. Sir, this will affect the poor entrepreneurs who want to start their businesses. Sir, another anomaly that this Act fails to address is the difference of depreciation that has been computed under the Income Tax Act and the Companies Act. Sir, 40 per cent of the Act is yet to be enforced. We do not know as to what is the fate of the 40 per cent of the Act. The most frequent word used throughout the Act is 'as may be prescribed' throwing it open for wide interpretation and litigation. Sir, entrepreneurs and businessmen come together to do business by floating companies because they are all threatened with imprisonment. Again this has also not been addressed properly. The major deterrents should be addressed only in most serious cases and, that too, when it is proven beyond reasonable doubt. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for keeping the time. It is excellent, you took only one minute. श्री नरेश अग्रवाल। नरेश जी आपकी पार्टी का समय 4 मिनट है, आप 3-4 मिनट में अपनी बात कह दें।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी इतनी हड़बड़ी में क्यों हैं? आपकी सरकार 5 साल के लिए आई है, कांग्रेस ने जो गलतियाँ कीं, आप उन गलतियों को इतनी जल्दी क्यों स्वीकार कर रहे हैं? मुझे याद है सचिन पायलट जब 2013 में मंत्री थे, वे इस बिल को लाए थे और हम सभी ने बहुत oppose किया था। मेरा मानना था कि अगर आप कंपनीज बिल में इस तरह के provisions कर देंगे, तो देश में लोग व्यापार करना बंद कर देंगे, लेकिन उस समय कांग्रेस के अंदर एक फैशन चला था कि सरकार सत्ता में कैसे वापस आए। उसके लिए वे Land Acquisition bill, Lokpal bill, Company Law Amendment bill लाए और Whistleblower bill लाने की भी बात थी। इस तरह के तमाम बिल्स लाए, लेकिन जनता ने इन्हें माफ नहीं किया।

आप अमेंडमेंट बिल लाए हैं, हम उसे स्वीकार करते हैं, लेकिन क्या केवल इतने अमेंडमेंट्स से कंपनी बिल ठीक हो जाएगा? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसे अमेंड क्यों किया गया जब कंपनी मिनिस्ट्री के पास उनकी विजिलेंस है, उनके पास पूरा सेट-अप है और वे देख सकते हैं कि कौन सी कंपनी fraud कर रही है, फिर इतने provisions लाने की जरूरत क्या थी?

श्रीमन्, अगर हम प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कंपनी को पब्लिक कंपनी में ट्रांसफर करना चाहें, जैसा कि आपने धारा 14(बी) में दिया है, तो हमें किसी की इजाजत नहीं लेनी पड़ेगी, लेकिन अगर हम पब्लिक कंपनी को प्राइवेट कंपनी में कनवर्ट करना चाहें, तो Tribunal या बोर्ड से permission लेनी पड़ेगी। ऐसा क्यों किया, आखिर दूसरे पर यह binding क्यों कर दी गयी? अगर करना था तो किसी पर भी करते, चाहे पब्लिक कंपनी को प्राइवेट में करें या प्राइवेट को पब्लिक कंपनी में करें।

अब सेक्शन 42(2) देखें। पहले इस में प्रावधान था कि 50 सदस्यों को Secured debenture, Convertible debenture या अन्य Security दे सकते थे। आप इस में 200 की सीमा क्यों लगा रहे हैं? आप सीमा हटा दीजिए। चाहे जितने सदस्यों को दें, इस में क्या अंतर पड़ रहा है?

अब सेक्शन 73 देखिए, प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कंपनी अपने सदस्यों एवं डायरेक्टर्स से धनराशि स्वीकार कर सकती है, लेकिन सिर्फ डायरेक्टर को लोन दे सकती है, दूसरों को नहीं दे सकती। वह मेंबर्स को लोन क्यों नहीं दे सकती? श्रीमन्, बड़ी छोटी-छोटी कंपनियां हैं जो बहुत छोटा रोजगार करती हैं। वे अपने मेंबर्स को अगर पैसा देती हैं, तो उससे ब्याज मिलेगा। मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि जब से यह बिल आया है तब से हजारों कंपनियां बंद हो गयी हैं और बिजनेस बहुत ज्यादा affect हुआ है। मैं तो सुझाव दूंगा कि इस बिल को आप Select Committee को भेज दीजिए।

आपने 134(8) में सजा का प्रावधान तीन साल कर दिया। इस की क्या जरूरत थी? आपने सजा देने के लिए बहुत से कानून बना रखे हैं। आपने ईडी, फेमा, इनकम टैक्स, सेबी, कस्टम, एक्साइज पहले से बना रखे हैं और अब कंपनी लॉ में भी प्रावधान है। श्रीमन्, ऐसा लगता है कि देश में हर चीज का निदान जेल भेजना है। आपने क्यों सब को बेईमान समझ लिया है? मैं कहता हूं कि जैसा कि धारा 128 व 129 में प्रावधान है, 134(8) में क्यों नहीं कर देते?

श्रीमन्, आप सेक्शन 185 देखें। इस धारा में प्रावधान है कि कोई भी कंपनी अपने डायरेक्टर्स को ऋण नहीं दे सकती जब कि पहले बिल में था कि डायरेक्टर्स को ऋण दे सकती है, अपने मेंबर्स को ऋण दे सकती है। आपने एक नया प्रावधान डाल दिया कि अगर दो कंपनीज़ हैं और मैं दोनों कंपनीज़ में डायरेक्टर हूं, तो हम एक दूसरे को लोन नहीं दे सकते। या एक कंपनी में हम डायरेक्टर हैं, एक में हमारी पत्नी डायरेक्टर है, हम सीधे एक कंपनी से दूसरी कंपनी को न लोन दे सकते हैं और न ले सकते हैं। अगर हमें देना है या लेना है, तो तीसरी कंपनी को हम दें और फिर उससे लौट कर हमारे पास आए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसकी क्या जरूरत है? आपने तमाम ऐसे सेक्शंस कर दिए, जैसे कंपनी जो सिक्युरिटी देती थी, आपने वह सिक्युरिटी देने पर बैन कर दिया। तमाम सेक्शंस में आपने सजा का प्रावधान कर दिया। मेरा वित्त मंत्री जी से यह कहना है कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, आप 6 महीने के लिए कोई कमेटी बना दीजिए, इससे ज्यादा समय के लिए न बनाइए। वह कमेटी सब लोगों की राय ले ले, जिसमें लोग अपने सजेशंस दे दें और उन सजेशंस को लेकर कमेटी आपको 6 महीने के अंदर अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दे।

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

उस रिपोर्ट के बाद पूर्ण रूप से अगर आप कंपनी लॉ में अमेंडमेंट करके लाएं, तो शायद आपको सफलता भी मिलेगी और लोग इसको स्वीकार भी करेंगे, अन्यथा संख्या के बल पर अगर आप इसे कराना चाहें तो अलग बात है। मेरा आपको यह सुझाव है और मैं चाहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री जी जब अपना जवाब दें, तो इस पर जरूर जवाब दें। धन्यवाद।

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2014. With regard to the first amendment to remove the minimum paid up share capital requirement for a private company and a public company, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that when the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2000 was passed, several companies thought it fit not to remove the minimum capital threshold limit. The very object of bringing up the minimum paid up share capital was to weed out the shell companies. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to state the reasons why the threshold limit has to be lifted. This is my first point.

The second proposal is to remove a common seal. Section 9 of the Act has been inherited from the British law since 1948 and the common seal signifies the signature of the company also. No reasons have been stated as to why this Amendment has been brought to do away with the common seal of the company.

As regards the frauds with regard to deposits that are received from the public, *i.e.* Sections 73 and 76, punishments have been suggested in the Bill. I wish to suggest that since it relates to the acceptance of deposits, the Serious Fraud Investigation Office may be empowered to attach all the assets, and a suitable mechanism should be evolved in this regard.

Sir, it is a settled law that the decision taken by the Board assumes criticality and that is confidential in nature. Therefore, the hon. Minister may give a serious thought to removing the requirement of filing the Board resolution itself, *i.e.* Section 117 (g) may be omitted. There are several issues which may require privacy for the private company.

As far as liability of the auditor is concerned, it is an important issue. The Bill suggests that the auditors have to report it, and they are also liable. I only wish to say that an auditor is supposed to be a watchdog and not a bloodhound. In this regard, I would like to state that sufficient safeguards have to be given to the auditors to see that they are not in any manner hauled up for any fault of the financial affairs of the company. The financial affairs of the company are always under the control of the Chief Financial Officer. Therefore, the auditors must not be held liable.

I also wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister with regard to one serious issue. The removal of difficulties clause, which is the last clause, has been frequently used.

Several notifications have been issued on the basis of the removal of difficulties clause. Many clarifications have been issued, and they are beyond the scope of the section itself. Therefore, a complete re-examination has to be made regarding the power and scope to issue such clarifications, and it has also to be examined whether the removal of difficulties provision is the right provision for issuing clarifications. Thank you.

श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, कंपनीज बिल चूंकि बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है, इसलिए मैं इसके समर्थन में कुछ बातें जरूर कहना चाहता हूं। कल, जब नेता सदन, इस बिल पर अपनी प्रस्तावना प्रस्तुत कर रहे थे, तब उन्होंने एक बिन्दु सदन के सामने रखा था कि कंपनी विधेयक में जमानत की प्रक्रिया बहुत सख्त है। जब कोई कंपनी ओनर या डायरेक्टर फंसता है, तो उसकी जमानत कराने में बहुत मुश्किलें आती हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... या मैं यह कहूं कि जमानत नहीं होती।

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले छः सालों में, एक साल आपकी सरकार को हो गया और उससे पहले के पांच सालों में, इस कानून के तहत कितने लोग जेल गए और कितने लोगों की जमानतें नहीं हुईं?

महोदय, मेरा यह मानना है कि देश के अंदर सैकड़ों ऐसी कंपनियां, सुबह आती हैं, ऑफिस खोलती हैं, पूरे शहर, देश और दुनिया में एक के दो करने के नाम पर या आधी कीमत में चीजें देने के नाम पर ढिंढोरा पीटती हैं और जब उनका कारोबार या व्यापार इतना बढ़ जाता है कि उनके पास अरबों रुपए की संपत्ति हो जाती है, तो रातोंरात वे भाग जाती हैं।

महोदय, मेरा सुझाव है और मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे फ्रॉड करने वाली चिट फंड जैसी कंपनियों को रोकने के लिए क्या इस विधेयक में माननीय मंत्री जी कोई ऐसा कानून ला रहे हैं, जिससे पूरे देश में कंपनियों द्वारा जो इस प्रकार की फोर्जरी हो रही है, वह बन्द की जा सके?

महोदय, मेरा दूसरा सुझाव या आशंका है कि बिजनेस के हिसाब से हमारे देश का दुनिया में 124वां स्थान है, यानी हम बहुत पीछे हैं। असुविधाओं के हिसाब से यदि मैं कहूं, तो दुनिया में हमारे देश का स्थान 189वां है। पिछले एक वर्ष में देश का कारोबार, देश का व्यापार बहुत डाउन हो गया है। लोग मुश्किल में हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं दूसरा सवाल यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हमारे देश का कारोबार, जो आज मंदी के दौर से या और तमाम मामलात के हिसाब से डाउन जा रहा है, यह कैसे बढ़े, ताकि हमारा देश आर्थिक रूप से सम्पन्न हो सके।

महोदय, इस प्रकार मेरे केवल दो सवाल हैं, जिनका मैं उत्तर चाहूंगा। आपने समय दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद, लेकिन आपने दो मिनट से पहले ही घंटी भी बजा दी, उसके लिए भी धन्यवाद।

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, I stand here, on behalf of my party, to support this Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2014. I will just touch upon two or three points...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Within two minutes.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: But, Sir, please don't press the bell.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After two minutes, I will.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Your bell creates an earthquake-like situation inside. You just say, 'please'.

Sir, an argument was put forth by the former Minister during the UPA Government that it was after 57 years that they had brought an Amendment to the companies Act. In 1956, there were hardly a few hundreds of companies registered, whereas, after 57 years, when this Bill was brought forth, more than a million companies have been registered. As told by my previous speaker, there are several corporate entities, including real estate players and chit fund companies, which have come into existence. They commit frauds here and there. This aspect has to be taken care of.

Sir, it has been stated in the Bill that one woman member will be there as Director. Here, I would like to suggest certain things to the hon. Finance Minister. There should be some provision to include as stakeholders, those persons whose lands have been taken. And labourers, who work in those companies, should also have some say. There should be some provision for that. Then, Sir, as regards Corporate Social Responsibility, in the original Bill, it has been made as two per cent. I suggest that this should, at least, be five per cent. It should be on the website to show what corporate social responsibility they have taken care of. It has never been known to any Member of Parliament or any legislature in the State where the corporate houses make their industries. So, all these points have to be taken into consideration, and Sir, we are the largest democracy in the world. We claim that a welfare State always has transparency. Transparency means that we will not must give scope to the labourers there. Finally, let there not be a feeling that in less than one year we are making another amendment. Since April 2014 half of the provision of this Act has also not been in force, we are going to make some amendment, and I am happy that the Minister has committed that he will make more amendments and make sure that participation will be there by the labourers also.

Finally, Sir, I would like to say that let there be not a feeling outside that public perception is there. We are more for corporates than for farmers, than for labour class, than for lower class. That should be taken note of. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, the objective of any Companies Act is that there should be good corporate governance and that the interest of all stakeholders should be protected. Now, keeping that in view, we have made the Companies Act and some amendments are being brought forward. But I think, the existing Act is extremely cumbersome and it needs huge amendments which, as Shri Agrawal had pointed out, needs a Committee which could look into it for six months so that every single minute detail is properly gone into.

Sir, the New Economist says that as far as ease of doing business is concerned, Pakistan ranks higher than India and this was one of the objectives of the Government that ease of doing business would be brought in. So, Sir, I have one suggestion. Kindly look at all companies, put them in three silos, those in which public are substantially interested, those which take public deposits, then, private limited companies which take deposits from the public and third, small companies which neither take deposits from the public nor are taking big loans from the banks. These companies should not have to content with all the tedious laws that have now been brought into the Companies Act. Sir, these small companies can't afford company secretaries and expensive chartered accountants. So I feel there is a need to re-locate the Act. These amendments can go through because if these amendments were to be kept, we would have to build Tihar Jails all over the country because, I think, most of the Directors would be in jails. So, I would again recommend that a Committee be set up whether it is a Joint Committee of the Parliament or a Committee set up by the Finance Minister. But we must re-look at this Act. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Before the Question Hour starts, I want to inform the House that in the morning meeting of the leaders it has been decided to do away with the lunch-break. However, it is suggested that doing away with the entire lunch-break will be a problem for the staff also. Therefore, we will sit from 1.00 to 1.30 p.m. and dispose of this Bill.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, यह भी तय हुआ था कि अगर सदन की राय हो तो आज क्वेश्चन ऑवर खत्म कर दिया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot decide on that. The hon. Chairman is coming.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आप पूरे सदन से पूछ लीजिए। बिल पास हो जाएं और उसके बाद 2 बजे वंदे मातरम् करा दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot decide on that.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : यह वहीं तय हुआ था। अगर सदन की राय होगी तो क्वेश्चन ऑवर खत्म कर दें। आप सदन की राय ले लीजिए।

12.00 NOON

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want, you can raise it when the Question Hour starts.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, we can have the Question Hour from 12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chairman will decide on that. Hon. Chairman will come here and he will take a decision on that. That is not for me to decide. However, I would like to say that between 1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m., if necessary, we will sit and dispose of this Bill and if it is disposed of, we will take up the other Bill also. Now, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal Jain.

श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैन (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं कंपनी (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2014 पर अपने विचार रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सबसे पहले तो मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि वे अमेंडमेंट्स के साथ आए, परन्तु यह half hearted हुआ है। इसके अंदर काफी अमेंडमेंट्स लाने की जरूरत है, क्योंकि जब कंपनीज़ एक्ट..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Time is over. Now, it is time for the Question Hour.

श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैन : सर, मेरी स्पीच पूरी नहीं हुई है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can continue afterwards.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, एक चीज़ तय हुई थी।

श्री सभापति: जी।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप पूरे सदन की राय ले लीजिए। अगर पूरे सदन की राय हो, तो आप आज क्वेश्चन ऑवर खत्म कर देंगे और बिल को पास कराकर दो बजे वंदे मातरम कर देंगे, यह तय हुआ था। देखिए, दो दिन से क्वेश्चन ऑवर नहीं हो रहा है। एक दिन और क्वेश्चन ऑवर नहीं होगा, तो क्या अंतर पड़ेगा? सबके अपने-अपने engagements हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री डी.पी. त्रिपाठी (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैंने रूल 267 के अंतर्गत नोटिस दिया है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will the hon. Members please sit down? Just one minute. आप बैठ जाइए। मैं बताता हूँ। Whenever the Question Hour is not held, it is because of disruptions, not by any rule or any consent. This is a normal day in the functioning of the Rajya Sabha. We will follow the procedure of listed business. This is the Question Hour; we will do the Question Hour. I am aware that the discussion on a Bill is continuing. As soon as we...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह रूलिंग तो हमको प्रेरित कर रही है कि हम डिस्टर्ब करें, जिससे क्वेश्चन ऑवर न हो सके।

श्री सभापति: आप डिस्टर्ब मत कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Nareshji, it is not expected of you.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप यह रूलिंग मत दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is never by consent.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप क्वेश्चन ऑवर करवाइए, लेकिन यह रूलिंग मत दीजिए। इस रूलिंग का दूसरा मतलब निकलता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, please. Question Number 181.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA (Jharkhand) : Sir, when do we take up the Bill?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will continue the discussion at 1 o' clock. Thank you.
Question Number 181.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

पुलिस के आधुनिकीकरण संबंधी योजना

*181. **डा. भूषण लाल जांगडे :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुलिस के आधुनिकीकरण संबंधी योजना से जुड़े राज्यों को दो समूहों में विभाजित किया गया है और छत्तीसगढ़ को समूह 'ख' में रखा गया है;

(ख) क्या केंद्रीय सरकार नक्सलवाद से अत्यधिक रूप से प्रभावित छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य को समूह 'क' में रखे जाने पर विचार करेगी; और

(ग) क्या केंद्रीय सरकार नए राज्यों का गठन करते समय नए जिलों के सृजन के परिणामस्वरूप थानों और पुलिसकर्मियों की संख्या में हुई वृद्धि के कारण अपेक्षित अधिक संसाधन सुलभ कराने पर भी विचार करेगी?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) पुलिस बलों के आधुनिकीकरण की योजना (एमपीएफ) के अंतर्गत राज्यों को 'योजनेतर' और 'योजनागत', दोनों के तहत वित्त-पोषण के उद्देश्य से दो श्रेणियों अर्थात् श्रेणी 'क' और श्रेणी 'ख' में विभाजित किया गया है। श्रेणी 'क' के राज्य अर्थात् जम्मू एवं कश्मीर और सिक्किम सहित 8 पूर्वोत्तर राज्य, 90:10 केंद्र: राज्य अंशदान के आधार पर वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्र हैं। शेष राज्य, श्रेणी 'ख' में आते हैं और ये 60:40 केंद्र: राज्य अंशदान के

आधार पर वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्र हैं। इस प्रकार, छत्तीसगढ़ सहित वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित सभी दस राज्य 60:40 केंद्र: राज्य अंशदान के आधार पर वित्त-पोषण के लिए श्रेणी 'ख' के राज्यों के अंतर्गत आते हैं। वर्तमान में, उक्त वर्गीकरण में परिवर्तन करने का सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) पुलिस बलों के आधुनिकीकरण की योजना के लिए बजट में उपलब्ध कराई गई निधियों का आबंटन सभी राज्यों के बीच वितरण अनुपात के अनुसार समानुपातिक आधार पर किया जा रहा है। उपर्युक्त मानदंड वर्ष 2015-16 में भी लागू है।

Police Modernisation Scheme

†*181. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States under police modernisation scheme have been divided into two groups and Chhattisgarh has been kept in Group 'B';

(b) whether the Central Government would consider keeping Chhattisgarh in Group 'A' in view of it being severely affected by naxalism; and

(c) whether the Central Government would also consider providing more resources required after constitution of new districts following the formation of new States which resulted in increase of the number of police stations and police forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Under the Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) Scheme, the States are grouped into two categories, namely, Category 'A' and Category 'B' for the purpose of funding both under 'Non-Plan' and Plan. Category 'A' States, namely, J&K and 8 North Eastern States including Sikkim, are eligible to receive financial assistance on 90:10 Centre: State sharing basis. The remaining States are in Category 'B' and are eligible for financial assistance on 60:40 Centre: State sharing basis. Thus all the ten LWE affected states including Chhattisgarh are covered under Category 'B' States for funding in the ratio of 60:40 Centre: State sharing basis. At present, there is no proposal with the Government to change the said categorization.

(c) Allocation of funds provided in the budget for MPF Scheme is being done among all the States on a *pro rata* basis in terms of the specified distribution ratio. The aforesaid criteria continues to apply in 2015-16 also.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

डा. भूषण लाल जांगडे : सभापति महोदय, छत्तीसगढ़ में नक्सलवाद के कारण बस्तर संभाग में विकास अवरुद्ध हो गया है। किसी भी समय नक्सलियों द्वारा सीआरपीएफ के जवानों के साथ मुठभेड़ हो जाती है, गोला-बारूद चलने लगता है, हजारों की संख्या में जवान और आम जनता हताहत हो जाती है। बारूद की सुरंगें बिछाकर जवानों की गाड़ियों को उड़ा दिया जाता है। सड़क को काटकर उस पर पेड़ों को..

श्री सभापति : आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

डा. भूषण लाल जांगडे : सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न है कि इन हालातों को देखते हुए छत्तीसगढ़ को "ख" श्रेणी में रखना उचित नहीं है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि छत्तीसगढ़ को "क" श्रेणी में क्यों न रखा जाए, यह मेरी मांग है।

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सांसद ने कहा है कि छत्तीसगढ़ को "ए" कैटेगरी में डाला जाए। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि "ए" श्रेणी में 90 परसेंट शेयर केंद्र का और 10 परसेंट शेयर स्टेट का होता है। इसके बारे में गृह मंत्रालय और केबिनेट कमेटी ऑन सिक्योरिटी ने डिसाइड किया है कि "ए" कैटेगरी में सिर्फ जम्मू-कश्मीर और 8 नार्थ-ईस्ट के राज्य आते हैं, बाकी के स्टेट्स "बी" कैटेगरी में आते हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने मांग की है कि उनके राज्य को "ए" कैटेगरी में रखा जाए। यह बात नहीं हो सकती है, लेकिन मैं एक बात माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने छत्तीसगढ़ के लिए बहुत अच्छे कदम उठाए हैं। पिछले दो साल में स्पेशल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर स्कीम में मार्च तक 115 करोड़ रुपया दिया है और 2013-14 में 32 करोड़ रुपया दिया था। इसके अलावा स्पेशल रिइन्वर्समेंट स्कीम है, एस.आर. स्कीम में 381 करोड़ रुपया दिया है और उसका पैसा भी दे दिया गया है। तीन एडिशनल सेंट्रल असिस्टेंट्स भी दी हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : वे यह सवाल नहीं पूछ रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी : उन्होंने पूछा है कि क्या छत्तीसगढ़ को "ए" कैटेगरी में लिया है, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह "ए" कैटेगरी में नहीं आ सकता है।

डा. भूषण लाल जांगडे : नक्सलवाद से अत्यधिक रूप से प्रभावित छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य को पुलिस की आधुनिकीकरण संबंधी योजना के समूह "क" में क्यों नहीं रखा जा सकता है? क्या केंद्र सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी?

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी : सभापति महोदय, अभी ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है, लेकिन हमने दूसरी स्कीम्स बनाई हैं, जो वामपंथी उग्रवाद है, उसके लिए कई स्कीम्स बनाई हैं, मैं उनके बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन वे जानना नहीं चाहते हैं।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

MS. DOLA SEN: Sir, the Police Modernisation Scheme has been taken out from the list of Centrally-funded Schemes but West Bengal will suffer a lot because in respect of Jangalmahal area, West Bengal was also a LWE affected State for a long time. Moreover, Darjeeling is very much sensitive and there are three countries in the

border region of West Bengal. So my question is: Why is the Central Government asking certain State Governments to fund schemes which are essentially national in nature and to do with our national security of our country? That is why West Bengal should be included in Category 'A', at least.

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी : सभापति महोदय, Modernisation of Police Force से पूरी Scheme नहीं निकाली है। उसमें दो Schemes थीं, एक प्लान और दूसरी नॉन- प्लान थी। प्लान स्कीम में पुलिस स्टेशन बनाना, पुलिस हाउसिंग बनाना आता है। केंद्र सरकार ने Fourteenth Finance Commission में राज्यों को 42 परसेंट दिया है, उस पैसे में से वह प्लान के कार्य कर सकता है। मैं आपको बता देता हूँ कि नॉन-प्लान स्कीम चालू है और इसमें 595 करोड़ रुपए का आवंटन किया है। जब भी हमारे पास प्रोजेक्ट पास होने के लिए आते हैं, तो हम उनको पास करते हैं।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, in the backdrop of the sensation in Jharkhand about the *pseudo* naxals and the complications spreading across due to the Contingency Fund's misutilisation, I would like to draw the attention to, and seek an answer from, the hon. Union Home Minister that during the last ten years, the UPA regime has tried to update the technology and utilise the advanced technology in the crime and criminal case tracking system which was almost completed at the time of demitting of office. Is the Union Government trying to take up additional advancement in the modernisation of the police force all across the nation, keeping the global advancements in view?

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी : सभापति महोदय, हमारी सरकार उग्रवाद खत्म करने के लिए कड़े कदम उठा रही है। मैं आपको इस साल की बात बताता हूँ कि हमने 2,200 मोबाइल टावर बनाने के लिए भी बोला है और 6 MI helicopters भी दिए हैं। जितनी बटालियन्स चाहिए होती हैं, हम उतनी बटालियन्स भी देते हैं। हमने LWE area में 7,300 करोड़ का, पांच हजार किलोमीटर का जो रास्ता बनाना था, वह भी बनाया और हमने नई technology के लिए भी एक टीम बनाई है। हम नई technology यूज करके उग्रवाद को खत्म करने के लिए कड़े कदम उठाएंगे।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, आपने राज्यों को Category 'A' और Category 'B' में दिखाया है। Category 'A' में जो राज्य हैं, उनको 90:10 की सहायता करते हैं और Category 'B' में 60:40 की सहायता करते हैं। मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि Category 'B' के जो States हैं, इनमें वह भी State है, जिसमें आप मुख्य मंत्री रह चुके हैं। उन States में Police Modernization के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव आपके पास भेजे हैं, मैं खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए पूछ लूँ, लेकिन चूंकि यह सवाल छत्तीसगढ़ से जुड़ा है, इसलिए नाम नहीं लेना चाहता था। उन स्टेट्स में जो modernization के लिए प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं, वे प्रस्ताव क्या-क्या हैं और आप उनको कब तक स्वीकार करेंगे तथा स्वीकार करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे?

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : सभापति महोदय, सभी सम्माननीय सदस्यों के द्वारा पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर के संबंध में मुझे यह कहना है कि सभी सदस्यों को इस बात की जानकारी है कि

Fourteenth Finance Commission की Report आने के बाद जो police modernization की स्कीम थी, जिसके तहत स्टेट्स की फंडिंग की जाती थी, अब वह फंडिंग बंद कर दी गई है। अब भी स्टेट्स को नॉन-प्लान के तहत फंडिंग होती है और सभी सदस्यों को इस बात की भी जानकारी है कि पहले जो रेवेन्यू का शेयर होता था, जो सेंटर के द्वारा स्टेट्स को मिलता था, वह 32 परसेंट था, उसके बढ़ाकर अब 42 परसेंट कर दिया गया है। अब हम स्टेट गर्वनमेंट से ही expect करते हैं कि वह अपना पुलिस मॉडर्नाइजेशन, अपने ही रिसोर्सों के माध्यम से करेंगी, इसलिए अब उसमें Category 'A' और Category 'B' का कोई प्रश्न खड़ा नहीं होता।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आपने जवाब नहीं दिया है। यह तो जवाब में ही दिया हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह तो आपने जवाब दिया है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने नहीं दिया है। आप जवाब पढ़ लीजिए। मैंने जो पूछा है, जवाब पढ़ लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... या तो ये जवाब में देते कि इसको हमने खत्म कर दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप answer पढ़ लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. ...**(Interruptions)**... I think आप clarify कर दीजिए।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं पुनः इसे क्लैरिफाई करता हूँ कि नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के कैटेगरीकरण के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा गया है। उसमें 'कैटेगरी ए' और 'कैटेगरी बी' हैं। जिस 'कैटेगरी बी' के सम्बन्ध में कहा जाता है कि उसमें सेंटर और स्टेट का शेयर 60:40 का होता है, तो क्यों होता है, जबकि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की 8 स्टेट्स और जम्मू-कश्मीर में सेंटर और स्टेट का शेयर 90:10 का होता है। इस प्रकार का डिस्क्रिमिनेशन क्यों है? इस सम्बन्ध में यह प्रश्न पूछा गया था। मैं इसमें यही क्लैरिफाई करना चाहूँगा कि जो भी नक्सल प्रभावित राज्य हैं, उनमें भले ही सेंटर और स्टेट का 60:40 का रेशियो हो, इसके अतिरिक्त भी कई ऐसी स्कीम्स हैं, जिन्हें हम नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में चलाते हैं। मैं उन स्कीम्स के नाम की चर्चा करना चाहूँगा, जैसे हमारी एसआईएस स्कीम है; सिक्योरिटी रिलेटेड एक्सपेंडिचर की स्कीम है; एडिशनल सेंट्रल असिस्टेंस की स्कीम है; आरआरपी-1 है; 45 पुलिस स्टेशंस बनाने का है; हेलीकॉप्टर का है और साथ-ही-साथ काउंटर-इंसर्जेंसी, एंटी-टेररिस्ट सेंटर्स बनाने की स्कीम है; हम राज्यों को सेंट्रल आर्म्ड पुलिस फोर्सों की जो कुछ भी मैक्सिमम मदद कर सकते हैं, हम उनकी मदद भी करते हैं; मोबाइल टावर्स बनाने की स्कीम भी है। नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में हम ये सारी योजनाएँ चलाते हैं। जो नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्र नहीं हैं, उन राज्यों में हम ये सारी योजनाएँ नहीं चलाते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 182. ...**(Interruptions)**... Question No. 182. ...**(Interruptions)**... Dr. Chandan Mitra. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, Sir, ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I am sorry. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is not a discussion, Prafulji. ...**(Interruptions)**... Prafulji, this is not a discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... You give notice for a discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, what is the significance of a Naxalite district? ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Prafulji, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

Prafulji, please.(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Very briefly, please.(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, please.(Interruptions)... Prafulji, please.(Interruptions)... Prafulji, please.(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Very briefly, Sir.(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. You are a senior Member. Please don't do this.(Interruptions)... I am sorry.(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I myself come from a Naxalite-affected district.(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. I am not contradicting anything of what you are saying. I am requesting you to just observe the procedure of the Question Hour.(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, some time, while asking the question, you should allow the people who are directly affected.(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please.(Interruptions)... I am afraid that claim can be made by many people.(Interruptions)... No, no; please.(Interruptions)... We can have a discussion separately.(Interruptions)... प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान)... Dr. Chandan Mitra, ask your question.(Interruptions)...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Yes, Sir.(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the answer be given.(Interruptions)... No, no, please.(Interruptions)... Sharadji, please.(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव : सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : शरद जी, यह क्वेश्चन ऑवर है, आप रहने दीजिए, आपसे यह गुजारिश है। Thank you.(Interruptions)... देखिए, अगर ... (व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई : सर, मैं छत्तीसगढ़ से ताल्लुक रखती हूँ। आप मुझे एक मिनट का समय दे दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی : سر، میں چھتیس گڑھ سے تعلق رکھتی ہوں۔ آپ مجھے ایک منٹ کا وقت دے دیجئے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री सभापति : नहीं, मैं आपको क्वेश्चन ऑवर में समय नहीं दे सकता हूँ, उसके बाद। ... (व्यवधान).... Please, I am sorry.(Interruptions)... Please. I am sorry.

...(Interruptions)... I am sorry. I don't see why hon. Members who are fully familiar with the procedure of the Question Hour ...(Interruptions)... No, you cannot do it. ...(Interruptions)... One minute, please. Let us be very clear. Who ask the primary question? The right to ask supplementaries belongs to the person who asks the primary question. Other supplementaries are a matter of courtesy. ...(Interruptions)... The rule of this House, ...(Interruptions)... Just a minute, please. Let me put the record straight. The rule of this House -- and it was not made by me -- was two supplementaries. I have expanded it to three supplementaries. I have to be fair to others who ...(Interruptions)... No, you cannot do that. ...(Interruptions)... शरद जी, ऐसा है, देखिए, the question and two supplementaries is the established practice. Then, additional supplementaries have been allowed. My predecessor had restricted it to two additional supplementaries. I have expanded it to three. Now, if I expand this further, then somebody else's chance goes down, and I don't see why the next person should be deprived of his right. That's all. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... देखिए, it is not by subject. ...(Interruptions)... It is not by subject. It is a fair system. The Starred Questions are balloted, publicly balloted; hon. Members witness it. After that, if the chance does not come, what is the Chair to do? The Chair has nothing to do with the balloting. I have the list of questions given. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई : चेयरमैन सर, मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए...(व्यवधान)...

---(مداخلت)--- محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی : چیئرمین سر، میری بات تو سن لیجئے

श्री सभापति : देखिए, मेरी आपसे गुजारिश है कि ...(व्यवधान)... अगर 10 लोग यही बात कहेंगे तो ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई : शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन के लिए मेरा नोटिस भी था, वह भी नहीं माना गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی : شارٹ ڈیوریشن کے لئے میرا نوٹس بھی تھا وہ بھی نہیں مانا گیا۔

श्री सभापति : देखिए, आप टाइम निकालिए, मुझे इसमें कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... If the House is extended by the Government, I have no problem in listing all these things. Yes, Dr. Mitra.

Laying of gas pipeline from Bathinda to Srinagar

*182. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided to lay gas pipeline from Bathinda to Srinagar, via Jammu;

(b) if so, the progress of work in this regard along with the target date for its completion; and

(c) fresh steps taken by Government to expedite the project and also its time-bound completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has authorized GSPL India Gasnet Limited (GIGL), a Special Purpose Vehicle of Gujarat State Petronet Ltd. (GSPL), Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL), for laying of natural gas pipeline from Bathinda to Srinagar *via* Jammu.

(b) The original completion date for laying the pipeline project was 6.7.2014. However, the project got delayed due to absence of anchor load customers and non-availability of statutory/forest clearances from the State Governments. The completion date will depend on the receipt of clearances from the statutory authorities. The total length of the pipeline is 725 kms. As far as Right of Use (RoU) of land is concerned, Notifications under Sections 3(1) and 6(1) of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (P&MP Act) have been published for 452 km and 394 km respectively.

(c) Ministry is facilitating GIGL in acquisition of Right of Use of land in accordance with provisions of Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines Act, 1962.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, while the Minister has given some details about the delay of the project and so on, I have one fundamental question. I find from the reply that there is no date at all set for completion of the project. It was originally supposed to be completed on 06.07.2014. Now, almost one year later, the project is not complete, and no target date has been set. I think, this is a serious lapse. So, I would like to know from the Minister, through you, Sir, whether the Government has decided on a fresh completion date.

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : चेयरमैन सर, मूल प्रश्न में एक डेट सही तरीके से माननीय सदस्य को बताई गई है कि 06.07.2014 तक यह परियोजना कम्प्लीट हो जानी चाहिए थी। लेकिन जब इस पाइपलाइन की viability के लिए PNGRB ने Feasibility Report आने के बाद उसको बिड किया, तो इसके दो कारण सामने आए। एक तो उसके एंकर लोड ग्राहकों की अभी तक व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाई है अथवा उसकी मार्केटिंग लाइन क्या होगी, इसकी व्यवस्था भी नहीं हो पाई है।

दूसरा, दो राज्यों के अन्दर Right of Utility (RoU) के लिए जो अधिकार चाहिए था, जम्मू-कश्मीर की सरकार ने वह अधिकार अभी-अभी दिया है। इतने बड़े infrastructure project में उसकी जो दो मूल शर्तें हैं, उसके बारे में हमने उत्तर में बताया भी है। जम्मू-कश्मीर सरकार की ओर से RoU की अनुमति अभी-अभी आई है। फिर जब तक एंकर लोड ग्राहकों की स्पष्टता नहीं होगी, तब तक यह सम्भव नहीं होगा। उसको बनाने वाला एक consortium है और PNGRB को यह दिया गया है। इन सब कारणों से इसको एक स्पेसिफिक डेट के साथ जोड़ना संभव नहीं होगा।

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, this is rather disappointing that we don't have any idea of the date of completion. But I would like to know from the Minister, through my second supplementary, what the problem is as of now. Is it only land acquisition and right of use, or, is there any other problem which has stalled the project? And, has any work happened on the ground in the project, or, are we still talking only of acquisition of land and other technical requirements? Has any progress happened? If so, how many kilometres of the pipeline have been completed?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : चेयरमैन सर, पाइपलाइन तो अभी बनी ही नहीं है। प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए मैंने स्पष्टता के साथ यह बताया है कि जब तक PNGRB को इसके एंकर लोड ग्राहक नहीं मिलते हैं, तब तक यह सम्भव नहीं होगा। उन्होंने टेंडर भी किया है, लेकिन अभी टेंडर बिड खुला ही नहीं है। जब टेंडर बिड ही नहीं खुला है, तो उसको इम्प्लिमेंट करने का विषय ही कहाँ आता है?

यह एक टेक्नो-इकोनॉमिक इश्यू है। जिस समय, पिछले दिनों में PNGRB ने Feasibility Report दी थी, तो अनुभव में यह आ रहा है कि उसको उस इलाके में ग्राहक ही नहीं मिल रहे हैं। ऐसे में दोनों राज्यों की राज्य सरकारों के साथ बैठकर इस बारे में उसको सोचना पड़ेगा। इसके साथ ही दो-चार अन्य सम्बन्धित मिनिस्ट्रीज़ के साथ भी बैठकर बात करनी पड़ेगी कि इसके साथ क्या कोई Gas Based Power Plant, Fertilizer Plant या Food Processing Plant आ सकता है? जब तक उसका मार्केट नेटवर्क खड़ा नहीं हो पा रहा है, तब तक इसको करने में दिक्कत आ रही है, इसीलिए टेंडर होने के बाद भी उसकी बिड को अभी तक खोला नहीं गया है।

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, the hon. Minister hails from my State although he represents Bihar in the Rajya Sabha. So, Sir, I believe, he has a soft corner for Odisha, at least. My question to the hon. Minister is this. There is an Indian Oil Refinery in Paradip where a pipeline has to be laid from Paradip to Haldia. Sir, I would like to know ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. Please ask on the question.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, I am asking the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, this is not the question.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, since he is from Odisha, I am asking the question.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It doesn't matter where he is from. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, if he has the information,

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, if he has the information,

श्री सभापति : देखिए, यह मत कीजिए।

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: It is important. It is regarding Odisha. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you wasting time like this? You know what the question is. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Sanjay Raut. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, can I ask the question? Sir, I want the Minister to reply as to when the project will be completed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can take it up with him separately.

श्री संजय राउत : सर, यह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। जम्मू-कश्मीर हमारे देश का एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग है, महत्वपूर्ण राज्य है और डेवलपमेंट की सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत जम्मू-कश्मीर में है, जो होनी चाहिए।

सर, भटिंडा से श्रीनगर वाया जम्मू जो गैस पाइपलाइन का निर्माण हो रहा है, वह 725 किलोमीटर लम्बी पाइपलाइन है। उस पाइपलाइन के लिए जो भूमि लगेगी, उसमें थोड़ी पंजाब की होगी और सबसे ज्यादा श्रीनगर और जम्मू की भूमि लगेगी। तो मेरा प्रश्न है कि इसके लिए जो भूमि सरकार लेने वाली है, तो क्या आप उस भूमि का अधिग्रहण, अब जो नया भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून आ रहा है, उस कानून से करेंगे? इसके लिए आपको कितनी भूमि चाहिए और कितनी भूमि का अधिग्रहण हो गया है? अगर यह नहीं हुआ है, तो हमारा जो नया Land Acquisition Act अब बन रहा है, आप उस कानून से उस भूमि का अधिग्रहण करेंगे या नहीं?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : महोदय, कुल 725 किलोमीटर लम्बी इस पाइपलाइन में पंजाब का हिस्सा 410 किलोमीटर है और जम्मू-कश्मीर का 315 किलोमीटर है। सर, जब 2013 में भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून को संशोधित किया गया, तो कुछ सेक्टर्स को उसमें से बाहर रखा गया, मेजर प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए बाहर रखा गया। ऐसे 13 segments हैं, 13 विषय हैं, जिनको इससे बाहर रखा गया। मैं माननीय सदस्य को बाद में अवगत कराऊंगा कि क्या हमारी पाइपलाइन भी उनके अन्दर आती है। अभी मेरे पास तथ्य नहीं हैं और मैं भी खुद स्पष्ट नहीं हूँ, लेकिन क्या उन 13 categories के अन्दर पाइपलाइन भी आती है, अगर यह आती है, तो शायद उसका काम पुराने कानून के हिसाब से चलेगा। मैं वही तथ्य माननीय सदस्य को दे दूँगा।

डा. एम. एस. गिल: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ। यह पाइपलाइन लग रही है, लगनी चाहिए और वह जल्दी लगनी चाहिए, इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं। इससे बहुत फायदा होगा। यह भटिंडा से जायेगी, लेकिन यह सारे पंजाब में से काटकर जायेगी, आगे जम्मू वगैरह भी काटेगी। लेकिन, पंजाब में तो बहुत महँगी और बहुत कीमती जमीन है और तो कुछ हमारे पास है ही नहीं। तो यह जो Right to use आप इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं,

इसका मुझे पूरा ज्ञान नहीं है, लेकिन उसमें आप किसानों के साथ धक्केबाजी तो नहीं कर रहे हैं, जो 60 सालों से हिन्दुस्तान में Land Acquisition और अन्य सारे rights में आदत रही है? मुझे आप यह assure कीजिए कि क्या आप उनको जो भी देना चाहिए, वह देंगे या आप कहेंगे कि हम तो जा रहे हैं, देश का काम हो रहा है?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: चेयरमैन सर, ऐसा अनुभव मोटा-मोटा पाइपलाइन सेक्टर में नहीं है। गैस हो या कूड ऑयल हो, देश में 15 हजार किलोमीटर लम्बी पाइपलाइनें बिछी हुई हैं। अभी-अभी उत्तर प्रदेश के इलाके में कुछ विषय मेरे सामने भी आये थे। हम अमूमन किसानों के साथ बातचीत करके— यह सरकार कोई धक्का-मुक्की तो करने वाली नहीं है, बल्कि यह किसानों से बातचीत करके, किसानों से रजामंदी लेकर और स्थानीय सरकारों के सहयोग से यह पाइपलाइन डालेगी। पाइपलाइन देशहित में होती है, उसमें हम लोग कोई चीज़ जबरन लादने वाले नहीं हैं।

Programmes for tribal women

*183. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programme being implemented by the Government for tribal women: and

(b) the programme-wise grants provided during last year?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) Tribal Sub Plans (TSP) of Central and State/UT Governments provide for various developmental/welfare programmes of Scheduled Tribes. The State Plan component *i.e.* TSP constitutes for more than two thirds of the total outlay of the TSP. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements efforts of various line Ministries and Department of Central Government for development of Scheduled Tribes. The Ministry's various programme interventions are guided by literacy level of Scheduled Tribes, primarily that of Girls, since the year 2014-15. The Project Appraisal Committee headed by Secretary, Tribal Affairs with representatives of States and erstwhile Planning Commission amongst others provide emphasis on due share of women beneficiaries for skill, vocational training amongst other things.

Specific programmes of the Ministry include:

1. Setting Educational Complex amongst ST Girls in low literacy Districts
2. Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY) through National Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation
3. 50 % women in Exchange of visits by Tribals

4. 50 % seats for Girls in Eklavya Model Residential School
5. Pre Matric and Post Matric Scholarships
6. National Fellowship and Top Class Education Scholarships, National Overseas Scholarships
7. Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana
8. Special Area Grants – Grants under Article 275(1) and Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan etc.

In addition, under The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, rights conferred are registered in the name of both the spouses. Due representation of women in various Committees under the Act have been provided for.

(b) The programme-wise grants provided during last year (2014-15) are as follows:

Sl.No	Programmes/Schemes	Grants (Actual Expenditure) in crore
1.	Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts	35.00
2.	NSTFDC including AMSY	70.00
3.	SCA to TSP	1039.61
4.	Grants under Article 275 (1)	1133.15
5.	Umbrella Scheme for Education (Primarily Pre Matric and Post Matric Scholarships)	1058.53
6.	National Overseas Scholarships	0.99
7.	Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana	100.00
8.	Conservation cum Development Plan for Particularly Vulnerable Group	180.00

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य: सर, मेरा क्वेश्चन अनुसूचित जनजाति की महिलाओं से सम्बन्धित था। मंत्री जी ने उत्तर भी कॉमन प्रोग्राम के ऊपर दिया है। मंत्री जी के उत्तर में ही है कि जो 55 प्रतिशत बच्चे हैं, वे malnourished हैं। उनके लिए हम मानते हैं कि जो अनुसूचित जनजाति महिलाएँ हैं, वे सबसे पीछे हैं। अगर मां malnourished होती है, तो बच्चा भी malnourished ही पैदा होगा। तो इसके लिए जो हमारी मिनिस्ट्री है, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, उस मिनिस्ट्री में जो स्कीम्स हैं, उनकी मॉनिटरिंग करने के लिए क्या स्ट्रांग मशीनरी आपके पास है? अगर ऐसी मशीनरी है, तो क्या वह मॉनिटरिंग कर रही है और अगर वह मॉनिटरिंग कर रही है, तो इससे कितनी महिलाएँ बेनिफिटेड हुई हैं, यह मेरा क्वेश्चन है।

श्री जुएल उरांव: महोदय, भारत सरकार के जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय का जो मंडेट है, जो ग्रांट है, ये हम राज्य सरकार को देते हैं। राज्य सरकार उसको implement करती है, हम उसकी मॉनिटरिंग करते हैं। हर राज्य में Tribal Research Institute है और कुछ आप लोग भी ग्रुप बना कर, individual भी हम मॉनिटरिंग करके बहुत सारी जानकारी, तथ्य एवं आंकड़े इकट्ठे करते हैं। इसके साथ-साथ प्लानिंग कमीशन में भी यह आंकड़ा आता है, वहां से भी हम इनपुट लेते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हां, नीति आयोग से भी हम इनपुट लेते हैं। Malnutrition एक समस्या है, इसके बारे में माननीय सदस्या ने स्वयं बताया है कि अभी भी 55 परसेंट malnutrition है, इसको इम्प्रूव करने के लिए बहुत सारी योजनाएं हैं।

श्री सभापति: आप दूसरा प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य: सर, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया, मैं मंत्री महोदय के जवाब से संतुष्ट नहीं हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, यह सवाल का जवाब नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य: सर, यह सवाल का जवाब नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, the Ministers don't answer the questions. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सभापति: कृपया आप दूसरा प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: चूंकि पहले प्रश्न का ही जवाब नहीं मिला है, इसलिए आप पहले प्रश्न को ही रिपीट कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Tyagiji. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य: सर, मंत्री महोदय को उत्तर तो देने दीजिए, एक भी प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Member ask the question. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य: सर, मंत्री जी उत्तर ही नहीं देते...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: कृपया आप दूसरा प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य: सर, पिछले हफ्ते भी मेरा एक प्रश्न था, उसका भी जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री से उत्तर नहीं मिला। मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हम लिखित में उत्तर दे देंगे, लेकिन अभी तक उसका उत्तर नहीं मिला है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question. ...**(Interruptions)**... Just one minute. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I think she needs your protection. You should tell the Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the question is answered wrongly or inadequately, the questioner has the right to bring it, in writing, to the notice of the Minister concerned.

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य: सर, मेरा second supplementary यह है कि मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में Forest Rights Act के बारे में बताया, Forest Rights Act 2006 में लागू हुआ है। Forest Rights Act में भी है कि जो forest dwellers हैं, उनको पट्टा दिया जाए, वहां की महिलाओं को पट्टा दिया जाए। Forest Rights Act लागू हुआ है, लेकिन इससे संबंधित काम पूरे देश में पूरा नहीं हुआ है। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि जितना भी काम हुआ है, उसमें आज तक कितनी महिलाओं को पट्टा मिला है?

श्री जुएल उरांव: महोदय, Forest Rights Act एक continuous process है, वन भूमि में 75 साल से ज्यादा जो ट्राइबल्स काबिज हैं, वे उसके लिए लोकल लेवल पर apply करेंगे, उसके बाद sub-divisional level और district level पर उनकी scrutiny होने के बाद उनको पट्टा मिलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... please.

श्री जुएल उरांव: सर, जो पट्टा दिया जाता है, वह दोनों, husband and wife, के नाम पर होता है। अभी मेरे पास इस संबंध में exact number नहीं है कि किस स्टेट में कितना पट्टा दिया गया है। सर, मैं इससे संबंधित figures अलग से माननीय महोदय को दे दूंगा। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो पट्टा दिया जाता है, उसमें दोनों का नाम होता है, spouse का भी नाम उसमें होता है, इसलिए महिला का भी पट्टा उसमें है।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य: सर, त्रिपुरा में 70 परसेंट महिलाओं को पट्टा मिला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Sir, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government would consider bringing together similar tribal development programmes for women sponsored by different ministries, like the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship under a single nodal authority, in order to ensure better coordination and to avoid overlapping of the efforts.

श्री जुएल उरांव: महोदय, स्किल डेवलपमेंट के लिए एक vocational training centre चलाने की हम लोगों की योजना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Vocational training, male and female, दोनों का होता है और उस vocational training के लिए स्टेटवार जो ग्रांट्स मांगते हैं, उसको हम देते हैं और उसके तहत हम स्किल डेवलपमेंट करते हैं।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: कितनी महिलाएँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बताएँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not your question. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Would the Government consider to have before and after random sample survey to assess the impact of all these schemes for the tribal women?

श्री जुएल उरांव: सर, मान्यवर सदस्य का यह सजेशन है, यह after and before impact के लिए सजेशन है। हम यह बीच-बीच में करवाते हैं, और एक बार करवा लेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... इन्होंने impact पर after and before survey के बारे में पूछा है। Before and after impact है, after impact हम लोग कर चुके हैं और अब हम आगे भी इसको करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तरुण विजय: सभापति महोदय, यह जो प्रश्न किया गया था, यह जनजातीय क्षेत्र में किए जा रहे कार्यक्रमों के बारे में था। मैं मंत्री महोदय जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि विशेष रूप से मणिपुर और उत्तराखंड के क्षेत्र में जो जनजातीय क्षेत्र की महिलाएँ हैं, वहां सरकारी स्कीमों के कारण महिला सशक्तिकरण नहीं हुआ है। वे जन्मजात महिला सशक्तिकरण के बहुत अच्छे उदाहरण हैं। उस क्षेत्र में जनजातीय मंत्रालय द्वारा, विशेष रूप से मणिपुर की महिलाएँ, जो वहां का पूरा आर्थिक क्षेत्र सम्भालती हैं, बाजार देखती हैं और वहां की अर्थव्यवस्था की धुरी हैं।

श्री सभापति: प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री तरुण विजय: क्या उनके लिए जनजातीय मंत्रालय ने ऐसा कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम किया है, जिससे वहां की जो अग्रणी महिलाएँ हैं, उनको ताकत मिले और वे उस क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ सकें? इन क्षेत्रों के लिए कृपया मंत्री महोदय बताएँ।

अर्थ के क्षेत्र में महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण के लिए जनजातीय मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या विशेष अभियान और कार्यक्रम किए गए हैं?

श्री जुएल उरांव: सर, जनजातीय मंत्रालय द्वारा महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण और उनके इकोनॉमिक डेवलपमेंट के लिए आठ स्कीम्स चलाई जाती हैं, जिनके बारे में मैंने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में बता दिया है। मैं मान्यवर सदस्य की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि Educational Incentive in Low Literacy Areas, जहां शैक्षणिक स्तर कम है, उसमें special incentive देकर हम लोग literacy loan देते हैं। आदिवासी महिला सशक्तिकरण योजना, यह फाइनेंशियल योजना है और जो महिलाएँ काम करने के लिए फाइनेंस माँगती हैं, उनको इसके अंतर्गत 4 परसेंट इंटरैस्ट पर फाइनेंस दिया जाता है। यह फाइनेंस शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स नेशनल फाइनेंस डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन का है। हमने Exchange of Visits by Tribals में 50 परसेंट वुमन को स्थान दिया है। Exchange of Visits by Tribals एक स्कीम है, जिसमें जो महिलाएँ आती हैं, उसमें यह 50 परसेंट है। 129 Eklavya Model Residential Schools हैं, उनमें भी हम 50 परसेंट महिलाओं को प्री-मैट्रिक स्कॉलरशिप देते हैं। हम उन्हें नेशनल फेलोशिप भी देते हैं। उनके लिए वनबंधु कल्याण योजना है और उन्हें हम स्पेशल ग्रांट भी देते हैं। यह मणिपुर और मेघालय जैसे सभी ट्राइबल क्षेत्रों में लागू है, जहां वे इसका बेनिफिट लेते हैं।

*184. [The questioner, SHRI SANJIV KUMAR, was absent.]

Making Section 498A of IPC a compoundable offence

*184. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that every year out of 90,000 to one lakh cases of complaints of dowry, more than 10,000 are found to be false;

(b) if so, whether the figure makes it one of the most abused laws in the country; and

(c) whether Government is now working on a proposal to make Section 498A of the IPC a compoundable offence and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) and (b) As per data provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total number of 99,135, 1,06,527 and 1,18,866 cases were registered in the years 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively under Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code for cruelty by husband or his relatives. After police investigation, 10,193 in 2011, 10,235 in 2012 and 10,864 cases in 2013 were found to be false or suffering from mistake of fact or law. There is no direct evidence or study available to suggest that this is one of the most abused laws in the country.

(c) The Law Commission of India in its 237th report and 243rd Report recommended that Section 498A should be made compoundable with the permission of the courts. The Government has accepted these recommendations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The questioner is not present. Let the answer be given.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में यह जानकारी दी है कि वर्ष 2011 में 99,135 केसेज़ थे, जिनमें से 10,193 केसेज़ फॉल्स थे, जिनकी गलत इन्वेस्टिगेशन हुई। इसी तरह, वर्ष 2012 और वर्ष 2013 में हुआ। इसी बेस पर ये कह रहे हैं कि जो 498ए है, उसको compoundable किया जाए। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या इतना ही होने से हम औरतों को जस्टिस के लिए जो यह मिला हुआ है, इसको खत्म कर देंगे? क्या रेश्यो है? जो इन्वेस्टिगेशन पुलिस ने की है, क्या उसको देखा गया है? आखिर किस आधार पर उसको फॉल्स कहा गया है? हो सकता है कि किसी के कहने पर पुलिस वालों ने ऐसा किया हो। क्या उस पर इन्क्वायरी हुई है या उसकी मॉनिटरिंग की गई है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ।

श्री किरन रिजिजू: सभापति महोदय, चूंकि यह बहुत ही गम्भीर विषय है, इसलिए इसकी सम्वेदनशीलता को समझते हुए इस क़ानून के बारे में आगे जिक्र करना है और महिलाओं के संरक्षण का भी सवाल है। यह जो 498ए है, यह cognizable भी है, non-bailable भी है और non-compoundable भी है। माननीय सदस्या ने यह कहा है कि इसका मिसयूज हुआ है। तो पिछले तीन साल का आंकड़ा मैंने ऑलरेडी यहां दिया हुआ है, जिसमें लगभग 10 प्रतिशत केसेज को गलत पाया गया है। इसलिए इस मामले को 243rd Law Commission Report, पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी ऑन पिटिशंस और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज Arnesh Kumar versus State of Bihar के अलावा भी हम लोगों के सामने यह चीज आई है, Malimath Committee का भी इसमें जिक्र किया है कि इसमें थोड़ा सा अमेंडमेंट किया जाना चाहिए। तो अमेंडमेंट इस तरीके से करेंगे कि पुलिस का जो

एक्शन है वह तुरन्त किसी को सिर्फ कम्प्लेंट देने पर ही डॉयरेक्टली अरेस्ट न हो, उसमें एक प्रोसीजर है, वह set in motion करना पड़ेगा, उसके बाद ही अरेस्ट करेंगे। लेकिन जिस मुख्य बात पर मैं तवज्जो देना चाहता हूं कि वह compoundability पर है। इसको यह कहा गया कि चूंकि यह पारिवारिक चीज है, अगर परिवार में आपस में मिलने से उसमें सॉल्यूशन हो जाता है तो उसकी एक व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, उसके लिए एक विन्डो खुली रहनी चाहिए। इसको लेकर मामला लॉ मिनिस्ट्री को भेजा हुआ है, जैसे ही वहां से क्लीयरेंस आएगी तो हम अमेंडमेंट के साथ आने के लिए तैयार हैं।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : औरतें चिल्लाती जाती हैं. ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज-प्लीज, बैठ जाइए। श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं कि इन्होंने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, सैक्शन-498ए का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है और इसको शमनीय अपराध की श्रेणी में लाकर सरकार इसको कानून में संशोधन करना चाहती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूं कि बहुत सारी ऐसी औरतें जो प्रताड़ित होती हैं, लेकिन वे अपना केस तक दर्ज नहीं करा पाती हैं, तो सरकार इनको न्याय दिलाने के लिए कौन सी प्रक्रिया अपनाएगी?

श्री किरन रिजिजू : सभापति महोदय, जैसा माननीय सदस्या ने कहा, यह तो सबको मानना चाहिए कि इस हाउस में ऑपिनियन में कोई डिवीजन नहीं होना चाहिए। जैसे कोई कम्प्लेंट आई कि महिला के साथ चाहे उसका हर्बेड हो या हर्बेड का कोई रिलेटिव हो, किसी भी कारण से उसके खिलाफ ऐसा काम हुआ है जिसमें यह सैक्शन-498ए में जिक्र किया गया, तो यह बहुत ही stringent law है। सवाल यहां उल्टा हो रहा है कि यह ज्यादा ही stringent हो गया इसलिए मिसयूज होता है। लेकिन इसमें मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि हमारा जो प्रपोजल है, सैक्शन-320 सी.आर.पी.सी. में, कम्पाउंडेबल जब कहा है, इसी पर आप गौर कीजिए, बाकी महिलाओं के संरक्षण के लिए कोई समझौता नहीं होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, please ...(Interruptions)... बैठ जाइए, जवाब सुन लीजिए। It is not a place for ...(Interruptions)...

श्री किरन रिजिजू : एक तरफ कानून के दुरुपयोग का यह मसला है, एक तरफ महिलाओं के संरक्षण का मामला है। इसलिए दोनों चीजों को हमें लोगों को समझकर आगे बढ़ना होगा, लेकिन महिलाओं के संरक्षण का इसमें कोई कंप्रोमाइज करने का सवाल ही नहीं है, यह बात मैं क्लियर करना चाहता हूं।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन : महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने बहुत कुछ कह दिया। पिछले हफ्ते ही मैंने एक लड़की हेमलता का यहां जिक्र किया था। मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए थे, उस लड़की के बच्चे को उठा लिया गया। She is a twenty-three year old girl. I have personally spoken to the Commissioner of Police and the Minister was present when I made this complaint. Nothing has happened so far. आप किस न्याय की बात कर रहे हैं? Two-and-a-half year old child has been kept back by the in-laws, and they are not giving the child to the mother, which is illegal. I have spoken about it in the House. I have assured the girl that the entire House is supporting her.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: What action has the Minister taken?

श्री किरन रिजिजु : सभापति महोदय, इस मसले का आप सबको मालूम है कि केंद्र सरकार डॉयरेक्ट केस को दर्ज नहीं करती, कोई भी मसला जो राज्य का होता है लेकिन ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन : सर, यही तो बात है, हम न्याय की बात कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : बात तो सुन लीजिए। The hon. Minister is replying. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to the reply.

श्री किरन रिजिजु : इसमें अगर मैं ...(व्यवधान)... सभापति महोदय, आप हमको प्रोटेक्शन दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Please sit down. Mr. Minister, please continue.

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी : दिल्ली का लॉ एंड ऑर्डर तो आपके हाथ में है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री किरन रिजिजु : महोदय, जो specific मुद्दा जया जी ने उठाया है, मैं उसे follow up जरूर करूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं किसी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के काम को पार्लियामेंट में छीनकर नहीं ला सकता। ...(व्यवधान)... जो हमारा दायित्व है, हम वह कार्य कर सकते हैं, लेकिन ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नीरज शेखर : सर, यह तो दिल्ली का मामला है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी : यह दिल्ली का मामला है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, this is a sensitive matter. A child is not being.. (Interruptions)...

DR. T. N. SEEMA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, an important matter like this cannot... (Interruptions)....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Let the answer be given.

श्री किरन रिजिजु : जया जी ने जो specific मुद्दा उठाया है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... One minute. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी : यह दिल्ली का मामला है और दिल्ली का लॉ एंड ऑर्डर आपके पास है ...(व्यवधान)...

गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्या जया बच्चन जी ने जिस मुद्दे की बात की है कि कोई ऐसा मामला था जिस की जानकारी उन्होंने सदन में दी थी। राज्य मंत्री बता रहे हैं कि वे उस समय नहीं थे, मैं उनसे कहूंगा कि वह इस की जानकारी मुझे दे दें अथवा हमारे ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन : मैंने जिस दिन हाउस में यह बात उठायी थी, आप हाउस में present थे। मैंने पूरे हाउस की तरफ से इस महिला को assurance दिया है, इसलिए आप इस हाउस की लाज तो रख लीजिए!

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : क्षमा कीजिएगा, जया जी। यह मेरी जानकारी में नहीं है अन्यथा मैं आज निश्चित रूप से आपको बतलाने की स्थिति में होता कि इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... और हमारे राज्य मंत्री आपको जानकारी दे देंगे, लेकिन जहां तक 498(ए) को compoundable बनाने का सवाल है, सभापति महोदय, सरकार ने 498(ए) को compoundable बनाने का जो प्रोसेस आरंभ किया है, वह लॉ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट की रिकमंडेशंस ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not starting a war of sexes here. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please continue.

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : महोदय, लॉ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट की रिकमंडेशंस के आधार पर और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के 2 जुलाई, 2014 के जजमेंट के आधार पर सरकार ने यह फैसला किया कि इसे compoundable बनाया जाना चाहिए, तब हम लोगों ने इस का प्रोसेस प्रारंभ किया है। लेकिन मैं सदन को इतना जरूर आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि यदि किसी महिला का उत्पीड़न होता है और यदि वह सरकार के संज्ञान में लाया जाता है, तो निश्चित रूप से उस महिला के साथ इंसाफ होगा, यह मैं विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question 185. ...**(Interruptions)**... Dr. K.P. Ramalingam. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let the answer be given. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री किरन रिजिजू : सर, before that, आपकी permission से मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जया जी ने जो सवाल यहां उठाया है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't deviate from the Question Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री किरन रिजिजू : उस पर क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है, वह मैं लिखित रूप से जितनी जल्दी हो सकेगा, आप तक पहुंचाने का प्रयास करूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I only want...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. I am not having a discussion on this. That question is over. Jaya ji, please.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I am not asking anything. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am just saying that I have assured the girl on behalf of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fine; he has assured you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let us take it forward from here. ...**(Interruptions)**... Question 185, please.

Intelligence report on terrorists sneaking via sea route to attack Mumbai

*185. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to an intelligence report, Pakistan based Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) terrorists might sneak into Mumbai *via* the sea route to carry out terror attacks, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government had issued any alert warnings to the State Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Inputs relating to the attack plans of Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) on targets in the coastal areas have been received from time to time. However, further details in this matter cannot be disclosed in the interest of national security.

(b) The intelligence inputs have been shared with the States concerned.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Mr. Chairman, first of all, I would appreciate the Home Minister for taking efforts to minimize the terrorist infiltration. Sir, I do agree that the intelligence reports cannot be disclosed. Sir, the Coast Guard comes under the Ministry of Defence whereas the coastal village police stations are under the State Governments. As it involves the question of national security, I must point out here that there were reports that terrorists who were caught by Coast Guard were let off by them for consideration. Sir, my first supplementary is: Will the Government of India constitute special police stations with special force in all the coastal villages all over the nation under the direct control of the Central Government?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, we have taken numerous steps in this regard, and, I can point out some of the important specific points, which we have already taken. There are two components for the coastal security schemes in phase-I and phase-II. Let me inform the august House that under phase-I, we have already established 73 coastal police stations, 97 check posts, 58 outposts, 30 barracks, 204 interceptor boats, 10 rigid inflatable boats, 153 jeeps and 312 motor cycles. Under phase-II, we have established 131 marine police stations, 60 jetties, 10 marine operation centres, 150 boats (12 tonne), 20 boats (5 tonne), 20 boats (19 metre), 35 rigid inflatable boats (RIBs) and 10 large vessels in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 131 four wheelers and 242 motorcycles. Besides that, we have synergized the whole agencies which are looking after the coastal security and the Ministry of Defence – the hon. Member

is right – is also actively involved in securing the coastal areas.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Infiltration of militants through borders with Pakistan and Bangladesh is a cause of concern. Our paramilitary forces are doing a wonderful job in border areas. There is no doubt about it and nobody can question their integrity. But what I feel is that the border security system needs an improved tier-level security. Whether the Central Government has conducted a review over the border and the coastal areas district police; if so, can the Ministry spell out the list of review meetings conducted for the past one year? It is because there was no review meeting conducted for the last one year. The report had come. So, can you give the list for the past one year how many review meetings were conducted and what was the outcome of it?

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, review meetings are conducted every fifteen days. There is a State Multi Agency Centre (SMAC) where the coordination and review meetings take place from time to time. Besides that we have taken certain technological measures also to strengthen our coastal security. I am dealing with coastal security only because the question is on coastal areas. Sir, besides those steps, which I mentioned earlier, we have adopted biometric cards because the sea coastline is very long in India. So, it remains a challenge for us. But we are abreast of the situation. The National Population Register issues ID cards. That is for the coastal village population, and fishermen are also issued cards. Besides that, we have an Automatic Identification System being established with a transponder for trafficking of small fishing vessels which are possibly being used by the elements who want to disrupt our country. Besides that, Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member also that there is a creation of chain of radar sensors and Automatic Identification System receivers along the entire Indian coastal areas. So, we are adequately taking steps to ensure that our country remains safe on the coastal front also.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Mr. Chairman, in his written reply, the Minister has shown exceptional brevity citing national security for any explanation to the question asked. I want to tell the hon. Minister that the attack that took place in November, 2008 in Mumbai showed that in spite of all our Intelligence agencies, terrorists could actually arrive in Mumbai undetected. After that, the real problem that I would like the Minister in direct response to the question to answer is what is the level of new coordination that his Ministry is now going to start between the Coast Guard, the Navy, the local police, the I&B, the R&AW, the NIA, State intelligence and the NTRs. Each of them works in silos and that is why, even though he has claimed protection under national security, our response to such subversive and terrorist acts is poor. I want his response; as to what has been done in this regard.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, partly, this I have answered earlier also. Now, the question is the State Multi Agency Centre which we have created, and definitely the Mumbai terror attack has really given a new initiative in the whole affairs. The real time collation involves sharing of intelligence amongst not only Intelligence agencies but law-enforcement agencies also, which are involved. Now this effort is further brought in at the level of districts and district police stations also. It is not only the intelligence agencies which are brought into the whole exercise but also the law enforcement agencies so that we can really work in close coordination to prohibit such things. I can tell this august House that in the last 11 months we have been successful in dealing with all the threats that we have. I don't want to claim credit for that. It is the duty of the Government to secure the country and we are committed to that.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, my State of Maharashtra, particularly Mumbai, has been the target of terrorists. Terrorism is fomented by Pakistan. It is not just the 26/11 attack. Even before the attack and after that attack, the threat is persistent. It is unfortunate that in the light of all this, the revival of cricket series between Pakistan and India ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, I am not on that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please confine yourself to the question.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, let me put a question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then why are you taking time?

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, the masterminds of 26/11 attack, that is Dawood Ibrahim and Zaki-ur-Rehman, and the terrorist groups have been creating terror. Because of that, not just Mumbai but the entire country is unsafe. Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister this question. What specific measures are being taken to keep Mumbai safe? The same question was asked by Pavan Kumar Varmaji. I think the Minister was not able to throw much light on that. I want to know about the specific measures which are being taken to keep Mumbai safe.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, I have already stated that if the question is about a specific intelligence input, I cannot disclose or discuss it in the august House. Mumbai being the financial hub of the country, it is definitely listed very high in our efforts. But the question is about Lashkar-e-Taiba. The hon. Member mentioned it in the question. Besides, there are many other terrorist groups which are working on destroying the peace and tranquillity of this country. They are a threat to our national

security. They have Indian affiliates also which are banned under the relevant laws. All the steps are being taken and I am very confident that it is paying dividend also. There is no need to really worry and say that we are not taking enough steps to secure Mumbai.

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Have all the coastal States introduced biometric card for the seagoing fishermen? Is there any proposal to set up GPS in all seagoing fishing boats?

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Yes, all the fishermen, especially in the vulnerable areas, are being provided with all the gadgets which will ensure their identity so that they are not misused by some unwanted and undesirable elements in our territory.

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस निगम के ओलपैड, सूरत स्थित तेल के कुएं में लगी आग

*186. श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह: क्या पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अप्रैल, 2015 में सूरत जिले के ओलपैड कस्बे के पास तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस निगम के तेल के कुएं में लगी आग से जान-माल की भारी क्षति हुई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मशीनों द्वारा आग लगने का संकेत पहले से दिया जा रहा था परंतु सुरक्षा अधिकारी अनुपस्थित थे और आग लगने के संकेत के बाद भी जरूरी उपकरण उपलब्ध नहीं कराये गए;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा और पर्यावरण से जुड़े अधिकारी की अनुभवहीनता के कारण ऐसी घटनाएं बार-बार हो रही हैं; और

(घ) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान हुई ऐसी घटनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मेद प्रधान) : (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) जैसा कि ओएनजीसी द्वारा बताया गया है, दिनांक 18-04-2015 को सूरत शहर के समीप ओलपैड कस्बे में स्थित गैस कूप ओलपैड-31 में आग लग गई थी। इस जबर्दस्त आग के कारण घायल हुए 12 व्यक्तियों में से दो व्यक्तियों की उपचार के दौरान मृत्यु हो गई, पांच व्यक्तियों को उपचार के बाद डिस्चार्ज कर दिया गया है और उपचार करवा रहे शेष पांच व्यक्तियों की स्थिति स्थिर बताई गई है। ओएनजीसी ने यह भी बताया है कि 82 किसानों की फसलें क्षतिग्रस्त हो गई हैं तथा किराए पर लिए गए रिग और क्रेन पर चल रहा कार्य भी पूरी तरह से क्षतिग्रस्त हो गया है।

(ख) क्षतिग्रस्त ब्लोआउट प्रीवेंटर के प्रतिस्थाहन के दौरान अनियंत्रित रूप से प्रवाहित हो रही गैस ने आग पकड़ ली। यह एक जबर्दस्त आग थी और सुरक्षा और संरक्षा से संबंधित सभी

कार्मिक स्थल पर उपस्थित थे और स्थल पर किसी आकस्मिकता से निपटने के लिए सभी अपेक्षित संसाधन उपलब्ध कराए गए थे।

(ग) ओएनजीसी ने कार्य केंद्रों पर स्वास्थ्य रक्षा और पर्यावरण विभाग में अधिकारियों की तैनाती की है। तथापि, तेल उद्योग सुरक्षा निदेशालय (ओआईएसडी) द्वारा की गई जांचों के अनुसार मुख्य चूकें, जिनके कारण आग लगी थी, वे क्षेत्र कार्मिकों द्वारा मानक प्रक्रियाओं से हटकर काम करना और किराए पर लिए गए वेधन रिग पर कार्य कर रहे प्रचालनात्मक कार्मिकों के पास पर्याप्त अनुभव का नहीं होना थीं।

(घ) ओएनजीसी में पिछले तीन वर्षों में कूप में आग लगने की ऐसी कोई घटना नहीं हुई है।

Fire in oil well of ONGC at Olpad, Surat

†*186. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been huge loss of life and property in an incident of fire that took place in the oil well of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) near Olpad town in Surat in April, 2015;

(b) whether it is also a fact that fire signal was being given by machines earlier, but security officers were absent and necessary equipments were not provided even after the fire signal;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to inexperience of Health Safety and Environment (HSE) officer, such incidents are recurring; and

(d) the details of such incidents that occurred during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) As reported by ONGC, the fire incident occurred at gas well Olpad-31 located in Olpad town near Surat City on 18.4.2015. Out of the 12 persons injured due to the flash fire, two persons died during the treatment, five persons have been discharged after treatment and condition of five persons undergoing treatment is reported to be stable. ONGC has further reported that the crops belonging to 82 farmers got damaged and the work over rig and crane, which were charter hired, also got completely damaged.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The uncontrolled flowing gas caught fire during replacement of damaged Blow out Preventer. It was a flash fire and all the concerned personnel of safety and security were present at the site and all the required resources were provided to meet the exigency at site.

(c) ONGC has posted officers in Health Safety and Environment Department at the work centers. However, as per investigations carried out by Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) the main lapses which contributed to the fire was deviation from the standard procedures by the field personnel and inadequate experience of operational personnel working on the chartered hired drilling rig.

(d) No such incident of well fire has occurred during last three years in ONGC.

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह: आदरणीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहती हूँ कि अप्रैल के महीने में सूरत के ओलपैड करबे के डिहिर गांव में ओ.एन. जी.सी. के एक कुएं में मरम्मत के दौरान आग लगने से दो लोग मारे गए और कई अन्य बुरी तरह से घायल हुए। इस घटना से देश का हजारों करोड़ रुपए स्वाहा हो गए।

माननीय मंत्री जी, हजारों करोड़ रुपए स्वाहा हुए हैं। आपने उत्तर में बताया है कि इस तरह के मरम्मत कार्यों को करते समय फायर सेफ्टी के लिए जो आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए थे, वे भी उठाए गए और आपने अपने उत्तर में यह भी कहा है कि सेफ्टी एवं सुरक्षा से जुड़े सभी सम्बन्धित अधिकारी साइट पर मौजूद थे। मैं आपसे जानना चाहती हूँ कि ओ.एन.जी.सी. के चीफ हेल्थ सेफ्टी एनवायरमेंट अधिकारी, घटना से दो दिन पहले तक, दिल्ली एन.सी.आर. में अपनी टीम के साथ थे, जिसे तीन से चार दिन पहले यह जानकारी मिल गई थी कि डिहिर गांव में कुएं में मशीनों द्वारा ऐसे सिगनल्स मिल रहे हैं, जिनके कारण बड़ी दुर्घटना हो सकती है।

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह : और उनके वहां पहुंचते ही उसी दिन दुर्घटना हो गयी। फिर ऐसे अधिकारी, जिनके ऊपर सेफ्टी जैसी महत्वपूर्ण जिम्मेदारी है, अपनी टीम के साथ सूचना पाने के बाद दिल्ली, एनसीआर में क्या कर रहे थे? क्यों नहीं उन्होंने तत्काल जानकारी मिलते ही घटनास्थल पर पहुंचकर सभी जरूरी कदम उठाए? माननीय मंत्री जी, मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि

श्री सभापति : एक वक्त में एक सवाल कीजिए। मंत्री जी, आप इसका जवाब दे दीजिए।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य का यह तथ्य सही नहीं है कि वहां संबंधित अधिकारी उपस्थित नहीं थे। 15 तारीख से गैस लीकेज की खबरें आयीं, वे मेरे स्तर तक आयीं थीं और तुरंत ही संबंधित सुरक्षा अधिकारी, ओएनजीसी के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी उस फील्ड पर थे। यह एक मैकेनिकल ऐक्सीडेंट है। उसको संभालने के बावजूद वह हमारे हाथ से बाहर गया और जान-माल का नुकसान हुआ। मैं विनम्रता के साथ आपके समक्ष कहना चाहूंगा कि जब हमने उत्तर दिया, तो मैंने प्रामाणिकता के साथ कहा है कि इसका जो स्टैंडर्ड ऑपरेटिंग प्रोसिजर मॉटेन करना चाहिए था, उसको हम नहीं कर पाए। इस बात का संज्ञान हमारे सामने आया है। हम किसी को भी इसमें से बाहर नहीं रखेंगे। इसकी इन्क्वायरी हम कर रहे हैं और इसे हम सुधारेंगे।

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह : सर, मेरा दूसरा सवाल है कि इस ओलपैड की घटना के बाद जो जांच कमेटी बैठी है, उसमें कौन-कौन लोग हैं? क्या जांच ऐसे अधिकारियों को सौंपी गयी है कि यदि निष्पक्ष जांच होगी तो वही दोषी होंगे क्योंकि जिनकी देख-रेख में यह मरम्मत का कार्य चल रहा था, उन्हीं को जांच सौंप दी गयी है? यदि ऐसा है तो क्या जांच में निष्पक्षता रहेगी?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सभापति जी, इस विषय में अभी दो एजेंसियों ने जांच की है। ओएनजीसी की इंटरनल एजेंसी, Health Safety and Environment Department ने भी जांच की है और जो हमारी ऑल सेक्टर्स की सुरक्षा के बारे में इंडिपेंडेंट एजेंसी है, ओआईएसडी, उसने भी की है। इस प्रकार दो एजेंसियों ने जांच की है। मैंने अपने उत्तर में लिखित रूप में दिया है कि ओएनजीसी की निजी एजेंसी और इंडिपेंडेंट एजेंसी, दोनों एजेंसियों ने कहा है कि वहां कुछ खामियां हैं इसलिए किसी को छुपाने का या किसी को रियायत देकर बचाने का कोई सवाल नहीं उठता है।

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा : सभापति जी, इस समय उत्तराखंड में पूरे प्रदेश में मिट्टी के तेल के कोटे के लिए बहुत परेशानी हो रही है और वहां पर बहुत बड़ा क्राइसिस चल रहा है। सरकार ने लगातार दो बार उत्तराखंड का कोटा कम कर दिया है। 2011 से पहले वह 26,712 केएल था, उसे घटाकर 9,108 केएल कर दिया। अब 2015 में फिर से 152 केएल घटाकर 8,956 केएल कर दिया है। इसी संदर्भ में मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी से दस दिन पहले एक प्रश्न पूछा था।

श्री सभापति : आप अभी सवाल पूछिए।

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा : मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूं। मैंने पूछा था कि क्या उत्तराखंड या अन्य प्रदेशों में कोटा देने के लिए कोई राष्ट्रीय मानक निर्धारित हैं? माननीय मंत्री जी का उत्तर था कि कोई राष्ट्रीय मानक निर्धारित नहीं हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश, केरल, हरियाणा, आंध्र प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में 6 से 8 लीटर प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ष, यह कोटा फिक्स्ड है, जबकि उत्तराखंड में 3.32 लीटर प्रति व्यक्ति का प्रावधान किया गया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ये जो नॉर्म्स निर्धारित किए गए हैं, वे किस आधार पर किए गए हैं? यदि राष्ट्रीय मानक नहीं हैं, इस तरह के कोई मानक नहीं हैं तो प्रदेश में किस तरह से मिट्टी के तेल का आवंटन किया जाता है, कृपया माननीय मंत्री जी इस संबंध में बता दें।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सभापति जी, यह प्रश्न मूल प्रश्न से कोई संबंध नहीं रखता है। मूल प्रश्न सूरत में ओएनजीसी के ऑयल फील्ड में हादसे के बारे में है और माननीय सदस्य उत्तराखंड के मिट्टी के तेल के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं।

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा : सभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, अगर आप इतना लम्बा इंट्रोडक्शन न दें...

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा : यह इंट्रोडक्शन नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : तो आप सवाल पूछिए, आपका क्या सवाल है?

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा : मेरा कहना यह है कि कोई राष्ट्रीय मानक निर्धारित नहीं है। मैं यही गुजारिश करना चाहता हूं कि उत्तराखंड के लिए केवल 3.32 लीटर का मानक क्यों रखा गया है जबकि बाकी प्रदेशों में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : यह सवाल किससे रिलेटेड है?

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा : हिमाचल प्रदेश है, केरल है, हरियाणा है, आंध्र प्रदेश है और सारे जो प्रदेश हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आपने सवाल पढ़ा है या नहीं पढ़ा है?

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा : वहां पर 6 से 8 लीटर प्रति व्यक्ति प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित है। मैं यही पूछना चाहता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record. It does not relate to the question. Please sit down.

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा :*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Question Hour is over. ...(Interruptions)... Statement by the Minister correcting ...(Interruptions)... You are not going on record. Why are you wasting your breath?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Malnutrition among Tribal Children

†*187. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that tribal children are facing serious problem of malnutrition throughout the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that physical and mental growth of the tribal children is affected due to malnutrition; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to improve the situation and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) Malnutrition amongst children is a major challenge in the area of tribal health in the country. The latest data for indicators of malnutrition in children as per National Family Health Survey 2005-06 are as under:

* Not recorded.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Scheduled Tribe	Under-five malnutrition (%)
Stunting	54
Wasting	28
Underweight	55

Nutrition constitutes the foundation for human development, by reducing susceptibility to infections, reducing morbidity, disability and mortality burden, enhancing cumulative lifelong learning capacities and adult productivity. Nutrition status of children is both a sensitive proxy indicator of human development and also a key determinant of the effectiveness of national socio economic development strategies.

(c) Government accords high priority to the issue of malnutrition, particularly in respect of children of poorer sections of the society including tribal population and has been implementing several schemes/programmes of various Ministries/Departments have been implementing through State Governments/UTs. These schemes, *inter alia*, include Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) of Ministry of Women and Child Development, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Mid Day Meals Scheme of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Drinking Water and Total Sanitation Campaign of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and Targeted Public Distribution System of Department of Food and Public Distribution etc.

Ministry of Women and Child Development is administering Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, a Centrally sponsored scheme being implemented by the State Governments/UT Administration since 1975. The scheme aims at holistic development of children below 6 years of age and pregnant women and lactating mothers, by providing a package of six services comprising (i) Supplementary nutrition (ii) Pre-school non-formal education (iii) Nutrition and health Education (iv) Immunization (v) Health check-up and (vi) Referral services through Anganwadi Centres at grassroots level. Three of the six services *viz.*, immunization, health check-up and referral services, are related to health and are provided by Ministry. Under ICDS, Supplementary Nutrition is one of the services provided to the children below 6 years of age and pregnant women and lactating mother at anganwadi centres. The scheme is universal and implemented across the country.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs has taken following measures to address the problem of malnutrition:

- Highlighting the benefits of/and support for cultivation of green leafy vegetables; kitchen garden; traditional food; etc.

- Symptoms of malnutrition and good practices with regard to child bearing, health benefits of covering stored water against vector borne diseases.
- Supplementary diet provided to Anganwadi Centres under the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) – milk and milk proteins, minor millets, peanuts and pulses in ICDS list of supplementary diet.
- Accredited Social Health Activists, (ASHAs), Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery (ANM), Anganwadi Workers (AWW) to cover all pregnant mothers under the immunisation/nutrition programme, incentives/conveyance to these workers for reaching pregnant mothers in remote areas.
- Local produce based nutrition should also be part of the training curriculum of ANM and AWW and also of menu in the school meals.
- Iron Folic Acid (IFA) and Calcium supplement and deworming guidelines issued.
- Measures to address maternal deaths including deployment of Ayush doctors in tribal areas.

Plan for expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant

†*188. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the plan for expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL);

(b) whether Government has any time-bound plan and programme; and

(c) if so, by when Bokaro Steel Plant will be expanded?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The ongoing expansion plan of Bokaro Steel Plant for enhancing crude steel production capacity from 4.36 Million Tonnes Per Annum to 4.61 Million Tonnes Per Annum has been completed under the current phase of modernization and expansion plan of Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) with an investment of ₹ 6,325 crore.

The Government does not finalize long term plan for Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL). SAIL and other steel PSUs undertake their expansion and modernization programmes based on commercial considerations. SAIL has prepared a draft 'Vision 2025' which includes Bokaro Steel Plant also.

Funds for modernisation of jails in Odisha

*189. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal of the State Government of Odisha for release of funds for modernisation of jails in the State is pending with the Ministry; and

(b) whether the Ministry would consider sanction of the proposal as delay in sanction hinders the process of modernisation of the jails in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) 'Prisons' is a State subject under List-II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution and, therefore, prison administration is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, to consolidate the gains of the first phase of modernization of prisons scheme, a follow up scheme known as the second phase of modernization of prisons was considered by the Government of India for which proposals from States/UTs were received. The proposal amounting to ₹ 892.14 crore for prison modernization was received from the Government of Odisha which included estimates for ₹ 776.97 crore for prison infrastructure, ₹ 19 crore for rehabilitation and ₹ 96.17 crore for prison security. The second phase of Prison Modernisation Scheme could not be launched due to paucity of funds.

However, a consolidated Memorandum was submitted by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Fourteenth Finance Commission for consideration which included the demands projected by the States/UTs amounting to ₹ 13,962.60 crore for prison reforms in the second phase of modernization of prisons. The Fourteenth Finance Commission has observed that in view of the improved outlay for States now, there is appropriate fiscal space to provide for additional expenditure needed for their requirements. The Fourteenth Finance Commission has not made any specific fund allocation in favour of Central Government for this purpose. Therefore, with appropriate prioritization, the State should be able to meet the proposed expenditure on modernisation of its jails from its available resources.

CAPEXIL operating without Executive Director

190. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council (CAPEXIL) has been operating without a full-fledged Executive Director for the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to depute a full time senior official to manage the affairs of CAPEXIL on regular basis in order to promote export of Chemicals and Allied Products from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The matter is sub-judice in Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(c) Action has been initiated for filing an Interim Application to seek permission of Supreme Court for appointment of an Interim Executive Director till the case is finally decided by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Bulletproof screens in front of Attari land border gates

*191. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to bulletproof the gates at the international border of Attari, Hussaniwala and Sadqi to bolster its defence against any cross border attack keeping in mind the Wagah border suicide bombing in Pakistan, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether this is the first time since partition that Government has installed rolling bulletproof screens in front of Attari land border gates to protect viewers from any direct small arm fire from across the border or from stray splinters in case of a suicide bombing near the border and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) There is no proposal under consideration to bulletproof the gates at the international border of Attari, Hussainiwala and Sadqi. However, 2 numbers of improvised rolling bullet proof screens (size 8' x 8') have been placed besides the iron gates installed at international border of Attari. These rolling bullet proof screens can be rolled and placed in front of Attari gate to prevent any small arm fire from across the border or from the stray splinters in case of suicide bombing near the border.

Scarcity of funds under NEIIPP

*192. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no funds under the North-East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007–2017;

- (b) if so, since when there is a scarcity of funds under this policy;
- (c) whether in view of lack of funds, no projects are being sanctioned under this policy in the North-Eastern Region;
- (d) if so, since when no project has been sanctioned and the reasons for scarcity of funds in NEIIPP; and
- (e) by when sufficient funds will be given under this policy so that the desired development may take place in the region and the policy may last till 2017?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Budgetary allocation for the schemes under North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 is being made in each financial year since 2007-2008 including current FY 2015-2016. In the FY 2014-2015, ₹ 150 crore was allocated for the schemes under NEIIPP at BE stage, against which ₹ 221.90 crore was released. In the current FY 2015-16, the allocation for the schemes under NEIIPP is ₹ 150 crore, of which ₹ 76.53 crore stands released as on date. In fact, allocations for the schemes under NEIIPP has increased from ₹ 100 crores in the year 2012-13 to ₹ 150 crores in the year 2013-14. This was further increased to ₹ 221.90 crores in the year 2014-15. Against the mandatory allocation of 10% of the budget of the Department for the North East States, the Department has been allocating more than 10% of its budget for the N.E. States, which includes allocation for schemes under NEIIPP and Transport Subsidy Scheme (TSS)/Freight Subsidy Scheme (FSS).

(c) No, Sir. State Level Committee (SLC) meetings and the Empowered Committee (EC) meetings are being held at regular intervals and funds are being released under NEIIPP as per the budget allocation.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

(e) Fresh registration under the schemes of NEIIPP has been suspended *w.e.f.* 01.12.2014. However, the schemes under NEIIPP, 2007 have neither been cancelled nor withdrawn. As regards funding, it is stated that allocation of funds and clearing of backlog is an ongoing process. Backlog claims/liabilities committed under NEIIPP are being cleared to the extent of budget allocation.

Bonded labour

*193. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the bonded labour system is still prevalent in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of number of persons, children and women who were rescued from the bonded labour system during the last three years; and
- (d) the rehabilitation provided to them and the steps taken/being taken to completely abolish the bonded labour system in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Instances of prevalence of bonded labour system are noticed now and then even after its abolition by law with effect from 25th October, 1975. The reasons are spelt out exhaustively at Section 2(g) of The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. The root of the problem lies in the social customs and economic compulsions.

(c) The information regarding number of bonded labourers which include bonded child and women labourers released and rehabilitated during the last three years is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) The Bonded Labour System has been abolished by law throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance which was replaced by the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.

Under the Act, the task of identification, release and rehabilitation of freed bonded labour is the direct responsibility of the concerned States/Union Territories. In order to assist the State Governments in the task of rehabilitation of identified and released bonded labourers, a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour is in operation since May, 1978. Under the scheme, rehabilitation assistance @ ₹ 20,000 per bonded labour is provided which is equally shared by the Central and State Governments. The scheme also provides financial assistance to the State Governments for conducting surveys, awareness generation activities and evaluatory studies.

Under the Scheme, funds provided to the States for rehabilitation of bonded labour till 31.03.2015 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Government of India has adopted a three-pronged strategy for abolition of bonded labour system: (i) The Constitution of India *vide* Art. 23 prohibits forced labour; (ii) Central Government enacted the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976; The Act empowers Executive Magistrates to exercise powers of Judicial Magistrate of first or second class for trial of offences; Vigilance Committees at District and Sub-divisional levels have been prescribed to identify and rehabilitate bonded labourers and (iii) a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded

Labour is under implementation since 1978 by which Central Government contributes ₹ 10,000/- for each case of rehabilitation.

Statement-I

Number of bonded labourers which include bonded child and women labourers released and rehabilitated during the last three years is as under:

Year	State	Bonded labour released and rehabilitated (Nos.)
2012-13	Chhattisgarh	550
	Rajasthan	50
	Uttar Pradesh	1335
	Karnataka	1090
	Punjab	164
	TOTAL	3189
2013-14	Odisha	28
	Rajasthan	150
	Uttar Pradesh	1800
	TOTAL	1978
2014-15	Chhattisgarh	853
	TOTAL	853

Statement-II

Under the Scheme, funds provided to the States for rehabilitation of bonded labour till 31.03.2015 is as under :—

Name of the State	Central assistance provided (₹ in lakh)
Andhra Pradesh	865.30
Arunachal Pradesh	568.48
Bihar	548.98
Chhattisgarh	221.5
Gujarat	1.01
Haryana	5.23
Jharkhand	19.60
Karnataka	1694.48

Name of the State	Central assistance provided (₹ in lakh)
Kerala	15.56
Madhya Pradesh	169.90
Maharashtra	10.10
Odisha	944.53
Punjab	25.20
Rajasthan	94.92
Tamil Nadu	1661.94
Uttar Pradesh	1308.13
Uttarakhand	0.50
West Bengal	27.26
TOTAL	8182.62

Ratification of UN Convention against Torture, 1997

*194. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to ratify the United Nations Convention Against Torture, 1997 to which India is a signatory, if so, details thereof; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor and details of steps taken by Government to improve conviction rates in cases of custodial torture resulting in deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The Prevention of Torture Bill, 2010 was prepared as an enabling legislation to ratify the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha on 07.05.2010. The Rajya Sabha referred the Bill to its Select Committee for examination. The Select Committee recommended the Bill for enactment with certain modifications. Comments of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations were called. Some of the State Governments felt that adequate provisions already exist in the Indian Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure and suggested suitable amendments in the existing provisions. In the meanwhile, the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs on 21.05.2014 informed that The Prevention of Torture Bill, 2010 has lapsed on dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha on 18.05.2014 in terms of Article 107(5) of the Constitution. However, a proposal to suitably amend Section 330 and section 331 of the Indian Penal Code is currently under examination.

(b) Under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, “Police” and “Public Order” are State subjects and, therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, registration, detection and investigation of crime and prosecution of the perpetrators of crime within their jurisdiction, including those causing custodial torture leading to deaths. The National Human Rights Commission have issued guidelines from time to time to be followed by the law enforcing agencies in all cases of death in police action. Advisories have also been issued by the Government time to time to all States and Union Territories on measures to be taken on relevant issues like custodial death, arrest of individual, etc.

Inclusion of Gour and Pandua monuments in World Heritage Sites list

*195. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to recommend the monuments of Gour and Pandua, an ancient capital of undivided Bengal for the longest period, being maintained by Archaeological Survey of India, for inclusion in the list of World Heritage Sites; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. Monuments of Gour and Pandua, an ancient capital of undivided Bengal for the longest period, have not been recommended by Archaeological Survey of India for inclusion in the list of World Heritage (WH) Site.

(b) The Monuments of Gour and Pandua do not feature on UNESCO’s Tentative List which is mandatory before any site is considered for WH nomination. One of the mandatory requirements for consideration for WH nomination is that the site should have Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) and fulfil one or more than one criteria as enumerated in the Operational Guidelines 2013 of UNESCO.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Grants for inland transportation to Chhattisgarh

†1865. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chhattisgarh has been sanctioned permission for inland transport for imports and exports; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether, in view of Chhattisgarh being situated away from the ports and more expenditure involved in transportation, the Central Government would help the State by giving grants for development of inland transport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No State, including Chhattisgarh, requires any permission for inland transport of import/export cargo. Further, the states are not differentiated on the basis of coastal or inland location for the purpose of import/export as import/ export can also take place directly from Inland Container Station (ICD) [e.g. ICD Raipur in Chhattisgarh] or Container Freight Station (CFS) located in landlocked states like Chhattisgarh.

(b) Government does not have a transport subsidy scheme for export/import for the state of Chhattisgarh.

Talks with China over India's demand in three key sectors

1866. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government expressed concerns that administrative agencies in China have not responded to India's demand in three key sectors, viz. pharmaceutical, agriculture including bovine meat and IT services where the country has demonstrative strength;

(b) if so, whether Government has held any talks with the Chinese Government;

(c) if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

(d) if not, the next course of action of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) India has consistently sought greater market access for India's exports to China, especially in sectors such as pharmaceuticals, agriculture including bovine meat, IT services, etc. India has also sought simplification and greater transparency in China's procedures relating to registration, inspection and approvals relating to imports from India.

(b) to (d) The issue of market access to Indian products in IT/ITES, pharmaceuticals and agricultural products including bovine meat has been discussed with China at various fora including at the highest levels of leadership of the two countries. The Joint Statement on Building Closer Developmental Partnership between India and China

issued during the visit of Chinese President to India in September, 2014 highlighted India's demand that the two sides take positive steps towards rebalancing bilateral trade and addressing the existing structural imbalance in trade that has a bearing on its sustainability and that such measures will include cooperation on pharma including registration, speedier phytosanitary negotiations on agro-products for two-way trade, stronger links between Indian IT companies and Chinese enterprises, and increasing services trade in tourism, films, healthcare, IT and logistics. The two sides have also signed the Five-Year Development Program for Economic and Trade Cooperation that lays out a roadmap for comprehensively deepening and balancing bilateral economic engagement with an emphasis on enhancing India's exports in these products to China. These issues were also flagged at the level of Commerce Ministers of two countries during the India-China 10th Joint Economic Group (JEG) meeting held in September, 2014 in Beijing.

Introducing standards to restrict import of Chinese items

1867. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has warned China that it may introduce standards for variety of products and subsequently restrict Chinese imports of 'non-essential items' if they fell short of Indian quality norms, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the items proposed to be listed in non-essential category;

(c) whether any reaction has been received from the Chinese side, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure the quality and standards of the imported items from China and other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) All goods imported into India are subject to domestic laws, rules, orders, regulations, technical specifications, environment and safety norms, that are notified from time to time. There is no proposal at present to restrict imports of products, that otherwise satisfy the aforesaid conditions, including meeting the prescribed technical standards.

(d) Government has brought 92 products under compulsory Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) certification, by issuing quality control orders under Section 14 of the BIS Act, 1986. The use of BIS Standard Mark has been made mandatory on such

products, whether manufactured in the country or imported. Further, 15 electronic and IT products are covered under Compulsory Registration Scheme of BIS, where the use of Self Declaration of Conformity statement on these products is mandatory. 15 additional products have been brought under this scheme *w.e.f.* 7th May, 2015.

Diversion of land by SEZ developers

1868. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to to Unstarred Question 2672 given in the Rajya Sabha on 17th December, 2014 and to state:

(a) whether Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and diversion of land by SEZ developers as alleged by CAG in its report pertaining to the Ministry are concern of Central Government or not;

(b) if SEZs and diversion of land by SEZ developers are concern of Central Government, whether Government would initiate probe into the alleged irregularities by SEZs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) As per Entry No. 18 of the State List in the 7th schedule of the Constitution of India, land is a State subject. Land for SEZs is provided by the concerned State Governments. The Board of Approval (BoA) on SEZs only considers those proposals which have been duly recommended by the State Governments. Since land is a State subject, State Government are free to frame any law/rule on the subject. In order to prevent any possible misuse of de-notified parcels of land by the developers, Department of Commerce has issued guidelines on 13.09.2013 which are as under :—

(i) All such proposals must have an unambiguous ‘No Objection Certificate’ from State Government concerned.

(ii) State Governments may also ensure that such de-notified parcels would be utilized towards creation of infrastructure which would sub-serve the objective of the SEZ as originally envisaged.

(iii) Such land parcels after de-notification will conform to land use guidelines/master plans of the respective State Governments.

Board of Approval considers request of Developers for de-notification of SEZs

as per the provisions of SEZ Act and Rules. Before de-notification of any SEZ, clearance from the State Government is always sought. De-notification of SEZs are approved by BoA subject to refund of concessions/benefits availed by the Developer as per the relevant provisions of law.

Safety distance for storage of ammonium nitrate

1869. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any safety distance is required to be maintained for a proposed store house of 60 MT capacity, for the purpose of storage and sale of Ammonium Nitrate from an existing explosive storage magazine as per the Ammonium Nitrate Rules, 2012; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details regarding safety distance are as under :—

- (i) As per Rule 12(4) (a) (ii) of the Ammonium Nitrate Rules, 2012 the Ammonium Nitrate store house shall maintain a safety distance of 9 metres from the compound wall and 90 metres from any protected works for storage exceeding 30 MT.
- (ii) Storage of explosives in magazine is covered under the Explosives Rules, 2008. Distances required to be maintained around explosives magazine is specified in Table 1, Schedule VIII of Explosives Rules, 2008.
- (iii) As per Chief Controller of Explosives, Nagpur's Circular No. C.II(I)77/VII dated 21/01/2013, and Ammonium Nitrate storehouse exceeding 30 metric ton capacity situated near an explosives magazine shall maintain a safety distance of 90 meters or Inside safety distance *i.e.*, distance between magazine to magazine as given in table 1 of Schedule VIII of Explosives Rules, 2008, whichever is higher.

Subsidy for maintaining price stability to tea

1870. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is continuing the scheme to subsidise, for maintaining price stability to tea due to international competition and market; and

(b) the security measures taken in various areas of Assam, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and other tea growing States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Tea Board provides support for marketing of produce of small and medium plantation holders through auction centres at Guwahati, Kolkata, Siliguri, Jalpaiguri, Cochin, Coimbatore and Coonoor. Tea Board also provides assistance towards meeting additional transport and handling charges incurred for teas exported through ICD Amingaon, marketing of packaged Teas of Indian Origin (Brand Support) and participation in international fairs and exhibitions.

Government has been implementing the Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) Scheme for the plantation crops, namely Tea, Coffee and Rubber since 2003 which came to an end on 30.9.2013. Presently, no subsidy scheme is available for price stabilisation in tea sector.

Under the “Tea Development Promotion Scheme” of the Tea Board during the XII Plan, the unit cost of replantation including the crop loss for the gestation period is included in the subsidy provided to tea growers. The XII Plan Scheme includes provisions of subsidy for replantation, replacement planting, rejuvenation pruning, extension planting, irrigation and mechanization. The Scheme aims at increasing production, field productivity and quality of tea.

Subsidized credit for exporters

1871. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering offering subsidized credit for exporters in the next fiscal when fresh funds are available, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there was a contraction of India's exports for the third month running in February, 2015 because of the sharp appreciation of rupee against Euro and Yen, decline in commodity prices and restrictions on Basmati import imposed by Iran; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Indian exporters are also facing the heat on several accounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Government has provided

₹ 1625 crore under the budget head “Foreign Trade and Export Promotion” for the financial year 2015-16. The guidelines of ‘Interest Subvention Scheme’ are yet to be approved by the competent authority.

(b) and (c) The main reasons for decline in exports in the recent months of 2014-15 are (i) fall in global demand during the period due to slowing down of World Trade; (ii) appreciation of Rupee against Euro making exports to Europe, which is a major market for India, less competitive for Indian Exporters; and (iii) Steep fall in the prices of petroleum crude resulting in consequent decline in prices as well as export realizations for petroleum products that are major product items of exports for India. Month-wise data for exports in 2013-14 and 2014-15; and quarterly exchange rate for 2014-15 for rupees viz Euro/Yen is given in the Statement.

Statement

Month-wise data for exports in 2013-14 and 2014-15

Export Value in US \$ Billion			
Months	2013-14	2014-15*	% growth
April, 2014	24.5	25.6	4.5
May, 2014	24.9	28.0	12.4
June, 2014	24.0	26.5	10.4
July, 2014	25.8	27.7	7.4
August, 2014	26.3	27.0	2.7
September, 2014	28.1	28.9	2.8
October, 2014	27.5	26.1	-5.1
November, 2014	24.2	26.0	7.4
December, 2014	26.4	25.4	-3.8
January, 2015	26.9	23.9	-11.2
February, 2015	25.4	21.5	-15.2
March, 2015	30.3	23.9	-21.1
TOTAL	314.4	310.5	-1.2

Source: DGC&S

* Provisional figures.

Quarterly Exchange Rate for the 2014-15 Euro and Yen

Period	₹/Euro	₹/Yen
April-June	81.94	58.54
July-September	80.33	58.28

Period	₹/Euro	₹/Yen
October-December	77.40	54.01
January-March	70.25	52.25
As on 2nd April, 2014	82.39	57.48
As on 31 March-2015	67.5	52.11

Source: RBI

FDI in listed and non-listed companies

†1872. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated a proposal to allow 10 per cent foreign investment in the listed companies and any type of investment in the non-listed companies as Foreign Direct Investment (FDI);

(b) if so, the details regarding its necessity; and

(c) the State-wise details regarding number of listed and non-listed companies which will be included in the FDI category across the country by doing so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Trade imbalance with China

1873. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of trade imbalance between India and China;

(b) whether China has taken Indian concern of trade imbalance very seriously;

(c) if so, whether Beijing has offered a proposal to conduct trilateral cooperation involving other South Asian nations, including India; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government and the steps being taken to bridge the gap in trade imbalance between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Details of exports-imports and trade balance with China during the last three years are given below :—

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Bilateral Trade between India and China during 2012-13 to 2014-15

Value in US\$ Million

Year	Export	Import	Total Trade	Trade Balance
2012-13	13,534.88	52,248.33	65,783.21	(-) 38,713.45
2013-14	14,824.36	51,034.62	65,858.98	(-) 36,210.26
2014-15 (P)	11,956.36	60,395.27	72,351.63	(-) 48,438.91

Source: DGCI&S

(b) India's concern on rising trade imbalance with China has been discussed with China at various fora including at the highest levels of leadership of the two countries. The Joint Statement on Building Closer Developmental Partnership between India and China issued during the visit of Chinese President to India in September, 2014 highlighted India's demand that the two sides take positive steps towards rebalancing bilateral trade and addressing the existing structural imbalance in trade that has a bearing on its sustainability. The two sides have also signed the Five-Year Development Program for Economic and Trade Cooperation that lays out a roadmap for comprehensively deepening and balancing bilateral economic engagement with an emphasis on addressing the rising trade imbalance. These issues were also flagged at the level of Commerce Ministers of two countries during the India-China 10th Joint Economic Group (JEG) meeting held in September, 2014 in Beijing.

(c) There is no proposal at present from China to conduct trilateral cooperation involving other South Asian nations, including India.

(d) In order to boost exports and to address the widening trade deficit with China, in addition to the efforts at bilateral level mentioned in reply to (b) above, Government has taken a number of measures which, *inter-alia*, include market study initiatives to identify specific product lines with export potential, actively taking up issues relating to tariff and non-tariff barriers in bilateral meetings and institutional dialogues, etc.

Violation of Explosives Rules, 2008

†1874. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to to Starred Question 148 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 11th March, 2015 and state:

(a) whether during the inspection made by Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO), it was found that the company has violated a number of rules and conditions regarding licence under Explosives Rules, 2008;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken apart from revoking its licence and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by Government to give compensation to the families of the deceased labourers; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) PESO has taken the following actions :—

- (i) The Licence of M/s Navbharat Fuse Company Ltd. to manufacture explosives had been suspended and show cause issued for cancellation of the Licence in accordance with the provisions of the Explosives Rules, 2008. The licence is still under suspension.
- (ii) The Controller of Explosives (PESO), Raipur has requested the District Magistrate, Raipur to conduct Magisterial Inquiry as required under Section 9 of the Explosives Act, 1884.

(c) and (d) The owner of the company *i.e.* occupier is responsible for grant of compensation to the families of the deceased in this case.

Protection of textile industry from cheap imports

†1875. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to to Unstarred Question 2936 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 6th August, 2014 and state:

(a) the steps taken by Government so far, to save Indian textile industry from machine-made fibres and cheap imports, after request of the Ministry of Textiles to increase the basic customs duty on it from the current 10 per cent to 15 per cent was turned down by the Revenue Department; and

(b) if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Government has taken various steps after 6.8.2014 to save and support the Indian textile industry which, *inter alia*, include the following :—

- (i) In order to restrict the cheap imports the Government had enforced Anti-

dumping duty on imports of raw silk from China to protect the domestic Cocoon growers and raw silk producers. This measure came to an end in January, 2014. The Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) has issued Gazette Notification on 09.12.2014 for fresh investigation of Anti-Dumping Duty on raw silk imported from China.

- (ii) Further, Anti-Dumping Duty on silk fabrics is currently in force till December, 2016.
 - (iii) The new Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 released on 1 April, 2015 provides for Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS), wherein export of Textiles and Ready Made Garments, including silk are eligible for fiscal incentives.
 - (iv) The budget 2015-16 has also earmarked outlays for various promotional measures, *e.g.* Integrated Textile Parks, Usage of Geo-Textiles in North Eastern Region, Trade Facilitation and Crafts Museum etc.
- (b) Question does not arise.

Competent authority in PESO under AN Rules, 2012

1876. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the district authority of Pakur, Jharkhand has referred any case to Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO) to decide an objection against an applicant, who was granted prior approval for construction of store house for sale of Ammonium Nitrate as per Ammonium Nitrate Rules, 2012;

(b) if so, who is the competent authority in PESO to decide the objection and what action has been taken by him, the details thereof;

(c) whether the applicant has violated any rules as per AN Rules, 2012; and

(d) if not, how has Government ensured to protect the interests of the applicant to allow him to carry on his works as per the rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The District Authority of Pakur, Jharkhand has not referred any case to PESO. However, The District Authority has issued No Objection Certificate for granting licence under the Ammonium Nitrate Rules, 2012 for storage of 60MT of Ammonium Nitrate to the applicant subject to spot inspection and verification by Joint CCE (PESO), East Circle, Kolkata.

(b) No objection has been received from the District Authority. However, in PESO, Chief Controller or Controller authorized by Chief Controller of Explosives is Licensing Authority and Competent Authority to decide objections.

(c) The applicant has not violated any rules.

(d) Office of Joint Chief Controller of Explosives, East Circle, Kolkata has granted approval for construction of 60 MT storehouse for Ammonium Nitrate. District Authority has issued No Objection Certificate for granting licence under the Ammonium Nitrate Rules 2012 for storage of 60 MT of Ammonium Nitrate. Documents for grant of licence are yet to be submitted by the applicant in the Office of Joint Chief Controller of Explosives (Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation), East Circle, Kolkata. On receipt of all requisite documents, licence will be granted in accordance with Ammonium Nitrate Rules, 2012. Inspection and verification as required under the Rules and as stipulated in the No Objection Certificate will be carried out.

Effect of new fiscal federalism on commerce department

1877. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fiscal federalism has resulted into direct transfer of funds to States and has left the Commerce Department without money to set up new export centres or testing labs for exports, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that over the past decade or so, nearly 2000 projects had been funded, which included 400 projects directly funded by the central agencies and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) In 2014-15, ₹ 674.84 crore (RE) were allocated under ASIDE Scheme. In the Budget 2015-16, this scheme has been delinked from support of the Centre and thus no funds are allocated under State Component of ASIDE in 2015-16. ₹ 50 crore has been allocated under Central Component of ASIDE scheme in 2015-16.

(b) Till now, total 1674 projects were funded with assistance of ₹ 6393.97 crore under the State Component of ASIDE and 474 projects were funded with assistance of ₹ 1862.19 crore under the Central Component of ASIDE.

LCSS/Border Haats in Himachal Pradesh

1878. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the location-wise details of Land Customs Stations (LCSSs) and Border Haats presently functional/operational and proposed to be set up along the Indo-China border, particularly in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether some of approved stations/haats are still not operational, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the time by when the same are likely to be operationalised; and

(c) the extent to which such stations/haats help in boosting trade relations with neighbouring countries along with the status of trade (export-import) and passengers movement along such stations/haats during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) There are three Land Customs Stations (LCSSs) on India-China Border - Gunji (Uttarakhand), Sherathang/Nathu-La (Sikkim) and Shipki-La/Namgia (Himachal Pradesh).

(b) All the three LCSSs are operational.

(c) Details of trade (export-import) and passenger movement in respect of the LCSSs Gunji, Sherathang/Nathu-La and Shipki-La, during the last three years are given below :—

Gunji, Uttarakhand

Year	Export (Value Rupees in lakhs)	Import (Value Rupees in lakhs)	Passenger Movement	
			In coming	Out going
2012-13	184.54	76.32	Nil	Nil
2013-14	131.80	27.63	Nil	Nil
2014-15	192.85	238.71	Nil	Nil

Sherathang/Nathu-La, Sikkim

Year	Export (Value Rupees in lakhs)	Import (Value Rupees in lakhs)	Passenger Movement	
			In coming	Out going
2012-13	606.25	101.46	Nil	Nil
2013-14	775.26	116.70	Nil	Nil
2014-15	1604.43	102.53	Nil	Nil

Shipki-La, Himachal Pradesh

Year	Export (Value Rupees in lakhs)	Import (Value Rupees in lakhs)	Passenger Movement	
			In coming	Out going
2012-13	89.80	87.29	Nil	Nil
2013-14	384.86	383.82	Nil	Nil
2014-15	383.51	385.01	Nil	Nil

Routing of iron ore export through MMTC

1879. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has suggested that iron ore export should be routed through Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation (MMTC); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As per the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020, Iron ore of Fe content above 64% other than of Redi origin to all markets and Iron ore of Goa origin when exported to China, Europe, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan irrespective of the Fe content is canalized through MMTC Limited. This is to ensure that the overall demand for high grade iron ore (+64% Fe) in the domestic market is taken care of.

Export of meat

†1880. CHAUDHARY MUNVVAR SALEEM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the largest meat exporting company of the country and the names of the animals whose meat is exported by this company along with the quantum of meat; and

(b) the details of the foreign currency earned by the country through the export of meat and the State which is getting the maximum benefit through this export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per the export returns filed by exporters with APEDA, M/s. Allanasons Pvt. Ltd., is the largest exporter

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for buffalo and sheep/goat meat. The quantum and value of the meat exported by the company is given as under:

Product	2013-14	
	Quantity (MT)	Value (in ₹ Crore)
Buffalo Meat	4,29,006.90	8,521.03
Sheep/Goat Meat	714.12	18.08

Source: APEDA/Monthly Party return filed in APEDA

(b) Foreign exchange earned through export of meat for the year 2014-15 (Apr-Feb) is given below. State-wise export data on meat is not maintained. In dollar terms, this is approximately \$ 4.4 billion. (\$1=₹ 61)

Commodity	Quantity in MT/Value in ₹ Crore	
	2014-15 (Apr-Feb)	
	Qty.	Value
Buffalo Meat	1356787	26,965.23
Other Meat	248	2.47
Processed Meat	223	5.97
Sheep/Goat Meat	21807	767.00
GRAND TOTAL	1379065	27,740.68

Source: (DGCI&S)

Spices Park in Sivagangai District, Tamil Nadu

1881. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees working in Spices Park in Sivagangai District in December, 2010 and the administrative authority of the organisation;

(b) the details of Government investment in developing the spices industry and to promote exports of chilli and tamarind produced locally;

(c) whether huge amount of Central fund is poured but Tamil Nadu labourers are neglected totally in appointment, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of products acquired, processed and exported and the amount of foreign exchange earned from this Spices Park in Sivagangai District in the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The administrative authority and control of the Park is vested with the Spices Board which also manages and maintains the park. Two officers of Spices Board manage the machinery operation and housekeeping through hired agencies.

(b) Government implements several programmes with focus on increasing production, value addition, quality improvement and branding for the development of spices industry through the Spices Board and the State Horticulture Mission under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH). The total investment made by the Government for establishing the Spices Park at Sivagangai is ₹ 20/- crore and the entire cost has been met from the approved plan fund of the Spices Board.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has allotted 29.43 ha. of land in Kottagudi village of Sivagangai Taluk to the Spices Board for establishing the Spices Park for chilli and turmeric. Common Infrastructure facilities like network of wide roads, uninterrupted power and water, fire fighting system, weighing bridge, park administrative office, guest house, canteen building and several processing/storage facilities viz. raw material and finished goods Godown, full line processing facility for Chilli and turmeric and steam sterilization unit in batch process are available in the Spice Park.

(c) No. Spices Board has not directly appointed any labourers in the Spices Park at Sivagangai, Tamil Nadu. However for housekeeping, security and maintenance, Board is engaging local labourers through the agencies in the area. Spice Board had allotted 27 acres of land to 23 spice exporters mostly from in and around Sivagangai, Madurai, etc., in Tamil Nadu, for developing their own processing units in the Park. The Board is in the process of handing over the land to the exporters for commencing their work related to the establishment of the processing units.

(d) The Park was inaugurated in October, 2013. After completing the establishment of common infrastructure and processing facilities for Chilli and Turmeric, Spices Board managed the work through an operator who subsequently resigned. Spice Board is now in the process of operating the processing facilities at Spices Park Sivagangai through M/s. Flavourit Spice Trading Ltd., a company promoted by Spices Board. Hence the foreign exchange from the Park through export of processed spices will be realised only after the park become fully operational.

Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor Project

1882. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) is the nodal agency for implementation of Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) Project; and

(b) the current status of the Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Government of India entrusted the task of preparation of Comprehensive Regional Perspective Plan including Master Plan and Development Plan for selected industrial nodes along the Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) to the Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA), as nodal agency of the CBIC project. Master Planning of three identified nodes in the region *i.e.* Krishnapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), Tumkur (Karnataka) and Ponneri (Tamil Nadu) has been completed. JICA has submitted the Draft Master Planning Report to the Central Government. Copies of the Report have since been shared with the State Governments concerned and other stake holders. JICA has also listed 25 priority projects in the CBIC region, which are at different stages of implementation.

Procurement of basmati rice by Iran

1883. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iran agreed to procure Basmati from India from the current fiscal;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for blocking Basmati from India last year;

(c) whether Iran had procured Basmati from any other countries during last year in view of presence of pesticide residues; and

(d) the year-wise average quantity of Basmati rice exported to Iran in the last ten years and foreign exchange earned through this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Due to excess rice stocks available in Iran, Iranian authorities temporarily suspended further imports of rice from rest of the world from October, 2014. This ban is not country specific. Iran may resume import of rice this year depending upon domestic production and demand.

(c) As per the information obtained by Indian Mission at Tehran, Iran imported rice during Iranian fiscal year (March 21, 2014 – March 20, 2015) from Pakistan, Portugal, China, UAE, Latin America, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Oman and India.

(d) The requisite details are given below:

Year	Unit Kg (in thousands)	Value (USD million)
2005-06	6,335.00	3.16
2006-07	15,110.80	10.10
2007-08	4,428.96	5.03
2008-09	170,947.47	200.19
2009-10	364,602.50	427.99
2010-11	451,071.16	446.20
2011-12	614,922.19	594.94
2012-13	1,082,216.50	1187.23
2013-14	1,440,454.75	1834.51
2014-15 (April 2014- Feb., 2015)	853,918.81	1030.85

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

Progress on FTA with Canada

1884. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) since how long Foreign Trade Agreement (FTA) talks between India and Canada are going on;

(b) whether any progress has been made in the talks in recent past in view of PM's visit to Canada;

(c) the details of contentious issues on which both the countries have difference of opinion;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Canada's demands for access in financial, telecommunications and other issues are beyond the scope of World Trade Organization (WTO); and

(e) if so, how Government is planning to move ahead?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Foreign Trade Agreement (FTA) with Canada *i.e.* India-Canada CEPA negotiations were formally launched on 16th November, 2010 in New Delhi. Nine Rounds of negotiations have been held till date. The last round was held in New Delhi on 19-20th March, 2015.

(b) Both the countries have agreed on a roadmap to expedite the process of negotiations. This is reflected in the Joint Statement issued during the visit of our Hon'ble Prime Minister to Canada in April, 2015. Both the Prime Ministers have directed the chief negotiators to prioritise the finalization of the trade agreement.

(c) and (d) There have been differences of opinion with regard to inclusion of forward Most Favoured Nation (MFN) provisions and Ratchet Mechanism by Canada under Chapter on Trade in Services which India continues to oppose.

The insistence of the Canadian side to incorporate a ratchet mechanism and a forward MFN provision in negotiations in financial services are not in consonance with General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

(e) The contentious issues are mutually discussed through inter-sessional work and negotiating rounds between both negotiating teams.

SEZs notified in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

1885. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) notified in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States;

(b) the area allotted to each of the SEZs and whether there is any demand for change, in view of the bifurcation of the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) In addition to Visakhapatnam Special Economic Zone (SEZ) set up by the Central Government prior to the enactment of SEZs Act, 2005, presently, 29 and 42 SEZs are notified in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana respectively. No specific demand for any change has been received in view of the bifurcation of the State. Details showing list of SEZs notified along with its area in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

*List of SEZs notified along with its area in the States of
Andhra Pradesh and Telangana*

Sl. No.	Name of the Developer	Location	Area (hectares)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	VSEZ (Central Govt. SEZ)	Duvvada, Visakhapatnam	144.20
2.	Divi's Laboratories Limited	Chippada Village, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	132.643
3.	Apache SEZ Development India Private Limited	Mandal Tada, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh	104.08
4.	Whitefield Paper Mills Ltd.	Tallapudi Mandal, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh	109.81
5.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC)	Madhurawada Village, Visakhapatnam Rural Mandal, Andhra Pradesh	36
6.	Hetero Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Nakkapalli Mandal, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh	100.28
7.	L&T Hitech City Limited	Kesarapalli Village, Gannavaram Mandal, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh	10
8.	Brandix India Apparel City Private Limited	Achuthapuram, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh	404.7
9.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd.(APIIC)	Madhurawada Village, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh	16
10.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Atchutapuram and Rambilli Mandals, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh	1360
11.	Kakinada SEZ Private Limited	Ramanakkapeta and A. V. Nagaram Vikllages, East Godavari District, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	1035.6688

1	2	3	4
12.	Ramky Pharma City (India) Pvt. Ltd.	E-Bonangi Villages, Parawada Mandal, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh	247.39
13.	Sri City Private Limited	Chengambakkam, Appaiahpalem, Gollavaripalem, Mallavaripalyam, Aroor, Moporapalle villages at Satyavedu and Vardayyapalem, Mandals, Andhra Pradesh	1088.581
14.	Mas Fabric Park (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Chintavaram village, Chillakru Mandal, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh	236.07
15.	Parry Infrastructure Company Private Limited	Vakalapudi Village, Kakinada Rural Mandal, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	101.12
16.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Sarpavaram Village, Kakinada Rural East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh	10.413
17.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Karukalva Village, Renigunta Mandal, Tirupati Division, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh	32.51
18.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Putlampalli Village, Cuddapah Mandal, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh	21.36
19.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Naidupeta, Andhra Pradesh	1032.27
20.	Raagamayuri Builders Pvt. Ltd.	Village Tadakanapalli, Rural Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh	12.15
21.	Beneficent Knowledge Parks and Properties Ltd.	Ananthapur District, Andhra Pradesh.	366.409
22.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Gambheeram Village, Andhra Pradesh	20.76
23.	Bhartiya International SEZ Limited	Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	101.37

1	2	3	4
24.	Anrak Aluminnium Ltd.	APIIC Industrial Park, Village G. Koduru, Mandal Makavarapallem, District Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	755.6576
25.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh	31.99
26.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Prakasham District, Andhra Pradesh	106.46
27.	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Limited	Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh	100.37
28.	IFFCO Kisan SEZ Limited	Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh	1023.2
29.	Indus Gene Expressions Limited	Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh	11.45
30.	Kakinada SEZ Private Limited	Ponnada, Mulapeta, Ramanakkapeta villages in Kakinada, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh	1013.64
Telangana			
1.	WIPRO Limited	Manikonda Village, Rajendra Nagar Madal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	6.48
2.	Phoenix Infocity Pvt. Ltd.	Gachibowli Village, Serilingampally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	10
3.	Hyderabad Gems SEZ Limited	Raviryala Village, Maheshwaram Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	68.80
4.	Tech Mahindra Limited	Bahadurpally Village, Qutubullapur Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Hyderabad, Telangana	10.05
5.	Tech Mahindra Limited	Madhapur Village, Serilingampally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	12

1	2	3	4
6.	Sundew Properties Ltd.	Madhapur Village, Serilingampally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	14.47
7.	CMC Limited	Gachibowli Village, Rajendra Nagar Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	20.59
8.	Sanghi SEZ Pvt. Ltd.	Koheda Village, Hayath Nagar Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	202.4
9.	FAB City SPV (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Srinagar and Raviryal Villages, Maheshwaram Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	434.86
10.	Indu Techzone Private Limited	Mamidipalli Village, Saroornagar Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	60.07
11.	Lanco Hills Technology Park Private Limited	Manikonda Village, Rajendranagar Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	12.43
12.	Emaar Hills Township Private Limited	Manikonda Village, Rajendranagar Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	10.52
13.	Brahmani Infratech Private Limited	Mamidipalli Village, Sarroornagar Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	60.7
14.	Maytas Enterprises SEZ Private Limited	Gopanpally Village, Serilingampally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District Telangana	15.96
15.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Nanakramguda Village, Serilingampally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	16.48
16.	DLF Commercial Developers Limited	Gachibowli Village, Serilingampalli Mandal, Ranga Reddy Telangana	10.617
17.	NSL SEZ (Hyd) Pvt. Ltd.	IDA Uppal Industrial Development Area, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	14.50

1	2	3	4
18.	Divya Sree NSL Infrastructure Private Limited	Raidurga Village, Serilingampalli Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Hyderabad, Telangana	10.52
19.	J. T. Holdings Private Limited	Kancha Imarat, Raviriyal Village, Himarath Taluka, Maheshwaram Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	28.33
20.	Rudradev Infopark Pvt. Ltd.	Kistapur and Antharam Villages, Chevella Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	12.25
21.	Stargaze Properties Pvt. Ltd.	Kancha Imarat, Raviriyal village, Maheshwaram Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	68.96
22.	Serene Properties Pvt. Ltd.	Pocharam village, Ghatkesar Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	26.895
23.	Mahaveer Skyscrapers Limited	Chevella village, Besides Faraha Engineering College, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	22.78
24.	Information Technology and Communication Department (IT and C), through Hyderabad Urban Development Authority (HUDA)	Kokapet Village, Serilingampalli Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	47.6
25.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Pollepally village, Jedcharla Mandal, Mahabubnagar District, Telangana	101.17
26.	Maytas Hill County SEZ Private Limited	Bachupally village, Qutbullapur Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	29.87
27.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Karkapatla Village, Mulugu Mandal, Medak District, Telangana	40.47
28.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Maheshwaram Village and Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	111

1	2	3	4
29.	Navayuga Legala Estates Private Limited	Serilingampally Village and Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	10.218
30.	WIPRO Limited	Gopanpally and Vattinagulapally Villages, Serilingampally Mandal Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	40.00
31.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Madikonda Village, Hanamkonda Mandal, Warangal District, Telangana	14.15
32.	Genpact India Business Processing Private Limited	Jawaharnagar Village, Shameerpet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Hyderabad, Telangana	20.234
33.	Cognizant Technology Solutions India Pvt. Ltd.	Adibatla Village, Ibrahimpatnam Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	16.19
34.	Infosys Ltd.	Pocharam Village, Ghatkesar Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	181.03
35.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Aditya Nagar, Adibatla Village, Ibrahimpatnam Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	101.17
36.	Tata Consultancy Services Limited	Adibatla Village, Ibrahimpatnam Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	30.35
37.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Lalgadi Malakpet Village, Shameerpet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	20.44
38.	GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited	Mamidipally Village, Shamshabad Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	101.92
39.	Shantha Biotechnics Limited	Village Muppireddipally, Mandal Toopran, District Medak, Telangana	10.12
40.	Parsvnath SEZ Limited	Karkapatla Village, Mulugu Mandal, Medak District, Telangana	10.00
41.	Radiant Corporation Private Limited	Muppireddipally Village, Toopran Mandal, Medak District, Telangana	10.223
42.	V. R. Enterprises	Ananthasagar Village, Hasanparthy Mandal, Warangal District, Telangana	10.12

Price stabilization fund

1886. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) under the Ministry established in 2003 has been kept dormant all these years without giving any financial assistance to the growers of rubber, coffee, tea, etc.;

(b) the details of the existing amount with the fund and its present status; and

(c) the steps taken by the Department to make use of the said Fund for the benefit of the rubber growers, who are in distress due to the unprecedented fall in the price of Natural Rubber?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Price Stabilization Fund Scheme for the Plantation crops, namely Tea, Coffee and Rubber was set up in 2003 with the objective of providing financial relief to the growers on account of fall in the prices of commodities below a specified level. The price stabilization fund (PSF) scheme was launched initially for a period of ten years from April 2003 to March 2013. The extended scheme period got over on 30.09.2013. The total cumulative expenditure on of the above schemes since inception of the Fund is ₹ 1.53 crores.

(b) The Corpus of Price Stabilization Fund consists of one time contribution of ₹ 435.55 crores received from the government and the growers and stands at ₹ 1011.69 crores as on 31.03.2015.

(c) The scheme is being reviewed and is at the final stages of drafting and consultation. The Department of Commerce has done extensive consultations with a view to create an insurance based scheme, which could address distress caused by prices yield fall, based on specified criterion.

Import of natural rubber

1887. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale import of Natural Rubber into the country in recent years disproportionate to the actual shortage between domestic production and consumption has caused the fall of rubber prices;

(b) the month-wise details of Natural Rubber imports through all channels into the country during 2014-15; and

(c) the names of the ports involved in the import of Natural Rubber during 2014-15 with the volume imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) It cannot be stated that fall in natural rubber (NR) prices in the domestic market was solely due to import of rubber because the estimated shortage (consumption minus production) of NR in 2013-14 and 2014-15 were 207,520 tonnes and 363,185 tonnes respectively as compared to import of 360,263 tonnes and 414,606 tonnes respectively, Price of NR has been falling in both domestic and international markets during the recent years. Domestic prices of major grades of NR have been above respective international prices from April 2013 except for a brief period during November-December 2013.

(b) Volumes of month-wise import of NR through duty paid and duty free channels during 2014-15 are as under :—

Month-wise import of NR during 2014-15 (provisional)

(Tonnes)

Month	Channel		Total
	Duty Paid	Duty Free	
April 2014	19015	10125	29140
May	25981	8721	34702
June	22479	10470	32949
July	34625	8479	43104
August	31594	12315	43909
September	33749	9266	43015
October	30304	8211	38515
November	25869	7852	33721
December	21900	8461	30361
January 2015	22362	8079	30441
February	24037	4770	28807
March	22976	2966	25942
TOTAL	314891	99715	414606

(c) The names of the ports involved in the import of Natural Rubber during 2014-15 with the volume imported are as under :—

Port-wise import NR during 2014-15 (provisional)

(Tonnes)

Cochin	35507
Hyderabad	3468
Delhi	1551
Mundra	48886
Pune	3304
Tuticorin	4708
Kolkata	9058
Mumbai	77586
Ludhiana	14878
Chennai	172295
Baroda	23360
Others	20004

Instilling confidence in the industries

1888. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any measures have been taken by the Ministry to instil confidence in the industries considering the slow pace of economic growth in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Ministry has studied the impact of recent economic slowdown that has been reported and prevalent in other parts of the world; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Ministry has taken a number of steps to revive the growth in the industrial sector, which comprises policy amendments, procedural simplifications as well as promotional measures. For creation of conducive business environment, the Ministry is constantly simplifying and rationalizing the processes and procedures for boosting investor sentiment, simplifying the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy and correcting the inverted duty structure. Some of the recent initiatives towards this end include

pruning the list of industries that can be considered as defence industries requiring industrial license, permissible extensions in the validity of industrial license up to seven years, treating partial commencement of production as commencement of production of all the items included in the license etc. The recent amendments in FDI policy include allowing FDI in Defence up to 49% and FDI in Railway infrastructure up to 100%, easing the norms for FDI in construction and exempting FDI in medical devices from sectoral restrictions of pharmaceuticals and raising permissible FDI in insurance and pension from 26% to 49%.

Further, *inter alia*, the Government has launched the e-biz Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan, and 14 Central Services spanning a number of Ministries and Departments are now integrated in the e-Biz portal. Besides, the Government is implementing the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project. In addition, the Government has conceptualized Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor, Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor, Bengaluru Mumbai Economic Corridor and the Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor (as the first phase of an East Coast Economic Corridor), and setting up a National Industrial Corridor Development Authority for coordinating and overseeing progress of the various industrial corridors.

The Government has launched a "Make in India" programme under which 25 thrust sectors have been identified. Information on these 25 thrust sectors has been put up on Make in India's web portal (<http://www.makeinindia.com>) along with details of FDI Policy, National Manufacturing Policy, Intellectual Property Rights and the envisaged National Industrial Corridors including the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC). An Investor Facilitation Cell in 'Invest India' has been created to assist, guide and handhold investors during the various phases of business life cycle under the Make in India initiative with provision of back end support up to the State level.

(c) and (d) The Government is aware of various analysis/surveys and reports prepared by domestic and international organisations on the impact of the recent global economic slowdown which provide inputs for policy interventions. Illustrative list of such analysis/surveys/reports are by the Reserve Bank of India, Industry Associations like the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), International Monetary Fund (IMF), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the World Bank.

Export of spices

1889. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to satate :

(a) the quantum-wise and item-wise details of the total spices exported during the last five years;

(b) whether any specific steps have been taken to promote Spices Board across the globe in the last five-years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The item-wise volume of spices exported from India for the last 5 years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Yes. The Government has implemented various programmes for development of exports of spices *viz.* development of Infrastructure for common processing facilities including Spices Parks, trade promotion activities including participation in international fairs, promotion of Indian spice brands, product development & research for exporters, study of markets abroad, certification of Spice Houses, setting up quality evaluation laboratories for promoting Indian Spices and Spice Products. Government has promoted the Spice Board as a regulator for ensuring the quality of Spices exported from India and established full-fledged Quality Evaluation Lab in major port cities which enable to carry out any test procedure for ensuring the quality Spices exported/imported. This has created a tremendous confidence among the importing countries on sustaining the quality and food safety aspects of Indian spices. Following these efforts, the Spices Board has received international recognition as chair of the Codex Committee on Spices and Culinary Herbs (CCSCH) set up by the Codex Alimentarius Commission. The Secretariat of the CCSCH functions in the Spices Board.

Statement

Item-wise volume of spices exported from India for the last five years

(Qty. in tonnes)

Item	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (P)	2013-14 (Est)
Pepper	19,750	18,850	26,700	15,363	21,250
Cardamom (S)	1,975	1,175	4,650	2,372	3,600
Cardamom (L)	1,000	775	935	1,217	1,110
Chilli	204,000	240,000	241,000	301,000	312,500
Ginger	5,500	15,750	21,550	22,207	23,300
Turmeric	50,750	49,250	79,500	88,513	77,500
Coriander	47,250	40,500	28,100	35,902	45,750
Cumin	49,750	32,500	45,500	85,602	121,500

Item	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (P)	2013-14 (Est)
Celery	5,000	3,750	3,650	5,171	5,600
Fennel	6,800	7,250	8,100	13,811	17,300
Fenugreek	21,000	18,500	21,800	29,622	35,575
Other Seeds (1)	15,500	12,500	13,050	18,442	27,800
Garlic	10,750	17,306	2,200	22,872	25,650
Tamarind	12,200	17,500	21,395	17,950	16,000
Nutmeg and Mace	3,275	2,100	3,620	3,231	4,450
Other Spices (2)	8,200	7,750	14,505	16,348	18,700
Curry Powder/Paste	14,300	15,250	17,000	17,436	23,750
Mint Products (3)	19,000	17,450	14,750	20,039	24,500
Spice Oils & Oleoresins	6,750	7,600	7,265	9,515	11,415
TOTAL	502,750	525,750	575,270	726,613	817,250

1. Include Bishops weed (ajwainseed), dill seed, poppy seed, aniseed, mustard etc.

2. Include asafoetida, cinnamon, cassia, cambodge, saffron, spices (nes) etc.

3. Include menthol, menthol crystals and mint oils.

Source: DGCI&S., Calcutta/shipping bills exporters' returns.

Term of IPR Think-Tank

1890. SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the term of the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) think-tank set up by Government;

(b) the reasons for drafting a new National Intellectual Property Rights Policy when India has strong legal regime on IPR which has recently undergone important changes to make it compliant with the agreement in Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS); and

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to improve the funding of Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB) or to insulate it from bureaucratic interference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The terms of reference of the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) think-tank setup by the Government are as under :—

- (i) To submit draft of the National Intellectual Property Rights Policy.
 - (ii) To identify areas where study needs to be conducted and to furnish recommendations in this regard to the Ministry.
 - (iii) To provide views on the possible implications of demands placed by the negotiating partners.
 - (iv) To keep the Government regularly informed about the developments taking place in IPR cases which have an impact upon India's IPR Policy.
 - (v) To advise the Government on best practices to be followed in Trademark Offices, Patent Offices and other Government Offices dealing with IPR in order to create an efficient and transparent system of functioning in the said offices.
 - (vi) To prepare periodic reports on best practice followed in foreign countries.
 - (vii) To highlight anomalies in the present IPR legislations and to advise possible solutions to the Ministry.
 - (viii) To give suggestions on the steps that may be taken for improving infrastructure in IP offices and Tribunals.
 - (ix) To examine the current issues raised by industry associations and those that may have appeared in media and to give suggestions to the Ministry on such issues.
- (b) To design an IPR Policy with a view to stimulate innovation across sectors in the country.

(c) Yes. Funds are allocated to Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB) as per requirement and as far as possible under the budgetary allocations. The Intellectual Property Appellate Board is a statutory body with full operational autonomy.

Retrospective implementation of mandatory firm rotations

1891. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether mandatory firm rotation is being implemented retrospective while Companies Act, 2013 does not provide rotation to apply retrospectively, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether mandatory firm rotation is applicable to private companies globally;

(c) what would be the impact of exempting non-public entities such as Private Ltd. companies (mainly foreign subsidiaries of overseas companies where no public money or funding is involved) from mandatory firm rotation; and

(d) whether mandatory firm rotation can cause further hardship for private foreign companies from ease of doing business in India point of view and work as an obstacle for FDI in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Sub-section (2) of section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013 provides for the requirements with regard to rotation of auditors. All listed companies and prescribed class of companies are required to rotate their auditors (including audit firms) as per period provided in such provisions. These provisions have come into force with effect from 1st April, 2014.

(b) and (c) Rule 5 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 prescribes following classes of unlisted companies covered under the requirement for rotation of auditors:—

- (i) all unlisted public companies having paid up share capital of rupees ten crore or more;
- (ii) all private limited companies having paid up share capital of rupees twenty crore or more
- (iii) all companies having paid up share capital of below threshold limit mentioned above, but having public borrowings from financial institutions, banks or public deposits of rupees fifty crores or more.

As per third proviso to section 139(2) of the Act, every company, existing on or before the commencement of section 139(2) of the Act, which is required to comply with such provisions relating to rotation of auditors, shall comply with such provisions within three years from the date of commencement of section 139(2) of the Act.

(d) Rule 6 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 further provide for the manner of rotation of auditors by companies. As per such provisions, all companies have been given at least a period of three years for rotation of their auditors.

The concept of rotation of auditors has been included in the Act to promote good corporate governance and independence of audit. The classes of companies and relevant thresholds regarding applicability of provisions relating to rotation of auditors have been included in the rules after detailed deliberations and consultations with all the concerned stakeholders.

Schemes for tea garden workers

1892. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of labourers working in the tea gardens in the country has reported to be in bad shape;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government implements any scheme to pay sufficient compensation to dependents of labourers working in the tea gardens in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and other measures including policy adopted, if any, for social and economic security of tea garden workers in the country; and

(e) the total amount disbursed for such purposes by Government during last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No information about bad condition of labourers working in the tea gardens has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The working conditions of tea garden workers are governed under the Plantation Labour Act (PLA), 1951 and enforced by the concerned State Government. The workers and their dependents in tea gardens are provided basic welfare services and amenities *e.g.* housing, medical and primary education, water supply, sanitation etc. under the Plantation Labour Act, 1951. The Act provides for compensation only to a worker in plantation in case of accident in accordance with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

Besides, the Government implements through the Tea Board various welfare activities for tea plantation workers and their dependents in tea estates. The welfare activities undertaken by the Tea Board under the Human Resource Development (HRD) Scheme aim at improving the health and hygiene of workers, education of wards of workers and imparting training to improve skills for growers/workers.

Under the health and hygiene programme, financial support is provided for augmenting the infrastructure of the tea garden hospitals/health centres and procurement of medical equipment, and accessories, ambulance etc. Family welfare education programme and scouting and guiding activities are also supported for the benefits of children of the workers. Financial assistance is given to physically challenged plantation workers and their wards by providing crutches, caliper shoes, artificial limbs etc.

Under the Education and Training support programme, books, uniforms and educational stipends are given to the wards of workers. Vocational training programmes are organised for skill improvement and self-employment of the dependents of the workers.

(e) During the XI Plan Period (2007-12) the total amount disbursed under HRD Scheme by the Tea Board was ₹ 20.15 Cr. During the first two years of the XII Plan *i.e.* 2012-13 and 2013-14, the Board has spent ₹ 14.31cr and ₹ 8.93 cr. respectively on such programmes.

Promoting industries employing women workers

1893. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether Government has schemes to promote industries including export based industries, if they have given more employment to women workers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): No Sir.

In the liberalised industrial policy regime, the plan schemes of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion for promoting industries have the objective of supporting industrial infrastructure and addressing difficult areas related handicaps for industrialisation.

However, it has been informed by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises that the Scheme named "Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development (TREAD)" is women-centric. The scheme envisages economic empowerment exclusively of women through trade related training, information and counselling extension activities related to trades, products, services etc. The Scheme has provided for financial loans through NGOs who were also provided Government of India grant for capacity building. This Assistance is being provided for self-employment ventures by women for pursuing any kind of non-farm activity. Since inception of the scheme in 2004-05, 52911 women entrepreneurs have been benefitted under the Scheme.

FTA with Israel

1894. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between India and Israel remained elusive despite over four years of negotiations;

(b) whether the talks for FTA have been resumed now when the two countries are seeking to provide fresh momentum to their economic cooperation;

(c) whether India and Israel's annual trade will double once the FTA is signed; and

(d) if so, the factual details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Trade and Economic Relations Committee (TERC), in its meeting held on 22.1.2010, approved commencement of negotiating Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with Israel. Eight rounds of negotiations have been held so far between the two countries, with the last round of negotiations held in November, 2013. The next round of negotiations is not yet scheduled.

(c) and (d) The exact increase in trade pursuant to an FTA with a country can be assessed after the FTA has been in force for some time. India is aiming to achieve a mutually beneficial FTA with Israel.

Extending zero per cent import duty on pulses

1895. KUMARI SELJA:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to extend for further period the zero per cent import duty on pulses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The zero import duty on pulses has been extended by the Government up to 30.09.2015 *vide* Notification No.15/2015-Customs, dated 31.03.2015. The decision relating to change in import duty on any agriculture commodity is taken by the Government after extensive inter-ministerial/stakeholder consultations factoring in various parameters like domestic production and prices demand and supply situation, need to maintain balance between interest of consumers and the growing community etc.

Tea gardens in Assam

1896. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and names of tea gardens in Assam and the details of land occupied by each tea garden;

(b) the tea estate-wise total number of permanent tea garden workers; and

(c) the tea estate-wise total annual production of tea gardens in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The total number of tea gardens in the State of Assam is 767. The names of tea gardens, the details of land occupied by each tea garden (grant area and tea area) and estate-wise total number of tea garden workers (permanent and temporary) are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) The total production of tea in the State of Assam during the year 2014 is 445,045,706 Kgs. Details of estate factory-wise production in the State of Assam during 2014 is given in Statement-II (See below).

Statement-I

Names of tea gardens, land occupied by each tea garden (grant area and tea area) and estate-wise total number of tea garden workers (permanent and temporary) in Assam

Sl.No.	Estate Name	Grant Area (ha)	Tea Area (ha)	Total No. of Workers (Permanent + Temp)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Abhoyjan	243.94	173.88	369
2.	Achabam	701.83	426.92	1694
3.	Addabarie	1119.87	710.78	1561
4.	Aenakhall	2501.24	697.01	1191
5.	Agarwal	19	18.62	63
6.	Ahmedy	59.34	45.32	61
7.	Aidaupukhuri	136.2	106.02	295
8.	Aideobari	277.4	179.89	616
9.	Akhoidesa	96.09	34.43	153
10.	Alakananda	110.23	98.57	281
11.	Alimur	45.22	44.25	95

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Alynee and Naraindhar	455	164	228
13.	Amba	16.8	16.8	70
14.	Ambica	149.04	102.86	195
15.	Ambika	33.55	30.25	65
16.	Amgoorie	1599.37	901.8	3589
17.	Amluckie	1515.07	585.61	1132
18.	Amranagar	301.65	179.18	99
19.	Amsoi	344.09	233.16	402
20.	Amsong	640.31	272.16	717
21.	Amulguri	80.72	71.03	124
22.	Amulyabari	63	46.93	112
23.	Ananda	214.26	167.95	689
24.	Anandabag	346.45	282.78	786
25.	Anandabari	110.73	90.44	274
26.	Anandapoor	11.29	4.45	20
27.	Anandapur	100	88.05	120
28.	Aparna	52	18.35	45
29.	Arcuttipore	575.76	293.1	690
30.	Arun	449.4	341.75	1125
31.	Arunshree	17.14	17.14	23
32.	Ashoobag	11.64	11.56	40
33.	Asitpur	217.4	105.71	280
34.	Atalpukhri	32.24	13.76	31
35.	Athabari	50.5	39.5	120
36.	Attabarrie	780.78	401.44	1547
37.	Attareekhat	675.6	543.11	1790
38.	Auguri	127.17	58.37	300
39.	Aylabari	522.02	288.75	248
40.	Azizbagh	376.41	194.95	965
41.	Baghbari	75.38	50.66	100
42.	Baghjan	778.29	609.54	2329

1	2	3	4	5
43.	Baghmari	576.82	411.16	1480
44.	Baghsong	92.04	82.85	185
45.	Bagrodia	118.62	92.64	382
46.	Bahadur	265.17	162.57	466
47.	Bahani	232.56	110.93	357
48.	Bahipookri	1021.87	603.55	1582
49.	Baitakhal	496.11	238.4	332
50.	Bajrangpur	701.33	300.13	490
51.	Bajrangpur	79.31	75.72	262
52.	Balacherra	2988.6	345.78	523
53.	Balijan	123.9	78.19	175
54.	Balijan North	1234.17	773.76	3240
55.	Balijan(H)	716.12	440.65	1542
56.	Balimara	181.23	139.61	295
57.	Bamgaon	369.55	226.47	772
58.	Bamon Pookrie	539.2	430.18	1436
59.	Bamunibari	75.5	43.03	85
60.	Banamalie	357.42	171.41	625
61.	Banaspaty	65.06	53.51	122
62.	Banglabari	404.53	303.88	2130
63.	Banwaripur	42	35.25	80
64.	Barasali	470.5	318.56	1210
65.	Barbari	65.16	57.6	196
66.	Bargang	1448.75	1023.87	1971
67.	Bargara	424.15	284.69	754
68.	Barpathar	316	99.97	117
69.	Baruahjan	21.55	19.73	47
70.	Baruakhat	66	49.71	222
71.	Basantibari	27.18	24.1	55
72.	Basmatia	345.2	275.91	1062
73.	Bateli	610.76	426.91	1174

1	2	3	4	5
74.	Baughpara	448.9	290.66	939
75.	Bazaloni	1225.78	956.81	26327
76.	Beesakopie	1171.46	652.82	1179
77.	Behali	852.13	582.97	976
78.	Beheating	224	175.27	509
79.	Behora	1275.45	739.48	1423
80.	Behubor	1024.1	450.85	1278
81.	Behubor	87.44	72.09	164
82.	Belbari	19.32	17.18	22
83.	Belseri	790.66	431.39	1648
84.	Bemolapur	241.94	173.5	653
85.	Benodnagar	488	145.2	84
86.	Betjan	651.64	469.38	1156
87.	Bettybari	662.55	456.22	1450
88.	Bezbaruah	17.81	17.34	44
89.	Bhagatram	40	29.3	142
90.	Bhagwan	134.15	89.41	131
91.	Bhajoni	39	34.89	83
92.	Bhamun	506.06	316.03	1218
93.	Bhanipur	65.1	13.22	22
94.	Bhartia	30.31	25.52	60
95.	Bhawani	17.4	17.4	60
96.	Bhergaon	276.9	162.19	650
97.	Bherjan	26.23	16.27	44
98.	Bhogadabari	45.93	45.93	121
99.	Bholaguri	226	106	207
100.	Bhooteachang	781.81	630.07	1686
101.	Bhubandhar	798.89	525.85	1230
102.	Bhubrighat	808.1	539.4	3814
103.	Bhuvanvalley	962	403.47	595
104.	Bhuyankhat	265.06	161.01	1267

1	2	3	4	5
105.	Bicrampore	1668.28	521.22	1715
106.	Bidyanagar	644.52	282.07	476
107.	Bijli Bari	198.32	129.62	316
108.	Binnakandy	1582	585.5	2197
109.	Bipinbag	73.63	61.52	142
110.	Birinajan	11	7	11
111.	Birjhora	581.23	479.64	1051
112.	Bishnupur	86.04	75.89	434
113.	Bogapani	1091.39	859.68	1816
114.	Bogidhola Tea and Trading Co (P) Ltd.	760	193.52	600
115.	Bogijan	168.24	149.44	454
116.	Boideha	384.92	203.68	328
117.	Boisahabi	809.59	488.84	2162
118.	Bokahola	304.1	220.03	422
119.	Bokajan	161	30.57	110
120.	Bokakhat	414.95	304.39	534
121.	Bokel	1727.88	744.51	5408
122.	Boloma	222.82	154.23	252
123.	Borahi	506.49	353	938
124.	Borbam	1358.92	555.63	2123
125.	Borbheta	153.29	133.59	288
126.	Borbheta Field Experimental	69.96	39.29	118
127.	Borborooah	334.08	212.63	598
128.	Borchola	202.09	176.03	127
129.	Bordeobam	164.83	101.48	310
130.	Bordubi	1216.33	879.18	1749
131.	Borengajuli	797.61	630.84	1714
132.	Borgaon	253.65	141.11	587
133.	Borhat Tea Estate	1213.69	558.72	2607
134.	Borholla	416.67	277.59	1476

1	2	3	4	5
135.	Borjan	881.58	546.36	1754
136.	Borjuli	910.56	565.66	1200
137.	Borkatonee	525.18	296.79	1035
138.	Bormah Jan	693.84	498.99	2344
139.	Boroi	640.63	422.21	879
140.	Borojalingah	1268	476.72	890
141.	Borokai	759.71	302.42	500
142.	Borpani	269.4	145.31	203
143.	Borpatra	793.18	566.22	964
144.	Borsapori	1187.7	788.51	2020
145.	Borsillah	1121.08	667.4	2082
146.	Bortimon	168	137.68	402
147.	Borting	150.08	106.6	289
148.	Bosabari	271.81	149.55	333
149.	Brahmajan	71.36	67.53	150
150.	Budlabeta	1852.22	1035.84	3187
151.	Budlapara	1136.45	753.33	1296
152.	Bukhial	830.56	595.78	2128
153.	Bundookmara	734.76	239.26	570
154.	Burnie Braes	1192.17	444.93	478
155.	Burrapahar	313.712	244.13	346
156.	Burtoll	1511.06	664.89	1625
157.	Cato Tea and Seed	82.69	41.03	20
158.	Chandana	443.57	170.63	346
159.	Chandighat	907.67	604.18	1793
160.	Chandmari	267.51	187.4	439
161.	Chandypore	873.45	281.67	728
162.	Chapajan	27.5	16.21	44
163.	Chapanala	110.73	82	119
164.	Chapar	495.32	369.37	1147
165.	Charali	69.36	59.59	153

1	2	3	4	5
166.	Chardwar	335.02	229.15	336
167.	Chargola	817	140	287
168.	Chargola Velly	228	40	105
169.	Chenijan	137.2	106.71	327
170.	Cherideo Purbut	896.91	488.31	2022
171.	Chetiabari	55.87	42.67	59
172.	Chikonmati	222	192.99	601
173.	Choibari	813.74	595.59	0
174.	Chokhani Tea & Tea Seed	160.38	145.77	513
175.	Chota Tingrai	261.18	162.5	406
176.	Chowdung	45.1	39.93	75
177.	Chubwa	1309.76	759.84	1579
178.	Cinnamara	1846.64	771.91	2177
179.	Cinnatolliah	745.64	593.68	12351
180.	Coombergram	551.68	351.62	963
181.	Corramore	751.06	505.91	944
182.	Cossipore	754.98	216.49	365
183.	Craigpark	633.53	317.06	430
184.	Cutlacherra	367	119	75
185.	Dahingeapar	563.05	372.21	1146
186.	Daimukhia	867.89	619.54	1943
187.	Daisajan	655.8	401.64	1635
188.	Daloabari	419.65	266.15	2130
189.	Dalowjan	146.2	104.84	409
190.	Damayanti	53.33	8	32
191.	Deamoolie	1331.12	777.55	1664
192.	Deckiajuli	989.55	654.34	1576
193.	Deepling	582.06	337.24	1122
194.	Degubber	320	140.39	166
195.	Deha	454.29	266.24	677

1	2	3	4	5
196.	Dehing	649.7	490.64	1058
197.	Dejoo	851.33	594.91	2056
198.	Dejoo Valley	549.21	300.75	692
199.	Dekhari	186	131.23	240
200.	Dekhari	85.83	50.61	149
201.	Dekorai	1415.09	872.21	2011
202.	Deohall	763.86	473.9	1208
203.	Deopani	406.06	358.04	1401
204.	Deopani Tea Estate	784	299.7	241
205.	Derby	1446.86	523.66	881
206.	Desam	477.97	327.71	1273
207.	Dessoie	432.31	288.31	560
208.	Devendra	283.28	60	65
209.	Dewan	1486.84	718.12	1869
210.	Dhanseri	52.75	38.74	72
211.	Dhanuka	9.6	9.6	38
212.	Dhelakhat	542	360.75	656
213.	Dhendai	580.46	356.08	954
214.	Dherai	214.07	171.41	376
215.	Dhoedaam	1205.05	880.08	2352
216.	Dholai Tea Garden	2045.5	785.62	2317
217.	Dholla	496.97	230.9	468
218.	Dhonjan	23.6	22.6	80
219.	Dhontola	99.96	76.23	111
220.	Dhulapadung	1146.28	680.39	1739
221.	Dhullie	1088.96	767.11	4822
222.	Dhunseri	941.82	618.33	1067
223.	Diffloo	676.37	491.34	1391
224.	Dighli Ola Tea Estate	96.8	88.2	208
225.	Digulturrung	804.69	628.33	2598
226.	Dikom	1521.69	617.06	1373

1	2	3	4	5
227.	Diksam	138.74	126.81	323
228.	Dilkhoosh	476	315.94	874
229.	Dilli	391.27	271.52	967
230.	Dimakusi	546.14	443.35	722
231.	Dinjan	622.68	434	2195
232.	Dinjoye	195.66	135.21	625
233.	Dirai	1138.33	707.74	1753
234.	Dirial	894.35	607.56	2208
235.	Diroibam	242.24	201.25	388
236.	Dirok	1116.71	824.76	1633
237.	Dolaguri	514.67	381.28	1140
238.	Doloo	1418	836.97	3029
239.	Doolahat	911.75	526.25	958
240.	Doolia	55.15	53.49	105
241.	Dooloogram	863.42	284.72	593
242.	Doomni	1042.72	805.75	2488
243.	Doomurdullung	1129.63	641.68	0
244.	Doorla	920.74	638.2	2266
245.	Doyang	648.22	422.49	1261
246.	Doyapore	1066.35	483.98	1521
247.	Duarah Bari	20.08	15.9	40
248.	Dubba	261.32	140.08	505
249.	Dufflaghur	905.44	692.76	1274
250.	Duflating	942.09	523.12	1410
251.	Dukenhengra	794.35	445.52	894
252.	Duklingia	1026.27	712.05	1804
253.	Duliabam	238.48	169.11	478
254.	Dullabcherra	4107.69	1042.31	1450
255.	Duphulia	508.07	371.63	952
256.	Durgabari	47.33	31.05	50
257.	Durganagar	214.2	49.82	34

1	2	3	4	5
258.	Durgapur	59.26	53.4	143
259.	Durrung	571.72	383.21	817
260.	Duwamara	699.34	564.33	1809
261.	Dwarbund	640.01	195.56	398
262.	Ethelwold T.E.	195.46	158.91	747
263.	Fatemabad	300.47	300.47	838
264.	Fathepur	9.7	9.7	34
265.	Furkating	101.76	68.74	157
266.	Gabroopurbat	528.03	366.33	1334
267.	Galeky	509.8	234.53	519
268.	Gangabari	184.14	131.63	516
269.	Gatoonga	621.1	261.97	1233
270.	Ghillidary	616.48	450.68	1647
271.	Ghoirallie	930.59	609.25	1594
272.	Ghooronia	145	139	277
273.	Ghorajan	152.57	116.43	311
274.	Ghorajan	228.31	142.13	466
275.	Ghorajan	73.89	62.45	253
276.	Gillapukri	614.47	387.23	840
277.	Gingia	543.74	433.54	916
278.	Gitanagar	25.94	20.12	42
279.	Gobindapore & Bijleejan	320.84	259.82	500
280.	Gohain	64.75	58.2	0
281.	Gohainbaree	68	48.27	63
282.	Golaghat	273.57	133.02	297
283.	Goneshbari	319.7	239.58	426
284.	Goombira	1068.61	499.89	289
285.	Gopal Krishna	718.68	389.08	1042
286.	Gorali	16.53	16	23
287.	Gorunga	422.98	250.76	922
288.	Gossainbari	105.19	80.29	190

1	2	3	4	5
289.	Govindapur	258.94	190.47	497
290.	Green View	171.59	123.12	268
291.	Greenwood	1019.6	619.65	2187
292.	Gunjung Tea Estate	100	40.5	40
293.	Guwating	87.76	57.66	437
294.	Hajua-Koomtaie	1286.43	830.15	2057
295.	Halem	821.25	585.5	1575
296.	Halmari	534.1	374.29	777
297.	Halmira	791.04	480.52	786
298.	Halmiramook	130	97.43	357
299.	Hanuman	35.62	34.7	102
300.	Hanumanbag	269.79	205.28	482
301.	Hapjan	1988.57	1002.15	2819
302.	Hapjan Purbat	617.92	275.15	729
303.	Harchurah	766.42	471.53	836
304.	Harishpur	221.97	166.16	800
305.	Harmutty	1051.86	557.59	1155
306.	Harocharai	302.94	169.86	297
307.	Hathikuli	674.65	474.57	1573
308.	Hatigarh	46.6	28	49
309.	Hatigor	44.87	44.87	141
310.	Hatijan	207.67	170	468
311.	Hatimara	452.76	268.62	568
312.	Hatkhola	12.23	12.23	32
313.	Hattiali	701.84	410.78	1943
314.	Hatticherra	3005.59	290.85	369
315.	Hattigor	1360.7	989.21	1599
316.	Hattikhira	1843.52	855.74	2050
317.	Hautley	454.38	365.1	624
318.	Hazelbank	396.98	285.83	1325
319.	Heeleakah	950.31	597.86	2679

1	2	3	4	5
320.	Hilara	248.26	98.24	217
321.	Hilika	822.3	638.15	1205
322.	Himalaya	24.29	24	62
323.	Hingrajan	153.17	100.84	320
324.	Hingrijan	526.41	307.86	1400
325.	Hirajan	4	4	6
326.	Hirajuli	540.54	363.71	528
327.	Hokonguri	1066.99	743.42	1344
328.	Hollonghabi	216.24	173	351
329.	Holongajan	32.38	25.1	33
330.	Hoograjuli	718.9	396.37	2023
331.	Hoolungooree	478.75	362.98	1113
332.	Hukanpukri	914.36	448.14	468
333.	Hulwating	550.24	392.92	1385
334.	Hunwal	1295.27	900.07	3774
335.	Ida	56.26	38.03	157
336.	Indragarh	10.22	10.22	56
337.	Iringmara	952.51	291.67	297
338.	Isabheel	1019.3	573.21	1024
339.	Itakhooli	626.56	392.45	879
340.	Jaboka	782.25	555.34	1615
341.	Jadavpur	74.38	54.58	85
342.	Jagadamba	515	227.52	633
343.	Jagduar	81.5	53.05	187
344.	Jaipur	498.56	301.25	1622
345.	Jalalnagar	342.71	194.93	141
346.	Jalannagar	330.98	199.94	677
347.	Jalannagar South	130.63	89.29	290
348.	Jalpunia	106.68	90.45	165
349.	Jamguri	735	444.85	817
350.	Jamirah	575.76	371.8	1694

1	2	3	4	5
351.	Jatinga Valley	417.64	221.97	621
352.	Jellalpore	954.7	370.44	605
353.	Jhirighat	580.77	342.59	464
354.	Jiajuri	447.78	315.33	477
355.	Jogibheta	210.55	161.88	179
356.	Joonktolee, Prakash Pratisthan, Shree Ganga	756.01	484.61	1735
357.	Joya	91.99	63.01	165
358.	Jutlibari	692.88	534.28	1247
359.	Kacharigaon Tea Estate	716.32	450.93	755
360.	Kailashpur	151.36	128.44	309
361.	Kailashpur	204.05	39.68	17
362.	Kakadonga	227.97	121.91	524
363.	Kakajan	2934.89	1638.68	2940
364.	Kaliapani	84.85	68.42	141
365.	Kalinagar T.E.	752.92	241.46	353
366.	Kalline	1038.88	462.87	965
367.	Kallinecherra	424.84	275.12	588
368.	Kamakhyabari	246.8	135.33	939
369.	Kamalpur	202.35	122.62	88
370.	Kamarband	412.61	215.4	461
371.	Kanjibari	37	35	87
372.	Kanu	2161.06	831.94	3081
373.	Kasojan	342.68	256.8	220
374.	Kathalguri	233.17	161.86	461
375.	Kathoni	231.75	155.85	340
376.	Kellyden	1470.97	863.78	2112
377.	Kenduguri	409.11	305.28	1031
378.	Kesaguri	61	59.48	155
379.	Kettela	386.46	196.11	680
380.	Keyhung	1017.1	602.14	1285

1	2	3	4	5
381.	Khagorijan	128	106.77	172
382.	Khanajan	113.31	79.34	271
383.	Khanikar	197.77	188.83	175
384.	Kharikatia	742	495.53	1537
385.	Kharjan	1533.55	667.94	2568
386.	Khatangpani	316.2	219.65	439
387.	Khatoon	38	26.94	40
388.	Khetojan	112.4	101.89	225
389.	Khobong	1548.43	1084.66	2115
390.	Khona	296.38	174.93	751
391.	Khongea	677	480.09	1320
392.	Khowang	856.92	394.08	1734
393.	Kissness	17.58	17.58	35
394.	Koilabur Tea Estate	766.62	367.06	1330
395.	Koilamari	1244.4	836.19	2529
396.	Kokrajhar	537.77	468.49	1550
397.	Kolakata	69.55	60	195
398.	Kolony	644.79	469.27	1886
399.	Konapathar	225.6	180.77	459
400.	Kondoli	1204.29	648.63	2906
401.	Koomber	1382.9	865.65	4770
402.	Koomsong	1000.46	715.04	2730
403.	Koomtai	2033.86	1195.92	2872
404.	Koopahuating III	9.36	8.67	22
405.	Kopati	638.68	557.02	860
406.	Kopili	809.3	175.14	250
407.	Kopohuaating Rani	2.5	2.5	10
408.	Korangani	341.35	187.62	980
409.	Kotalgoorie	720.02	532.15	1794
410.	Koyah	1072.41	572.54	1084
411.	Krishna	35.66	20.97	55

1	2	3	4	5
412.	Krishna Sushaibini	145.84	75.85	275
413.	Krishnabehari	227.1	146.24	312
414.	Krishnakali Tea Estate	211.37	171.47	704
415.	Kuhum	274.52	122.96	431
416.	Kunchunpore	735	248.89	428
417.	Kunwaribari	97.92	60.16	180
418.	Labac	1267.66	476.46	1212
419.	Lahoalbari	230.79	129.08	402
420.	Lahorijan & Nirmal Kumar	526.32	183.09	161
421.	Lakhibari	78.25	34.4	80
422.	Lakhipore	1361.85	290.15	301
423.	Lakily	24.4	21.33	80
424.	Lakmijan	717.64	466.99	742
425.	Lakshmijan	111.96	75.83	240
426.	Lallacherra	854.93	379.39	699
427.	Lallamookh	1444.49	593.61	1356
428.	Lamabari	625.47	390.95	1325
429.	Langharjan	557.33	343.76	1456
430.	Lankashi	239.29	187.37	576
431.	Larsingah	667.1	431.38	1094
432.	Lattakoojan	1156.23	719.22	2083
433.	Ledo	658.37	436.06	930
434.	Lengrai	411.41	212.05	734
435.	Lengree	195.4	136.91	424
436.	Lepetkatta	884.79	454.53	1799
437.	Letekoojan	411.8	232.27	410
438.	Ligri Pookrie	1006.3	437.26	1470
439.	Limbuguri	654.76	401.88	1488
440.	Lohpohia	326.95	215.61	641
441.	Longai	1709.35	748.18	1639
442.	Longboi	196.82	172.81	389

1	2	3	4	5
443.	Loongsoong	877.91	517.67	1115
444.	Lukwah	514.33	370.76	1545
445.	Maa Surjee	49.51	29.37	50
446.	Mackeypore	1255.28	665.22	2340
447.	Madanpur	426.21	189.78	113
448.	Madarkhat	318.58	194.22	1194
449.	Madhoopur	206.63	126.92	237
450.	Madhuban	285.31	176.55	413
451.	Madhupur	228.79	168.24	534
452.	Madhuting	421.81	341.21	719
453.	Madoora	161	40	50
454.	Madoorie	316.3	199.56	736
455.	Mahabir	99.63	90.94	0
456.	Mahabirbari	121.64	73.18	625
457.	Mahabirbari	167.99	100.74	530
458.	Mahadeobari	296.5	148.25	217
459.	Mahakali	881	601.77	1297
460.	Mahalaxmi	26.8	21.67	55
461.	Mahaluxmi	450.7	289.02	615
462.	Mahanagar	18.96	18.96	33
463.	Maijan,Nagahoolie	975.45	387.96	1327
464.	Maijonga	192.24	141.49	202
465.	Majidpur B	37.54	32	33
466.	Majidpur(A) Part-II	32.28	27.28	32
467.	Majuli	593.74	449.14	1603
468.	Majulighur	961.55	608.76	2211
469.	Malirampur	61.47	61.47	125
470.	Manabari	142.21	118.29	259
471.	Mancotta	410.1	233.08	798
472.	Mangalam	174.15	117.99	385
473.	Mangalam	32.11	29.51	41

1	2	3	4	5
474.	Mani	48.56	47.95	135
475.	Maniknagar	1214.57	145.15	134
476.	Manipur	809.56	596.66	1169
477.	Manjushree	859.05	403.38	2133
478.	Mankhowa	170.23	154.78	494
479.	Manobag	393.67	291.39	1136
480.	Manohari	363.35	252.08	624
481.	Manoharpur	87.27	59.5	307
482.	Marangi	312.04	267.7	1108
483.	Margherita	946.43	629.29	1455
484.	Martycherra	1442.12	257.84	845
485.	Maskara	91.86	44.71	146
486.	Matiapahar	111	89.44	182
487.	Maud	244.35	154.58	252
488.	Mazbat	512.88	352.62	1400
489.	Megha	149.53	98.35	264
490.	Meleng	1340.01	747.98	3633
491.	Menoka	352.88	322.31	666
492.	Messamara	705	457.59	810
493.	Methoni	656.74	461.64	994
494.	Mezengah	88.35	79.17	227
495.	Mijicajan	1540.27	947.09	3531
496.	Miklyjan	7	6.66	13
497.	Moabund	620.73	348.12	1206
498.	Modinagar	471.34	224.04	594
499.	Moheema	576.74	306.1	756
500.	Mohokutie	581.7	351.92	1172
501.	Mohunbaree	322.12	197.71	692
502.	Mokalbari	775.23	530.52	3389
503.	Mokrung	491.19	250.36	926
504.	Monabarie	1373.1	1167.27	2606

1	2	3	4	5
505.	Moniierkhal	546.67	190.31	730
506.	Monmohinipur	527.98	351.35	870
507.	Monomoy	57.7	51.2	90
508.	Moran	1094	648.69	1663
509.	More	29.87	29.87	76
510.	Mornai	570.34	430	1166
511.	Mothola	317.02	190.34	496
512.	Muktabari	131.1	100.13	408
513.	Mukul	27.4	13.84	14
514.	Mulchandbag	98.03	72.8	85
515.	Murphulani	441.46	336.17	1032
516.	Muttrapore	1087.86	743.32	3017
517.	Muttuck	761	336.7	1612
518.	Nagahat	85.08	74.75	252
519.	Naganijan	1014.86	411.16	1008
520.	Nagrijuli	927.77	595.85	1359
521.	Naharhabi	1516.67	656.37	3257
522.	Nahorani	1115.26	705.64	1878
523.	Nahorbari	213.04	160.16	465
524.	Nahorjan	1033.35	612.66	977
525.	Nahorkutia	382.28	261.82	1066
526.	Nahortoli	802.87	465.87	1099
527.	Nalini	1119.59	474.4	1809
528.	Namburnadi	1158.75	439.49	803
529.	Namdang	1405	750.87	2309
530.	Namdang	53.28	45.03	80
531.	Namroop	650.88	399.94	1724
532.	Namsang	437.75	309.06	1316
533.	Nandanban	285.04	132.34	368
534.	Nandapur	36.56	23.56	55
535.	Napuk	1024.1	623.34	1068

1	2	3	4	5
536.	Narayanpur	635.62	518.07	1844
537.	Narayanpur & Bhowanipur	319	168.22	374
538.	Narsingpore	974.31	384	316
539.	Nawka	40	36	62
540.	Neetinnagar	36.55	26.01	36
541.	Neghriting	1163.34	534.99	1222
542.	New Majidpur	35.64	31.4	61
543.	New Parbotipur	218.45	139.8	516
544.	New Sadasiva	79.34	72.91	219
545.	New Samaguri	136.49	73.92	234
546.	New Sonowal	257.01	123.26	245
547.	Newpurupbari	465.13	221.6	416
548.	Nilgiri	37.49	34.47	77
549.	Nilima	117.61	80.97	138
550.	Nilmoni	348.38	259.21	668
551.	Nilpur	166.33	141.57	612
552.	Nirja	30.18	21.9	40
553.	Nirmala	298.18	232.4	1428
554.	Nokhroy	464.75	337.42	1763
555.	Nonaipara	865	667.53	2050
556.	Nonoi	959.17	520.83	2284
557.	Noorbari	306	160.06	236
558.	North Borsaikota	72.04	24.51	40
559.	Nudwa	451.34	269.65	1125
560.	Numalighur	898.12	572.25	1764
561.	Nya Gogra	998.87	652.31	1574
562.	Nyeijong	136.84	96.1	345
563.	Oating	228	141.52	507
564.	Orang	626.37	370.61	1424
565.	Orangajuli	897.03	739.93	2564
566.	Ogurijan	81.7	48.52	70

1	2	3	4	5
567.	Pabhoi	697.36	443.02	1393
568.	Pabhojan	197.25	83.39	133
569.	Padam	30	20.6	36
570.	Padumani	78	69.9	232
571.	Pallorbund	2036.3	758.37	2017
572.	Panbari	547.34	457.6	692
573.	Paneery	602.39	422.36	861
574.	Panichakua	40.15	31.28	56
575.	Panitola	1301.76	682.74	1987
576.	Parasuram (North)	39.73	39.43	83
577.	Parbatipur	85.03	77.93	216
578.	Parbatipur	86.19	45.73	159
579.	Parsuram (South)	38.88	38.58	73
580.	Pathalipam	398.29	282.65	774
581.	Pathecherra	1133	279.55	922
582.	Pathemara	646.35	415.03	1085
583.	Pathini	2372.12	864.38	1600
584.	Patkai	20	20	80
585.	Pengaree	696.8	553.74	980
586.	Pertabghur	971.55	683.13	2130
587.	Phillobari	583.84	423.97	857
588.	Phukenbari	154	98.3	335
589.	Phulbari	1296.77	844.92	2457
590.	Pipratoly	181	153.83	440
591.	Poloi	870.2	332.14	648
592.	Powai	1266.03	941.19	2988
593.	Prabhat	118.88	107.03	214
594.	Prithunagar	50.12	43.89	110
595.	Probhakar	74.63	68.48	137
596.	Prodip Tea Company	15	10.63	58
597.	Promodenagar	874.73	148.58	428

1	2	3	4	5
598.	Puronimati	78.15	55.94	122
599.	Pursottam	27	25	77
600.	Rabbania	404.44	50.76	95
601.	Radhabari	242.8	150	384
602.	Radheshyam	21.74	21.74	78
603.	Rahman Nagar	245.45	119.19	120
604.	Raidang	2014.41	994.41	4382
605.	Raidung	137	94.84	224
606.	Raja Barrie	262.04	109.75	321
607.	Rajabari	197.29	163.09	169
608.	Rajah Alli	429.98	273.41	829
609.	Rajarampore	80.94	24.28	15
610.	Rajgarh	485.79	283.93	975
611.	Rajmai	1031.61	452.73	1214
612.	Ramanugger	143.53	105.04	110
613.	Ramji Mohan	31.87	27.22	113
614.	Ramkong	316.91	211.47	571
615.	Rampore	701.25	360.12	643
616.	Rangaihabi	2.43	2.43	20
617.	Rangajan	74.21	50.86	91
618.	Rangchalli	51.12	37.52	250
619.	Rangma	90.99	77.99	169
620.	Rangoloo	80.94	52	71
621.	Rangsali	18.68	15.98	28
622.	Ratanpur	265.97	170.17	480
623.	Romai	465.5	311.91	1330
624.	Rongbari	70.2	40.39	299
625.	Roopachera	755.87	538.87	1800
626.	Rosekandy	1702.01	562.8	1450
627.	Rukni	1090.55	305.72	423
628.	Rukong	132.26	99.3	299

1	2	3	4	5
629.	Rungagora	605.29	353.37	1478
630.	Rungagora	679.24	488.63	1957
631.	Rungajaun	1314.1	682.3	1055
632.	Rungamatty	637.77	409.02	788
633.	Rungliting	374.17	318.79	837
634.	Rupai	932.35	758.38	2121
635.	Rupajuli	593.91	366.6	1284
636.	Ruttonpore	1548.1	792.61	1175
637.	Sadasiva	155.61	120.88	193
638.	Sagmootea	632.93	435.81	842
639.	Sainagar	46.94	43.15	140
640.	Sakambari	16.73	16.73	40
641.	Salkathoni	412.67	291.7	1425
642.	Salonah	1851.33	1173.37	8542
643.	Samaguri	238.57	166.78	424
644.	Samdang	1600.68	908.74	3579
645.	Sangsua	860.44	379.24	1232
646.	Sankar	174.9	141.71	678
647.	Santi	226.26	159.21	640
648.	Sapoi	1061.85	680.98	2268
649.	Saportoli	86.1	85.49	300
650.	Sarojni	314.82	257.26	657
651.	Sarumathura	46.67	26.73	80
652.	Satispur	111.94	93.18	349
653.	Satkartar	110	14.66	35
654.	Satyanarayan	247.12	223.44	1818
655.	Savitri	138.13	120.59	312
656.	Seajuli	372.62	293.63	1038
657.	Sealkotee	886.33	465.75	1608
658.	Seconee	566.96	384.97	905
659.	Segunbari	65.35	61.83	287

1	2	3	4	5
660.	Seleng	496.35	285.61	951
661.	Sengajan	190.84	139.6	582
662.	Sephanjuri Bheel	1884.33	755.33	1547
663.	Sepon	930.71	621.76	1441
664.	Serispore	1884.72	445.74	1062
665.	Sessa	1201.7	662.59	1602
666.	Sessa	599.08	439.4	781
667.	Seujeepam	45.48	34.16	47
668.	Sewali	40.3	38.87	103
669.	Sewpur	274.2	194.72	461
670.	Shakomato	1012.98	658.08	2379
671.	Shalmari	170.72	103.62	205
672.	Shantipur	106	85.64	268
673.	Shonaicherra	86.6	54.63	36
674.	Shreelakhmi	42.82	23.58	305
675.	Shyamguri	756.95	536.9	1830
676.	Shyammurti	12.08	12	39
677.	Shyamraipore	163.18	116.94	427
678.	Silcuri	2088.5	441.23	934
679.	Silonibari	734.41	481.28	1509
680.	Simlitola	383.37	210.41	268
681.	Singimari	41	28.53	41
682.	Singlacherra	1859.26	623.96	128
683.	Singlijan	433.14	271.08	568
684.	Singorijan	282.37	49.7	102
685.	Singri	851.85	457.62	733
686.	Singrimari	263.15	152.09	490
687.	Sobhaneswari	103.89	65.57	125
688.	Sockieting	486.54	233.34	718
689.	Socklatinga	943.7	342.9	750
690.	Sogra	64	50.67	32

1	2	3	4	5
691.	Solalbari	68.67	47	67
692.	Sonabheel	645.95	470.43	1089
693.	Sonajuli	911.5	613.78	1909
694.	Sonapur	577.9	346.93	440
695.	Sonarie	274.76	169.1	456
696.	Sookerating	444	189.28	849
697.	Soonitpur	26.66	22.26	44
698.	Soraipani	531.96	334.48	789
699.	Sotai	233.83	194.89	280
700.	Sourabh	51.42	51.42	90
701.	South Cachar	513	287.48	674
702.	Sree Behulla	687.98	119.21	114
703.	Sree Krishna Estate	390.33	294.06	786
704.	Sree Sibbari	145.34	110.14	215
705.	Srila	75	47.96	0
706.	Subong	1732.66	338.31	821
707.	Suffry	1312.97	929.34	2055
708.	Sukanjuri	203	87	94
709.	Sultanichera	904	69	77
710.	Sundarpur	170.7	155.16	492
711.	Sundarpur	400.38	253.62	1084
712.	Suntok	664	383.93	1186
713.	Suola Tea Estate	181.37	155.84	905
714.	Surabhi Plantations	89.88	82.49	115
715.	Suraj	39.48	31.52	96
716.	Suresh Nagar	11	10.65	37
717.	Swarnapur	68.85	56.14	160
718.	Sycotta	1570.67	896.21	2374
719.	Syedbari	80	41.7	10
720.	Tairai	77.99	25.32	355
721.	Talup	1831.63	884.11	3388

1	2	3	4	5
722.	Tamulbari	430.76	333.15	800
723.	Tara	1046.3	813.65	1538
724.	Tarajan	979.19	328.51	832
725.	Tarajulie	698.74	522.6	1955
726.	Tarinipur	28	22.8	109
727.	Teen Ali	632.48	405.68	787
728.	Teloijan	641.57	358.82	774
729.	Tengalbarie	186.88	90.09	248
730.	Tengpani	534.04	425.52	1366
731.	Teok	851.8	531.98	6869
732.	Tezalpatty	337.39	241.5	405
733.	Tezpore and Gogra	804.77	541.44	1070
734.	Thanai	854.46	490.31	1280
735.	Thowra	740.39	485.21	1143
736.	Tilottama	20	12.98	35
737.	Timon	471.06	116.55	183
738.	Timonhabi	105.66	75.48	310
739.	Tingalibam	847.45	613.23	1220
740.	Tingamira	115.83	101.25	312
741.	Tinkharia	2136.57	1036.52	3067
742.	Tinkong	706.6	505.37	1734
743.	Tiok	401.7	292.5	740
744.	Tipam	45.14	38.82	93
745.	Tipomia	95.16	77.42	192
746.	Tippuk	857.94	524.97	1133
747.	Tirual	165.23	115.06	165
748.	Tocklai	205.04	118.27	279
749.	Todi	16.69	16.19	63
750.	Tonganagaon	1256.38	501.55	1194
751.	Tongani	235.67	165.45	647
752.	Topia	121.5	73.54	205

1	2	3	4	5
753.	Towkok	1402.75	845.66	2349
754.	Tulip	360.59	300.11	887
755.	Tyroon	921.88	680.06	1870
756.	Udalguri	191.42	161.83	718
757.	Udayan	261.12	167.63	535
758.	Udayjyoti (Rangdoi T.P)	70	60	210
759.	Umabari	65.81	50.1	91
760.	Umatara	333.22	278.5	1086
761.	Umesh	269.29	60	60
762.	Urrunabund	1133.6	351	1104
763.	Vernerpur	683.13	246.63	733
764.	Vishnu	62.32	58.65	166
765.	West Jalinga	1004.19	466.4	993
766.	Woka	527.71	303.83	625
767.	Zaloni	545.18	411.57	0
TOTAL		409842.38	231307.23	691624

Source: Baseline Survey, 2011.

Statement-II

Estate factory-wise production in the State of Assam during 2014

Sl.No	Factory Name	Production (Kgs)
1.	Abhoyjan	529305
2.	Achabam Tea Estate	1159209
3.	Addabarie Tea Estate	1754693
4.	Aenakhall	1799623
5.	Aidaupukhuri	517391
6.	Aideobari	764162
7.	Ambica Tea Estate	312685
8.	Amgoorie	1531876
9.	Amluckie Tea Estate	329503
10.	Amsoi Tea Estate	40361

Sl.No	Factory Name	Production (Kgs)
11.	Amsong	804883
12.	Amulguri Tea Estate	156946
13.	Ananda Bag Tea Estate	399601
14.	Ananda Tea Estate	2092993
15.	Anandabari Tea Estate	513209
16.	Anandapur	14611
17.	Arcuttipore	398421
18.	Arun & Dherai T.E.	1151624
19.	Athabari	369087
20.	Attabarrie	882759
21.	Attareekhat Tea Estate	2249020
22.	Aylabari	185878
23.	Azizbagh Tea Estate	466204
24.	Baghjan Tea Estate	1700478
25.	Baghmari Tea Estate	976265
26.	Bagrodia Clonal Tea Factory	637671
27.	Bagrodia Tea Estate	1156522
28.	Bahadur Tea Estate	901900
29.	Bahani	486686
30.	Bahipookri Tea Estate	1068801
31.	Baitakhal	0
32.	Bajrangpur	374132
33.	Balijan North Tea Estate	1138361
34.	Balijan Tea Estate	859685
35.	Bamon Pookrie	661639
36.	Banamalie	251597
37.	Banaspaty	34744
38.	Banwaripur	482323
39.	Bargang Tea Estate	1635305
40.	Bargara Tea Estate	682914
41.	Barpathar	0

Sl.No	Factory Name	Production (Kgs)
42.	Basmatia Tea Estate	597220
43.	Bateli Tea Estate	1861998.1
44.	Bazaloni Tea Estate	2322695
45.	Beesakopie Tea Estate	2083021
46.	Behali Tea Estate	2061965
47.	Beheating Tea Estate	920600
48.	Behora	1081405
49.	Behubor	1049811
50.	Belseri Tea Estate	381767
51.	Bemolapur	732217
52.	Betjan Tea Estate	1019861
53.	Bettybari Tea Estate	227529
54.	Bhergaon Tea Estate	7014
55.	Bhooteachang Tea Estate	1304484
56.	Bhubandhar	602633
57.	Bhubrighat	875628
58.	Bhuvanvalley	74738
59.	Bhuyankhat	1278261
60.	Bicrampore	898487
61.	Bijlibari Tea Estate	306111
62.	Binnakandy	914551
63.	Birjhora	1131710
64.	Bishnupur	1282850
65.	Bochapathar Tea Factory	304935
66.	Bogapani Tea Estate	2026023
67.	Boisahabi	860375
68.	Bokahola	3475450
69.	Bokajan	0
70.	Bokakhat	372065
71.	Bokel Tea Estate	1263915
72.	Borahi	1206757

Sl.No	Factory Name	Production (Kgs)
73.	Borbam	1417364
74.	Borborooah Tea Estate	259410
75.	Bordubi Tea Estate	2168143
76.	Borengajuli Tea Estate	1962663
77.	Borgaon	567239
78.	Borhat	1398999
79.	Borholla	636705
80.	Borjan	937644
81.	Bormahjan Tea Estate	773303
82.	Boroi Tea Estate	4794605
83.	Borojalingah	717594
84.	Borokai	408644
85.	Borpani Tea Estate	127598
86.	Borpatra	1019433
87.	Borsapori	1152884
88.	Borsillah	3431596
89.	Bortimon	830359
90.	Budlabeta Tea Estate	2165587
91.	Budlapara Tea Estate	1567559
92.	Bukhial	989682
93.	Bundookmara	510851
94.	Burnie Braes	636365
95.	Burrapahar Tea Estate	830144
96.	Burtoll	1712621
97.	Chandana Tea Estate	333803
98.	Chandighat	1024419
99.	Chandypore	261453
100.	Chenijan	244664
101.	Chikonmati Tea Estate	595578
102.	Choibari	2048646
103.	Chota Tingrai Tea Estate	1040764

Sl.No	Factory Name	Production (Kgs)
104.	Chubwa Tea Estate	2439500
105.	Cinnamara	971249
106.	Cinnatolliah Tea Estate	1206008
107.	Coombergram	490000
108.	Corramore Tea Estate	1329840
109.	Cossipore	320600
110.	Dahingeapar	797371
111.	Daisajan Tea Estate	822585
112.	Daloabari	1335021
113.	Dalowjan	587354
114.	Deamoolie Tea Estate	1595152
115.	Deckiajuli Tea Estate	2022209
116.	Degubber	218476
117.	Deha	362124
118.	Dehing Tea Estate	1934607
119.	Dejoo Tea Estate	1168407
120.	Dekorai Tea Estate	1898097
121.	Deohall Tea Estate	800144
122.	Derby	881681
123.	Desam Tea Estate	839607
124.	Dessoie	438597
125.	Dewan	1881223
126.	Dhelakhat Tea Estate	639247
127.	Dhendai Tea Estate	29552
128.	Dhoedaam Tea Estate	850579
129.	Dholai Tea Garden	1243081
130.	Dhoolie Tea Factory	432540
131.	Dhulapadung Tea Estate	683094
132.	Dhullie Tea Estate	1326516
133.	Dhunseri Tea Estate	1276541
134.	Diffloo	1262118

Sl.No	Factory Name	Production (Kgs)
135.	Dighlihol Tea Estate	130227
136.	Digulturrung Tea Estate	1246970
137.	Dikom Tea Estate	1193276
138.	Diksam Tea Estate	210572
139.	Dilli Tea Estate	816942
140.	Dimakusi Tea Estate	1445126
141.	Dinjan Tea Estate	824044
142.	Dinjoyee T.E.	401820
143.	Dirai Tea Estate	2528517
144.	Dirial Tea Estate	1862463
145.	Diroibam Tea Estate	318317
146.	Dirok Tea Estate	2325664
147.	Dolaguri	799051
148.	Doloo	1078539
149.	Doolahat Tea Estate	680260
150.	Doomni	1160664
151.	Doomur Dullung	877340
152.	Dooria	1871598
153.	Doyang	440212
154.	Doyapore	504441
155.	Duamara Tea Estate	1212186
156.	Dubba	329416
157.	Dufflaghur Tea Estate	1596674
158.	Duflating	630906
159.	Duklingia	1179918
160.	Duliabam Tea Estate	1017627
161.	Dullabcherra	1824505
162.	Durgapur Tea Estate	1200891
163.	Durrung Tea Estate	1020573
164.	Ethelwold Tea Estate	1006920
165.	Fatemabad	512743

Sl.No	Factory Name	Production (Kgs)
166.	Furkating	761573
167.	Gabroopurbat	541993
168.	Galeky	506100
169.	Gangabari Tea Estate	811395
170.	Gatoonga	1870081
171.	Ghillidary	776085
172.	Ghograjan T.E.	309907
173.	Ghoirallie Tea Estate	1152617
174.	Ghorajan	380680
175.	Gillapukri T.E.	846213
176.	Gingia Tea Estate	937909
177.	Gobindapore & Bijleejan	554757
178.	Gohainbari Tea Estate	1072834
179.	Golaghat T.E.	1019102
180.	Goneshbari Tea Estate	679895
181.	Goombira	222938
182.	Gopal Krishna Tea Estate	757655
183.	Gorunga T.E.	781628
184.	Greenwood Tea Estate	1109838
185.	Halem Tea Estate	1764511
186.	Halmari Tea Estate	789125
187.	Halmira	962584
188.	Halmiramook	0
189.	Hanumanbag	653491
190.	Hapjan Purbat Tea Estate	292956
191.	Hapjan Tea Estate	2350231
192.	Harchurah Tea Estate	1570058
193.	Harishpur T.E.	555115
194.	Harmutty Tea Estate	1285388
195.	Harocharai	359077
196.	Hathikuli	414802

Sl.No	Factory Name	Production (Kgs)
197.	Hatijan Tea Estate	1373983
198.	Hatimara Tea Estate	545738
199.	Hattialli Tea Estate	737994
200.	Hattigor Tea Estate	1718778
201.	Hattikhira	1226985
202.	Hazelbank Tea Estate	455684
203.	Heeleakah	1667400
204.	Hilara	216446
205.	Hirajuli T.E.	934
206.	Hokonguri Tea Estate	2537207
207.	Hollonghobi Tea Estate	926485
208.	Hoograjuli Tea Estate	576775
209.	Hoolunggoorie	721763
210.	Huatley Tea Estate	560983
211.	Hunwal	2251270
212.	Iringmara	533928
213.	Itakhooli Tea Estate	906850
214.	Jaboka	726555
215.	Jagadamba Tea Estate	416850
216.	Jaipur Tea Estate	997167
217.	Jalannagar (South) T.E.	544882
218.	Jallan Mani Tea Estate	576101
219.	Jamguri	287768
220.	Jamirah Tea Estate	695673
221.	Jellalpore	757414
222.	Jiajuri Tea Estate	685590
223.	Joonktollee Tea Factory	2278590
224.	Jutlibari Tea Estate	1072418
225.	Kacharigaon Tea Estate	951028
226.	Kakadonga	308511
227.	Kakajan	3348501

Sl.No	Factory Name	Production (Kgs)
228.	Kalinagar T.E.	477343
229.	Kalline	1213936
230.	Kallinecherra	275584
231.	Kamalpur	0
232.	Kanu	1381675
233.	Kellyden Tea Estate	1566127
234.	Kettela Tea Estate	878236
235.	Keyhung Tea Estate	1646930
236.	Khagorijan	1044100
237.	Khanajan Tea Estate	818
238.	Khanikar Tea Estate	185582
239.	Kharikatia	711751
240.	Kharjan Tea Estate	1201168
241.	Khatangpani Tea Estate	413527
242.	Khobong Tea Estate	2343139
243.	Khona	652648
244.	Khongea T.E.	897164
245.	Khoomtaie T.E.	1011805
246.	Khowang Tea Estate	1863199
247.	Koilamari Tea Estate	1968669
248.	Kokrajarhar	1187028
249.	Koliabur Tea Estate	827639
250.	Kolony Tea	1111888
251.	Kondoli Tea Estate	748876
252.	Koomber	1642084
253.	Koomsong Tea Estate	1575228
254.	Koomtai	1638993
255.	Kopati Tea Estate	810450
256.	Kopili	162657
257.	Korangani Tea Estate	911723
258.	Kotalgoorie	729807

Sl.No	Factory Name	Production (Kgs)
259.	Koyah	638183
260.	Krishna Sushaibini Tea Estate	582135
261.	Krishnabehari	829745
262.	Krishnakali	229679
263.	Kunchunpore	434026
264.	Labac	1290416
265.	Lallacherra	701701
266.	Lallamookh	1292702
267.	Lamabari Tea Estate	714807
268.	Langharjan Tea Estate	839700
269.	Lankashi Tea Estate	943339
270.	Lattakoojan	1162080
271.	Ledo Tea Estate	806497
272.	Lengrai Tea Estate	742326
273.	Lengree	502949
274.	Lepetkatta Tea Estate	1052829
275.	Limbuguri Tea Estate	702110
276.	Lohpohia	357070
277.	Longai	600014
278.	Longboi Tea Estate	423227
279.	Lukwah	1126153
280.	Mackeypore	1968651
281.	Madarkhat Tea Estate	884774
282.	Madhuban Tea Estate	680210
283.	Madhupur Tea Estate	1004262
284.	Madhuting T.E.	869179
285.	Madoorie	833424.5
286.	Mahabir Tea Estate (A)	1108391
287.	Mahadeobari Tea Estate	555053
288.	Mahakali Tea Estate	996853
289.	Mahaluxmi Tea Estate	1450954

Sl.No	Factory Name	Production (Kgs)
290.	Maijan Tea Estate	498659
291.	Majuli Tea Estate	547344
292.	Majulighur Tea Estate	1192012
293.	Mancotta Tea Estate	438932
294.	Manipur	742141
295.	Manjushree	1150531
296.	Mankhowa Tea Estate	2190193
297.	Manohari Tea Estate	355786
298.	Marangi	1908559
299.	Margherita Tea Estate	1369457
300.	Martycherra	632624
301.	Maskara	167289
302.	Matiapahar Tea Estate	226777
303.	Maud Tea Estate	409919
304.	Mazbat Tea Estate	1004757
305.	Meleng	1696987
306.	Menoka	371527
307.	Methoni	707406
308.	Mijicajan Tea Estate	1789275
309.	Moheema	298919
310.	Mohokutie	419628
311.	Mohunbaree Tea Factory	298139
312.	Mokalbari East	655902
313.	Mokalbari Tea Estate	1108576
314.	Mokrung	1302996
315.	Monabarie Tea Estate	2396063
316.	Moniierkhal	399450
317.	Monmohinipur Tea Estate	233517
318.	Moran Tea Estate	1483827
319.	Muktabari	825598
320.	Murphulani	672816

Sl.No	Factory Name	Production (Kgs)
321.	Muttrapore	1140756
322.	Muttuck Tea Estate	565145
323.	Nagriajuli	857319
324.	Naharhabi	1208685
325.	Nahorani Tea Estate	1053806
326.	Nahorjan	943885
327.	Nahorkutia Tea Estate	1866837
328.	Nahortoli Tea Estate	1391287
329.	Nalani Tea Estate	857407
330.	Namburnadi	428044
331.	Namdang Tea Estate	1841042
332.	Namroop Tea Estate	1371366
333.	Namsang Tea Estate	569384
334.	Napuk	1129373
335.	Narayanpur	203434
336.	Narayanpur Tea Estate	1747832
337.	Narsingpore	1106813
338.	Neghriting	0
339.	New Purupbari Tea Estate	577049
340.	New Sonowal	754827
341.	Nirmala Tea Estate	744461
342.	Nokhroy Tea Estate	626365
343.	Nonaipara Tea Estate	1396260
344.	Nonoi Tea Estate	873578
345.	Nudwa Tea Estate	525347
346.	Numalighur	953531
347.	Nya Gogra Tea Estate	1613500
348.	Oating	569607
349.	Orang Tea Estate	761123
350.	Orangajuli Tea Estate	836890
351.	Ouphulia Tea Estate	484536

Sl.No	Factory Name	Production (Kgs)
352.	Pabhoi Tea Estate	873237
353.	Padumani Tea Estate	1034281
354.	Padumani Tea Industries	474867
355.	Pallorbund	1422604
356.	Panbari Tea Estate	828557
357.	Paneery Tea Estate	1011037
358.	Panitola Tea Estate	1382601
359.	Pathemara	885105
360.	Pathini	888618
361.	Pengaree Tea Estate	1641249
362.	Pertabghur Tea Estate	1761194
363.	Phillobari Tea Estate	1154078
364.	Phulbari Tea Estate	1269806
365.	Pipratoly Tea Estate	2085718
366.	Poloi	469148
367.	Powai Tea Estate	5161370
368.	Radhabari	430808
369.	Raidang Tea Estate	2259235
370.	Rajah Ali Tea Estate	439559
371.	Rajgarh Tea Estate	526198
372.	Rajmai	1378812
373.	Rampore	583894
374.	Rengma Tea Estate	325745
375.	Romai Tea Estate	655919
376.	Rosekandy	1528285
377.	Rungagora	449129
378.	Rungagora Tea Estate (Assam)	909771
379.	Rungajaun	549453
380.	Rungliting Tea Estate	401973
381.	Rupai Tea Estate	1069215
382.	Rupajuli Tea Estate	720317

Sl.No	Factory Name	Production (Kgs)
383.	Ruttonpore	1123780
384.	Sadasiva Tea Estate	710994
385.	Sagmoota Tea Estate	1217462
386.	Salkathoni	2161683
387.	Salonah Tea Estate	1667060
388.	Samdang Tea Estate	2039234
389.	Sankar Tea Estate	692905
390.	Santi T.E.	1600781
391.	Sapoi Tea Estate	1066697
392.	Sarojini Tea Estate	796239
393.	Satispur Tea Estate	413042
394.	Satyanarayan Tea Estate	4052897
395.	Seajuli Tea Estate	633377
396.	Sealkotee Tea Estate	536314
397.	Seconee	28110
398.	Seleng	416028.5
399.	Sengajan	448872
400.	Sephanjuri Bheel	1499248
401.	Sepon Tea Estate	1676434
402.	Serispore	564551
403.	Sessa Tea Estate	951718
404.	Sessa Tea Estate (I)	1158023
405.	Shakomato Tea Estate	2372224
406.	Shyam Tea Plantations (Unit-Gorajan Tea Estate)	1197397
407.	Shyamguri Tea Estate	1101961
408.	Shyamraipore	490490
409.	Silcoorie	752439
410.	Silonibari Tea Estate	733701
411.	Singhi Industries Pvt. Ltd.	375109
412.	Singlijan Tea Estate	507100

Sl.No	Factory Name	Production (Kgs)
413.	Singri Tea Estate	613621
414.	Singrimari	427292
415.	Sockieting	1121211
416.	Socklatinga	407371
417.	Sonabheel T.E.	1102878
418.	Sonajuli Tea Estate	274523
419.	Sonapur	315344
420.	Sonarie	349836
421.	Sookerating Tea Estate	746792
422.	Sotai	220535
423.	Sree Krishna Tea Estate	444809
424.	Sree Sibbari	781698
425.	Suala	321264
426.	Suffry	676342
427.	Sundarpur	1635991
428.	Sundarpur (Gol)	1784366
429.	Suntok	497498
430.	Supreme Tea Factory	790298
431.	Sycotta	547299
432.	Talup Tea Estate	2358333
433.	Tamulbari Tea Estate	1331337
434.	Tara Tea Estate	1453832
435.	Tarajuli Tea Estate	893393
436.	Teenali Tea Estate	731070
437.	Teloiyan Tea Estate	1992194
438.	Tengpani Tea Estate	782724
439.	Teok	1299880
440.	Tezpor & Gogra T.E.	1461581
441.	Thanai Tea Estate	917234
442.	Thowra	0
443.	Timon	325780

Sl.No	Factory Name	Production (Kgs)
444.	Tingalibam	1100471
445.	Tinkharia Tea Estate	215035
446.	Tinkong Tea Estate	1119470
447.	Tiok	2023842
448.	Tipam Tea Estate	295585
449.	Tippuk Tea Estate	737044
450.	Tirual	928484
451.	Tonganagaon Tea Estate	605817
452.	Tongani Tea Estate	453429
453.	Towkok	1662114
454.	Tulip Tea Estate	449370
455.	Tyroon	1271250
456.	Udalguri Tea Estate	0
457.	Umabari	258889
458.	Umatara Tea Estate	528137
459.	Urrunabund	386723
460.	Vernerpur	685135
461.	West Jalinga	740550
462.	Woka	913167
463.	Zaloni Tea Estate	1015133
ESTATE FACTORY TOTAL		445045706

Source: Monthly Return by Manufacturers in Form-E.

MoUs signed with foreign companies

†1897. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign companies with whom Memorandum of Understandings have been signed during the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15;

(b) the number of companies which started their work for production; and

(c) the number of unemployed persons who will get jobs in these companies?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No such data is Centrally maintained.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Transfer of salt pan lands in Mumbai

1898. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any substantive proposal from the Government of Maharashtra for transfer of salt pan lands in Mumbai Metropolitan Region to the State Government for Affordable Housing project;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto; and

(c) whether there are rules and regulations for transferring salt pan lands and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Transfer of Central Government land, in general, is regulated by Rule 278 and 279 of the General Financial Rules (GFR) which provides for transfer of land surplus to the requirement of the Union Government to the concerned State Government on payment of market values of the land at the date of transfer. However, the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has adopted Internal Policy Guidelines for transfer of salt pan lands owned by the Government of India through the Salt Commissioner's Organisation, at places other than Mumbai and its suburbs, for public purposes. These guidelines were issued on 24th January, 2012. As per the approved guidelines, land declared surplus shall be considered for transfer and land under active salt production shall be considered for transfer for public purposes only in exceptional cases. The transfer shall be in exchange for alternative land of equivalent value suitable for salt production, failing which, on payment of market value. Such identified land shall be offered first to other Central Government Ministries/Departments, next to Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), failing which the Government of the State in which the land is situated and lastly to the State Public Sector Enterprises (SPSEs). The transfer of land will be on free hold basis. There shall be no transfer of land to private sector agencies. A token value of ₹ 1/- (Rupee One) will be charged for transferring land to Central Government Ministries/Departments after obtaining the approval of the Minister in charge of DIPP.

For cases pertaining to CPSEs, State Governments and their SPSEs, market value will be charged for the land. The market value of the land and its transfer shall be approved by the Minister in charge of DIPP.

Outstanding receivable of STC

1899. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Trading Corporation (STC) has an outstanding receivable of more than ₹ 1000 crores from some selected private parties, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether more credit has been sanctioned to same party or same group, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if so, the details of action taken, if any, against the concerned officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. STC had entered into a tripartite agreement with M/s Global Steel Philippines Inc.. Philippines (GSPI) and M/s Global Steel Holding Limited, U.K. (GSHL – holding company of M/s GSPI), in 2005 for procurement of steel raw materials required by the Philippines Plant. The operations of the Philippines Plant was adversely affected by the global meltdown in 2008 and the plant was shut down in 2010. As on 31.3.2015, an amount of ₹ 1818.92 crore is recoverable from M/s GSPI, out of which principal amount is ₹ 823.34 crore.

(b) STC had also started transactions with M/s Balasore Alloys Limited, Odisha, a group company of M/s GSHL, in 2006 for export of Ferro Alloy and import of coal, coke and other material. As on 31.3.2015, ₹ 58.55 crore is recoverable from M/s Balasore Alloys Limited, out of which ₹ 42.60 crore is principal amount.

(c) As per advice of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), disciplinary proceedings for major penalty have been initiated against 3 officials of STC.

Production of tobacco

1900. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of area under production of tobacco in the country;

(b) the estimated production and yield of tobacco;

(c) whether it has increased or decreased during last five years; and

(d) in view of health hazards and increased expenses on treatment of cancer and other tobacco related disease, whether Government intends to reduce tobacco production by shifting area to other crop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The State-wise area, production and yield of tobacco (all varieties) in India during 2011-12 and 2012-13, are as follows. Data for the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 is not available.

State	2011-12			2012-13		
	Area (‘000 ha.)	Production (million kgs)	Yield (kg/ha)	Area (‘000 ha.)	Production (million kgs)	Yield (kg/ha)
Andhra Pradesh	132.00	259.00	1962	134.00	268.00	2000
Gujarat	158.00	279.00	1766	124.00	212.00	1710
Karnataka	115.00	106.00	922	106.00	67.00	632
Uttar Pradesh	25.51	53.10	2082	23.79	51.05	2146
Bihar	9.94	18.74	1885	10.91	20.63	1891
Tamil Nadu	2.87	4.38	1526	4.18	6.39	1529
Maharashtra	0.95	1.10	1158	1.00	1.00	1000
Others	21.76	30.40	1397	22.16	30.92	1395
ALL INDIA	466.03	751.72	1613	426.04	656.99	1542

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture.

(c) The production of tobacco has been fluctuating widely during last five years. During last five years, total tobacco production in India (all varieties) had grown at Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 1.13%.

(d) India is a signatory to WHO’s Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) whereby there is an obligation to implement the provisions of FCTC in India to reduce the consumption of tobacco. As such, for reducing health impact of tobacco use, Government is implementing several demand reduction measures such as increasing the taxes on sale of tobacco products, banning sales to minors, banning smoking in public places, banning advertisement of tobacco products etc., by implementing Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 or COTPA Act. As per Article 17 of the FCTC, the Government is responsible for promotion

of appropriate economically viable alternatives for tobacco growers, workers, whose livelihoods are affected as a consequence of tobacco control programmes. Shifting of area under tobacco by the tobacco growers can happen only in cases where economically viable alternative crops are made available to them.

Growth in investment made by Canada

†1901. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been huge growth in the investment made by Canada in India during the past few years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether in the dialogue held with the investors during Prime Minister's recent visit to Canada it has emerged that the investors of Canada are very curious and excited in investing in infrastructure development projects of India; and

(c) if so, the special efforts being made by Government to bring this capital from these investors at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per RBI statistics, cumulative FDI equity inflows from Canada to India during the period April, 2000, February, 2015 is US \$522.21 million. Year-wise FDI equity inflows from Canada during the last four years are as under:

Financial Year	FDI from Canada (US \$ million)
2010-11	33.66
2011-12	39.78
2012-13	42.04
2013-14	11.32
2014-15	85.22
(up to February, 2015)	

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government is making special efforts like opening up foreign direct investment in many sectors and improving ease of doing business to enhance investment inflows from these investors.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Non-repatriable funds of NRI

1902. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) what are non-repatriable funds of NRIs;
- (b) how much year-wise and country-wise non-repatriable funds are flowing into the country every year and the funds so far flown in the last one decade;
- (c) whether Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has sought Cabinet approval for treating above funds as domestic investments instead of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and exempted them from sectoral restrictions; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As per Foreign Exchange Management (Issue or Transfer of Security by a Person Resident outside India) Regulations, 2000, an NRI can make investment on non-repatriable basis under Schedules 3 and 4 of Notification No. FEMA 20/2000 issued by Reserve Bank of India. Schedule 3 permits purchase/sale of shares and/or convertible debentures by an NRI on a Stock Exchange in India on repatriation and/or non-repatriation basis under Portfolio Investment Scheme and the details are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Schedule 4 deals with purchase and sale of shares or convertible debentures or warrants by a Non-resident Indian (NRI) on non-repatriation basis and the details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

The funds of NRIs in Non-Resident Ordinary Rupee Account Scheme (*i.e.*, NRO Account) are not repatriable except (i) all current income and (ii) up to US\$ one million in a financial year. The year-wise data on NRO deposits are as under:

NRO Deposits

(US\$ Million)

Year	Flows	Outstanding (End-March)
2005-06	1,148	1,148
2006-07	468	1,616
2007-08	1,172	2,788
2008-09	1,985	4,773
2009-10	2,608	7,381
2010-11	2,326	9,707

Year	Flows	Outstanding (End-March)
2011-12	2,525	12,232
2012-13	-2,522	9,710
2013-14	-596	9,114
2014-15	479	9,593

Source: Handbook of Statistics on the Indian Economy, RBI.

(c) and (d) No decision has been taken by the Government in this regard.

Statement-I

SCHEDULE 3 [See Regulation 5 (3) (i)]

Purchase/sale of shares and/or convertible debentures by an NRI on a Stock Exchange in India on repatriation and/or non-repatriation basis under Portfolio Investment Scheme

1. A Non-resident Indian (NRI) may purchase/sell shares and/or convertible debentures of an Indian company, through a registered broker on a recognised stock exchange, subject to the following conditions :

- (i) NRIs may purchase and sell shares/convertible debentures under the Portfolio Investment Scheme through a branch designated by an Authorised Dealer for the purpose;
- (ii) the paid-up value of shares of an Indian company, purchased by each NRI both on repatriation and on non-repatriation basis, does not exceed 5 per cent of the paid-up value of shares issued by the company concerned;
- (iii) the paid-up value of each series of convertible debentures purchased by each NRI both on repatriation and non-repatriation basis does not exceed 5 per cent of the paid-up value of each series of convertible debentures issued by the company concerned;
- (iv) the aggregate paid-up value of shares of any company purchased by all NRIs does not exceed 10 per cent of the paid up capital of the company and in the case of purchase of convertible debentures the aggregate paid-up value of each series of debentures purchased by all NRIs does not exceed 10 per cent of the paid-up value of each series of convertible debentures;

Provided that the aggregate ceiling of 10 per cent referred to in this clause may be raised to 24 per cent if a special resolution to that

effect is passed by the General Body of the Indian company concerned;

- (v) the NRI investor takes delivery of the shares purchased and gives delivery of shares sold.

2. The link office of the designated branch of an authorized dealer referred to in paragraph 1 shall obtain a Unique Code number from the Reserve Bank. The said link office of the designated branch of an authorized dealer shall furnish to the Chief General Manager-in-Charge, Foreign Exchange Department, Reserve Bank of India, Central Office, Mumbai, a report on daily basis on PIS transactions undertaken on behalf of NRIs for their entire bank under the Online Report Filing System (ORFS). The said link office shall be responsible to ensure that the data submitted to the Reserve Bank is reconciled by periodically taking an NRI holding report for its bank.

3. An NRI may open a separate sub-account of NRE/NRO account [opened and maintained by Authorised Dealer bank in terms of the Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) Regulations, 2000]. With a designated branch of an Authorized Dealer bank referred to in paragraph 1, for routing the Receipt and payment for transactions relating to purchase and sale of shares/convertible debentures under this Scheme. NRE (PIS) account shall be opened for investment made on repatriation basis and NRO (PIS) account shall be opened for investment made on non-repatriation basis under the Scheme. The designated branch of an Authorised Dealer bank shall ensure that sale proceeds of shares/convertible debentures which have been acquired by modes other than Portfolio Investment Scheme such as underlying shares acquired on conversion ADRs/GDRs, shares/convertible debentures acquired under FDI Scheme, shares/convertible debentures purchased outside India from other NRIs shares/convertible debentures acquired under private arrangement from residents/non-residents, shares/convertible debentures purchased while resident in India, do not get credited/debited in the NRE(PIS)/NRO(PIS) account opened exclusively for routing transactions under this scheme].

4. (A) Permitted Credits/Debits in NRE (PIS) account Credits –
- (i) Inward remittances in foreign exchange through normal banking channels;
 - (ii) Transfer from the NRI's other NRE accounts or FCNR(B) accounts maintained with Authorised Dealer in India;
 - (iii) Set sale proceeds (after payment of applicable taxes) of shares/convertible debentures acquired on repatriation basis under the Scheme and sold on stock exchange through registered broker; and

- (iv) Dividend or income earned on investment made on repatriation basis under the Scheme Debits:—
- (a) Outward remittances of dividend or income earned;
 - (b) Amounts paid on account of purchase of shares and convertible debentures on repatriation basis on stock exchanges through registered broker under the Scheme; and
 - (c) Any charges on account of sale/purchase of shares or convertible debentures under the Scheme.
- (B) Permitted Credits/Debits in NRO (PIS) account Credits –
- (i) Inward remittances in foreign exchange through normal banking channels;
 - (ii) Transfer from the NRI's other NRE accounts or FCNR (B) accounts or NRO accounts maintained with Authorised Dealer in India;
 - (iii) Net sale proceeds (after payment of applicable taxes) of shares and convertible debentures acquired on repatriation basis (at the option of the NRI) and non-repatriation basis under the Scheme and sold on stock exchange through registered broker; and
 - (iv) Dividend or income earned on investment made on repatriation basis under the Scheme Debits :
 - (a) Outward remittances of dividend or income earned;
 - (b) Amounts paid on account of purchase of shares and convertible debentures on non-repatriation basis on stock exchanges through registered broker under PIS; and
 - (c) Any charges on account of sale/purchase of shares or convertible debentures under PIS.

Statement-II

SCHEDULE-4 [See Regulation 5 (3) (ii)]

***Purchase and Sale of Shares or Convertible Debentures or Warrants by
a Non-Resident Indian (NRI) on Non-Repatriation Basis***

1. Prohibition on purchase of shares or convertible debentures or warrants of certain companies:

No purchase of shares or convertible debentures or warrants of an Indian company shall be made under this Scheme if the company concerned is a Chit Fund or a Nidhi company or is engaged in agricultural/plantation activities or real estate business or construction of farm houses or dealing in Transfer of Development Rights.

Explanation : For the purpose of this paragraph, real estate business shall not include development of township, construction of residential/commercial premises, roads, bridges, etc.

2. Permission to purchase and/or sell shares or convertible debentures or warrants of an Indian company:

Subject to paragraph 1, a Non-resident Indian may without any limit, purchase on non-repatriation basis, shares or convertible debentures or warrants of an Indian company issued whether by public issue or private placement or right issue.

3. Method of payment for purchase of shares or convertible debentures or warrants:

The amount of consideration for purchase of shares or convertible debentures or warrants of an Indian company on non-repatriation basis, shall be paid by way of inward remittance through normal banking channels from abroad or out of funds held in NRE/FCNR/NRO/NRSR/NRNR account maintained with an authorised dealer or as the case may be with an authorised bank in India.

Provided that in the case of an NRI resident in Nepal and Bhutan, the amount of consideration for purchase of shares or convertible debentures or warrants of an Indian company on non-repatriation basis, shall be paid only by way of inward remittance in foreign exchange through normal banking channels.

4. Sale/Maturity proceeds of shares or convertible debentures or warrants:

- (i) The sale/maturity proceeds (net of applicable taxes) of shares or convertible debentures or warrants purchased under this Scheme shall be credited only to NRSR account where the purchase consideration was paid out of funds held in NRSR account and to NRO or NRSR account at the option of the seller where the purchase consideration was paid out of inward remittance or funds held in NRE/FCNR/NRO/NRNR account.
- (ii) The amount invested in shares or convertible debentures or warrants under this Scheme and the capital appreciation thereon shall not be allowed to be repatriated abroad.

Encroachment in Sarnath

1903. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of area of land in land records at Sarnath as protected, restricted and regulated area under the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI);

(b) the details of land in protected, regulated and restricted area actually under ASI at Sarnath;

(c) the area-wise details of land encroachment at Sarnath, protected, regulated and restricted; and

(d) the area-wise details of encroachment remove at Sarnath during the last two years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Illegal migrants in Gujarat

1904. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Pakistani criminals arrested from the Border areas of Gujarat have been found to have secured Indian citizenship;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large number of illegal migrants are reportedly living in Gujarat and they have been found to have secured Indian citizenship; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to evict and repatriate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) Illegal migrants fall into two categories: (i) foreign nationals who have entered India without any valid travel documents; (ii) foreign nationals who have entered India on valid travel documents and found to be overstaying. There have been reports of foreign nationals having entered the country without valid travel documents. Entry of such foreign nationals into India is clandestine and surreptitious.

Hence, no centralized data of such migrants is maintained. A number of foreign nationals who came to India on valid travel documents have been found to be overstaying after expiry of their visa. As and when a foreign national is detected to be overstaying in India violating the visa rules or found to be staying without any valid travel documents, necessary action is taken under the relevant provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 including deportation of such a foreign national. Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national under Section 3(2) (c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. The powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Government/ Union Territory Administrations. Number of foreigners found overstaying and deported from Gujarat in last three years is as given below :

Year	Overstay As on 31st of each year	Deportation 1st Jan. to December
2012	78	6
2013	88	4
2014	58	112

Granting of Indian Citizenship to a foreigner is governed by various provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955. Citizenship is granted after due verifications and enquiry reports from various agencies once they fulfill eligibility conditions.

Taj Mahal turning yellow due to pollution

1905. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Heritage Taj Mahal is turning yellow due to surrounding pollution and a recent Indo-US study revealed that carbon particles from diesel vehicles along with biomass are causing the Taj turning into yellow, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has engaged International experts for restoration work at the 1715 century monument and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No Sir. The dust particles and carbonaceous pollutants as well as Suspended Particulate Matter, if get deposited on any stone surface, the original colour and sheen of the surface is masked to some extent. Gaseous pollutants also contribute to reduce the clear visibility of the original surface. However, local authorities are taking necessary steps to reduce pollution around the Taj Mahal. Archaeological

Survey of India (ASI) is regularly monitoring ambient air quality of Taj Mahal and attending essential conservation, preservation and environmental development works using suitable methods to reduce the effect of pollution on marble surface. Due to consistent conservation efforts of ASI the monument is in a good state of preservation.

(b) No Sir. Conservation work of the Taj Mahal is attended regularly by the ASI. Wherever necessary, the advice from reputed Government agencies in the country is taken for better care of the monument.

Development of historical and religious culture

†1906. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has framed or has contemplated to frame any national policy for promotion and development of the historical and the religious culture in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the State-wise details of the financial grants allocated for this purpose by Government during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Classical languages

1907. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of classical languages recognized by Government;

(b) whether Government has received any proposals for conferring the status of classical language to Dogri language;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the criteria adopted by Government in this regard;

(d) whether Government has taken any decision on the above proposal; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the present status of the proposal?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Sir, so far 6 languages *i.e.* Tamil, Sanskrit, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam and Odia have been recognized as classical languages.

(b) No Sir.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Monuments and sites of national importance in M.P.

†1908. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of monuments and sites in Madhya Pradesh which have been declared to be of national importance;

(b) the year-wise details of funds allocated and spent by Government on the conservation and maintenance of these monuments and sites in the State during the last three years and the current financial year;

(c) the income earned through the entry fees from these monuments and sites during the above period; and

(d) the details of steps taken by Government so far to make arrangements for the basic amenities at these monuments and sites of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There are 292 monuments/sites declared as of national importance in Madhya Pradesh under Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.

(b) The year-wise details of funds allocated/spent on conservation and maintenance of these monuments and sites in the Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and allocation for the current financial year, are as under:

(₹ in lakhs)

Year	Amount
2012-13	708.50
2013-14	716.99
2014-15	956.99
2015-16	625.00 (Allocation)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The income/revenue earned through sale of entry tickets on nine centrally protected ticketed monuments in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years, is as under:

(₹ in lakhs)

Year	Amount
2012-13	391.24
2013-14	336.69
2014-15	331.75

(d) Steps have been taken to provide tourist amenities like drinking water, toilet blocks, facilities for physically challenged, pathways, cultural notice boards/signage, benches, dustbin, vehicle parking, cloak rooms, etc. at the centrally protected monuments/sites in Madhya Pradesh as per needs and availability of resources. Further, improvement and upgradation of these public amenities is a continuous process.

Database of monuments of national and international importance

1909. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared a database of all the monuments of national and international significance in India;

(b) if so, how many monuments are being protected by Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government is aware that many monuments have been encroached upon and many have disappeared from the map altogether;

(d) if so, what has been done to reclaim these monuments;

(e) whether Government is also aware that many monuments in the Lucknow area are not even mapped and Indian National Trust and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) has prepared a list of such monuments; and

(f) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities has documented about 80,000 Built Heritage and Sites from various secondary sources in the uniform format of National Mission of Monuments and Antiquities for its database including protected and unprotected monuments.

(b) The State-wise protected monuments of national importance under Archaeological Survey of India in the country is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) There are instances of encroachments at 278 centrally protected monuments. Besides, the Archaeological Survey of India has a list of 24 monuments which remain untraceable.

(d) The encroachment in the premises of the protected monuments/area are removed as per the provisions contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains 1958 (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010 and Rules framed thereunder. The Superintending Archaeologist in charge of the Circles have also been vested with the powers of an Estate Officer to issue eviction notices/orders to the encroachers under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971. Assistance in containing and removing encroachments is also sought from the respective State Government/police force and where there are no fruitful results, actions are initiated against the encroachers by filing cases in the court of law. Regular watch and ward staff, private security personnel, State police guards and CISF have also been provided for the safety and security of selected monuments.

The Archaeological Survey of India has made efforts to locate/identify the untraceable monuments through field offices based on inspection, old records, revenue maps and published reports.

(e) and (f) As per information from National Trust and Cultural Heritage (INTACH), approximately 60,000 heritage buildings and sites of National, Regional and local interest has been listed by INTACH. INTACH has listed and mapped more than 150 monuments and heritage sites in Lucknow.

Statement

*Number of Centrally protected monuments/sites under the jurisdiction of
Archaeological Survey of India in the country*

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Monuments/Sites
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman and Diu (U.T.)	12
7.	Goa	21

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Monuments/Sites
8.	Gujarat	203
9.	Haryana	91
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	69
12.	Jharkhand	13
13.	Karnataka	506
14.	Kerala	27
15.	Madhya Pradesh	292
16.	Maharashtra	285
17.	Manipur	01
18.	Meghalaya	08
19.	Mizoram	01
20.	Nagaland	04
21.	N.C.T. Delhi	174
22.	Odisha	79
23.	Puducherry (U.T.)	07
24.	Punjab	33
25.	Rajasthan	162
26.	Sikkim	03
27.	Telangana	08
28.	Tamil Nadu	413
29.	Tripura	08
30.	Uttar Pradesh	743
31.	Uttarakhand	42
32.	West Bengal	136
TOTAL		3685

Funds for national arts and cultural bodies

1910. PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that budget allocation for national arts and cultural bodies has been drastically reduced in 2015-16;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps undertaken by Government to promote art and culture in the country and amount of expenditure made towards this; and
- (d) how many new arts and cultural bodies are being planned or proposed by Government in 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) As against BE (Plan) 2014-15 of ₹ 1111.83 crore for National Arts and Cultural Bodies under Ministry of Culture, which was reduced to ₹ 965.35 at RE 2014-15, an amount of ₹ 1040.86 crore has been allocated for the year 2015-16, there by showing an increase of 7.82% over RE 2014-15.

(c) Ministry has been making all out efforts to promote Art & Culture in the country through its attached, sub-ordinate and autonomous organizations and departmentally implemented Plan schemes under which grants-in-aid are released to NGOs, Universities and other organizations etc. During the year 2014-15, as against total Plan RE of ₹ 1500.00 crore, an amount of ₹ 1416.79 crore (94.45%) has been incurred by the Ministry.

(d) During 2015-16, there is no proposal for setting up of new Art and Cultural bodies under this Ministry.

High Powered Committee Recommendation to create Culture Cadre

1911. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a High Powered Committee (HPC) constituted by Government had recommended to create Culture Cadre to work in the Ministry and its Institutions; and

(b) if so, the response of Government to this recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. High Powered Committee has not made any recommendation regarding creation of a cultural cadre in its Report which has been submitted to the Government. However, the Committee has recommended that a pool of 50 positions for young people may be created within the Ministry of Culture. At present for various organizations under the Ministry of Culture, Recruitment Rules have been amended to have the Heads of Organisations from the cultural background. Besides as per the need consultants with cultural background are also appointed by various organizations.

Funds spent for ancient cultural folk art, music and literature

†1912. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount planned to be spent by Government during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 for keeping ancient cultural folk art, folk music and folk literature alive and vibrant; and

(b) the amount spent by Government during each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) having their headquarters at Patiala, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur, Nagpur and Thanjavur with the objectives to preserve, promote and disseminate the traditional folk and tribal arts and culture of all the States/Union Territories. The ZCCs have been carrying out various activities and organizing programmes at the national, zonal and local levels in accordance with their aims and objectives, implemented through various schemes.

The Grant-in-Aid released to all ZCCs and expenditure incurred by them during the year 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are as under:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Year	Amount released	Expenditure incurred
1.	2012-13	2159.15	2525.99
2.	2013-14	4246.22	3522.54
3.	2014-15	3974.88	4841.29

High parking charges at monuments in Delhi

1913. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India is running parking facilities at some tourist destinations in Delhi and other places, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the parking charges for different kind of vehicles in these parking facilities;

(c) whether it is a fact that for every two hours they are charging ₹ 40/- per car and immediately after two hour ₹ 80/- are charged;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether two hours given to the tourists to visit the monuments is too short particularly for places like Red Fort and Purana Qila in Delhi;

(e) whether the parking charges are higher than normal parking charges in Delhi; and

(f) if so, the response of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The parking for different kind of vehicles is available at various monuments under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India. The details of such protected monuments and the parking charges are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The parking charges of Archaeological Survey of India at Red Fort for car have been fixed as ₹ 40/- for first two hours and additional ₹ 40/- is charged thereafter for the whole day.

(d) No restriction is imposed on the time given to tourists inside these monuments. However, additional parking charges are levied after two hours.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Parking charges of Archaeological Survey of India are reasonable.

Statement

Details of parking charges of vehicles at Centrally protected monuments in the country

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site, locality/district and State	Rate of parking charges in rupees for different kinds of vehicles					
		Bus	Mini Bus	Taxi, Car/ Jeep	Auto Rickshaw	Scooter, Motor-cycle	Cycle, Cycle Rickshaw
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Akbar's tomb Sikandra, Agra, Uttar Pradesh	100/-	80/-	50/-	20/-	10/-	5/-
2.	Residency Building, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	-	-	20/-	-	10/-	5/-
3.	Jhansi Fort, Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh	-	-	20/-	-	10/-	5/-
4.	Sher Shah Suri Tomb, Sasaram, Bihar	50/-	-	25/-	-	10/-	5/-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Gwalior Fort, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	25/-	-	15/-	-	5/-	2/-
6.	Red Fort, Delhi	125/- (Small Bus: 100/-)	75/-	40/- (for two hours) (Additional ₹ 40/- after two hours)	30/-	10/-	-
7.	Qutub Minar, Delhi	50/-	-	10/-	-	5/-	-
8.	Humayun's Tomb, Delhi	50/-	-	10/-	-	5/-	-
9.	Safdarjung Tomb, Delhi	50/-	-	10/-	-	5/-	-
10.	St. Angelo Fort, Kannur, District Kannur, Kerala	80/-	50/-	20/-	20/-	10/-	-
11.	Fort At Palakkad, District Palakkad, Kerala	70/-	50/-	20/-	20/-	5/-	-
12.	Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur, Karnataka	30/-	-	15/-	-	5/-	2/-
13.	Ibrahim Rouza, Bijapur, Karnataka	30/-	-	15/-	-	5/-	2/-
14.	Jaina and Vaishnava Caves, Badami, Karnataka	30/-	-	15/-	-	5/-	2/-
15.	Fort, Uchangidurga, Davangere District, Karnataka	20/-	-	10/-	-	5/-	-
16.	Monuments at Chennai, Gingee, Salem, Thanjavur and Vellore, Tamil Nadu	-	-	10/-	5/-	3/-	1/-
17.	Monuments at Gingee, Salem, Thanjavur and Vellore, Tamil Nadu	-	-	5/-	4/-	3/-	1/-
18.	Rani-ki-Vav, Patan, Gujarat	25/-	-	10/-		5/-	
19.	Buddhist Site, Salihundam, Andhra Pradesh	20/-	15/-	10/-	10/-	5/-	2/-
20.	Ellora Caves, Aurangabad, Maharashtra	20/-	-	10/-	-	5/-	2/-
21.	Bibi-ka-Maqbara, Aurangabad, Maharashtra	20/-	-	10/-	-	5/-	2/-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Chittaurgarh Fort, Rajasthan	100/-	50/-	15/- (Taxi/ Tractor : 20/-)	10/-	5/-	-
23.	Kumbhalgarh Fort, Rajasthan	100/-	50/-	15/- (Taxi/ Tractor : 20/-)	10/-	5/-	-
24.	Sas Bahu Temple, Nagda, Rajasthan	100/-	50/-	15/- (Taxi/ Tractor : 20/-)	15/-	15/-	-

Lack of co-ordination among Government agencies dealing with naxals

1914. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is lack of co-ordination amongst the Government agencies dealing with naxals in the country;

(b) if so, what has been done by Government to augment co-ordination amongst the intelligence agencies and the States suffering from naxal problems;

(c) whether Government is aware that recent attack on security forces on 13th April and before that have given spurt to attacks on para-military forces in Chhattisgarh;

(d) if so, whether Government will raise special local battalions to combat naxalism; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) There is no lack of coordination among the Government agencies dealing with the LWE problem in the country. In order to ensure enhanced coordination amongst various agencies including intelligence agencies, States concerned and between Central and State agencies, a number of review meetings are held at different levels. Several steps have been taken to strengthen and upgrade the capabilities of intelligence agencies at the Central and State level.

This includes intelligence sharing through Multi-Agency Centre (MAC) at the Central level and State Multi Agency Centre (SMAC) at the State level on 24x7 basis.

(c) Despite the recent incidents of LWE violence in April 2015 in Chhattisgarh, the casualties of security forces due to LWE violence have declined in the current year (upto 30.04.2015) compared to the corresponding period of 2014. In the current year (upto 30.04.2015), 28 security forces personnel have been martyred in the LWE violence as compared to 33 security forces personnel martyred during corresponding period of 2014 in Chhattisgarh.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal to raise special local battalions to combat LWE in the country.

Guidelines to clear prison visits by foreign journalists/researchers

1915. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any guidelines to clear prison visits by foreign journalists/researchers;

(b) if so, what are these guidelines/advisories;

(c) whether these guidelines/advisories are issued under any statute;

(d) whether it is a fact that Central Government proposes to delegate all such powers to State Governments; and

(e) if so, the details of the statutory powers under which delegation is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, guidelines were issued by the Government of India on 6th December 2012 for such visits which are being revised to address the contemporary concerns of prison security.

(c) to (e) "Prisons" is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and the administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, Government of India issues advisories/guidelines to the States/UTs from time to time to assist the States in improving the prison administration.

Discussion with Chief Ministers of naxal affected States

†1916. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has discussed naxalism recently with the Chief Ministers of naxal affected States;

(b) if so, the main problem emerged after the above discussion on naxalism; and

(c) the details of consensus between States and the Centre on elimination of naxalism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Union Home Minister with the Ministers of Central Ministries and Chief Ministers of Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra and officials of Telangana and Odisha on 9.02.2015 in New Delhi to review and monitor the challenge of Left Wing Extremism in certain worst LWE affected districts. During the meeting, it was acknowledged that the Left Wing Extremism is country's biggest internal security challenge and a coordinated operational and developmental plan is required for tackling the LWE problem. Need for improving the security scenario and accelerating the development efforts in Chhattisgarh and the adjoining districts of Odisha, Maharashtra and Telangana were discussed. A broad consensus was reached on some of the major issues including strengthening of intelligence network, better inter-state coordination, filling up of vacancies, regular review of operational effectiveness, opening up new banks and hospital, providing hostel facilities in schools, expediting construction of roads and bridges and increasing the capacity of TV/radio network, etc.

Action plan for tackling natural calamities

1917. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no action plan for tackling natural calamities such as earthquake, etc. in the country particularly for Delhi which is most earthquake prone area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard keeping in view the recent earthquake in Nepal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides for formulation of a Disaster Management Plan by the National Executive Committee for whole of the country having regard to the National Policy, in consultation with the State Government and expert bodies. This plan is to be approved by the National Authority. The National Executive Committee has formulated and recommended the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), which is available at NDMA *website* www.ndma.gov.in under the link 'Policy and Plan National DM Plan'. This contains hazard specific mitigation plan and response mechanism. It provides operational concepts of the concerned sectors in minimizing loss of life and suffering. It also provides for a rapid response to disasters through effective use of local, national, regional and international resources. Further, according to Section 37 of the Act, every Ministry or Department of the Government of India shall prepare a Disaster Management Plan specifying the measures to be taken by it for prevention and mitigation of the disasters in accordance with the National Plan. Similarly, State Executive Committees are also under legal obligation to prepare State Disaster Management Plan for their States. All the States/UTs including Delhi except Telangana have prepared their SDMPs.

Missing children in Delhi

1918. SHRI SALIM ANSARI:

SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 20 children are reported to have been missing in every 24 hours in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of missing children in Delhi during the last two years; and

(c) what concrete steps/initiatives has been taken by Delhi Police to trace the missing children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Delhi Police has reported that during the year 2014, a total of 7572 children were reported missing in Delhi, working out to an average of about 20 children reported missing per day. However, at the end of the year 2014, 5695 children were traced and sent to their families. The details of children missing/traced/untraced (Gender-wise) reported to

Delhi Police during the last two years 2013, 2014 and current year 2015 (Upto 15.04.2015) as under :—

Year	No. of children reported missing			No. of children traced			No. of children yet to be traced		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2013	3316	3919	7235	2908	3302	6210	408	617	1025
2014	3406	4166	7572	2728	2967	5695	678	1199	1877
2015 (upto 15.04.15)	956	1212	2168	576	626	1202	380	586	966

(c) Delhi police has launched a project called “SNEH” to tackle the problem of missing children. Under this scheme Juvenile Welfare Officers of the Police Stations will work in close coordination with NGOs and shall undertake awareness campaign/ programme. Delhi Police has established Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) in each district and in Crime Branch and has formulated Standard Operating Procedure in respect of missing children, which mandates prompt registration of FIRs in respect of missing children. The information about missing children is uploaded on Zonal Integrated Police Network (ZIPNET) immediately. ‘PEHCHAAN’ scheme is used in areas where maximum children are reported missing. District Missing Persons Unit (DMPU) at the District level and Missing Persons Squad for the whole of Delhi under Crime Branch continuously monitor the cases of missing children. A Juvenile Welfare Officer (JWO) is appointed in all police stations. Rescue operations for children who are forced in to labour are also undertaken with the help of NGOs. Delhi Police has also launched a special drive “Operation Milap” to connect missing children with their parents through the Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). In this special drive, all the Children Homes in Delhi are checked for matching the records of the children inmates with the available data of missing/kidnapped children. During this drive, Crime Branch officials check each and every child in the Children Homes and make all out efforts to get clue, if any, about their parents/home so that they can be restored to their family accordingly.

Outstanding cases of missing children in the country

1919. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of number of cases of missing children reported in India in the last three years and in how many of these cases, child could be found;

(b) the State-wise details of number of pending cases of missing children in India;

(c) the major circumstances where children are lost and what are conditions from which children are rescued;

(d) whether Government is aware of the child rackets functioning across India; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to curb such anti-social activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the State/UT-wise number of children traced/untraced for the year 2012-14 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) There are various reasons for children going missing which include, trafficking, running away from family, kidnapping, abduction etc. While a substantial number of them are traced, some remains untraced which may be termed as lost. The children are rescued under various conditions from diverse locations like bus and railway station, religious places etc.

(d) and (e) There have been several reported incidents of trafficking of children however definitive evidence on organized rackets on trafficking is not available with the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Ministry of Home Affairs has taken a number of steps to contain the menace of missing children :

- Enactment of Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, wherein Section 370 of the Indian Penal Code has been substituted with Section 370 and 370A of IPC which provide for comprehensive measures to counter the menace of Human Trafficking.
- Apart from the above, the Ministry of Women and Child Development in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs has initiated a web portal named 'Track Child' in the country which is aimed at maintaining real time data of all missing children containing extensive identification details to facilitate matching of missing and recovered children.
- Establishment of Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) in 225 districts of the country.
- The Ministry of Home Affairs has circulated an advisory to file mandatory FIR in case of missing children dated 25th June, 2013.
- The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a detailed advisory on the missing children and steps to be taken for tracing the children on 31st January, 2012.

It includes various directions to States/UTs like computerization of records, involvement of NGOs and other organizations, community awareness programmes etc.

As per the Constitution of India, 'Police' is a State subject, hence the whole process of filing a FIR, investigation and tracing the missing children is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, Ministry of Home Affairs augments the efforts of States/UTs through advisories, schemes etc.

Statement

*Total no. of missing children (Male-Female) traced/untraced
State-wise for the years 2012-14*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Gender	2012		2013		2014	
			Traced	Un - Traced	Traced	Un - Traced	Traced	Un - Traced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	A & N Islands	Male	5	7	7	7	12	1
		Female	7	8	16	7	17	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Male	888	881	1079	1204	791	794
		Female	1580	1499	1840	2029	1210	1363
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Male	10	22	NIL	12	NIL	5
		Female	18	46	NIL	12	7	23
4.	Assam	Male	330	442	275	343	266	303
		Female	648	789	413	588	521	485
5.	Bihar	Male	160	673	NR	NR	NR	NR
		Female	150	483	NR	NR	NR	NR
6.	Chandigarh	Male	30	32	3	43	14	38
		Female	35	59	11	79	29	76
7.	Chhattisgarh	Male	988	237	446	456	483	230
		Female	1840	787	836	1169	625	441
8.	D and N Haveli	Male	4	NIL	1	3	2	3
		Female	2	NIL	2	1	2	3
9.	Daman and Diu	Male	4	1	1	3	3	0
		Female	4	NIL	1	NIL	NIL	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Delhi	Male	1228	1128	1908	1378	2136	1291
		Female	1315	1246	2031	1864	2240	1932
11.	Goa	Male	90	18	50	18	24	7
		Female	131	30	62	29	37	16
12.	Gujarat	Male	1242	133	581	392	439	261
		Female	2108	315	790	1038	598	659
13.	Haryana	Male	402	320	330	216	430	215
		Female	269	220	302	170	397	248
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Male	114	64	79	52	58	32
		Female	98	98	61	64	58	48
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	Male	110	129	118	84	126	103
		Female	87	135	119	110	109	152
16.	Jharkhand	Male	171	127	NR	NR	NR	NR
		Female	320	355	NR	NR	NR	NR
17.	Karnataka	Male	194	279	710	1155	582	1051
		Female	233	384	717	1260	491	914
18.	Kerala	Male	239	152	407	171	457	97
		Female	467	310	687	316	765	160
19.	Lakshadweep	Male	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
		Female	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	1	NIL
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Male	NR	NR	1932	2144	358	499
		Female	NR	NR	2828	4144	395	803
21.	Maharashtra	Male	4665	1631	3776	2098	3050	1758
		Female	6676	2471	5637	3823	4814	3468
22.	Manipur	Male	44	19	22	8	35	8
		Female	54	16	15	1	36	4
23.	Meghalaya	Male	31	7	64	2	NR	NR
		Female	30	19	78	5	NR	NR
24.	Mizoram	Male	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	2	0
		Female	10	2	1	NIL	4	1
25.	Nagaland	Male	18	60	20	57	24	61
		Female	42	50	25	75	34	74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26.	Odisha	Male	299	777	229	482	128	193
		Female	499	2408	419	1524	213	447
27.	Puducherry	Male	12	8	19	1	19	5
		Female	22	8	27	2	32	8
28.	Punjab	Male	118	289	72	271	47	324
		Female	60	269	24	151	18	137
29.	Rajasthan	Male	1150	273	650	483	547	417
		Female	2140	330	898	817	696	672
30.	Sikkim	Male	96	50	9	39	11	35
		Female	70	62	32	44	5	45
31.	Tamil Nadu	Male	578	517	630	460	711	463
		Female	1442	675	1349	832	1490	741
32.	Telangana	Male	-	-	-	-	786	595
		Female	-	-	-	-	721	812
33.	Tripura	Male	37	107	12	124	245	353
		Female	68	355	23	327	146	139
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Male	1410	907	1536	525	936	486
		Female	895	645	1080	481	647	432
35.	Uttarakhand	Male	190	238	155	85	82	127
		Female	113	189	45	77	77	110
36.	West Bengal	Male	570	746	2477	2067	2120	2212
		Female	1281	2359	5042	5667	4567	5772
TOTAL (MALE)			15428	10274	17598	14383	14924	11967
(FEMALE)			22714	16622	25411	26706	21002	20188
GRAND TOTAL			38142	26896	43009	41089	35926	32155

Note: 1. NR stands for data not received 2. Data for 2014 is provisional

3. Data for Telangana from June only 4. Nil stands for no children missing

Encroachments on border areas

1920. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of border areas where encroachments have been reported during the last two years and extent of area being used by the neighbouring countries;

(b) the details of infiltrations on Indian border during the last three years; and

(c) the corrective measures being taken by Government to check infiltration/incursion activities on the border by the neighbouring countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) There is no encroachment of border areas by the neighbouring countries along the Indo-Bangladesh, Indo-Myanmar and Indo-Bhutan Borders, though in the case of Indo-Bangladesh border there have been pockets along the India-Bangladesh border that have traditionally been under the possession of the people of one country in the territory of another country. These pockets are known as "Adverse Possessions". The India-Nepal border is an open border which allows free movement of nationals of both the countries. Due to the existence of this open border, there have been incidents of encroachments across the India-Nepal Border. These individual cases of encroachments have been taken up by the Ministry of External Affairs with the Government of Nepal. Pakistan is in illegal and forcible occupation of approximately 78,000 sq. kms. of Indian territory in the State of Jammu and Kashmir since 1948. Under the so-called China-Pakistan "Boundary Agreement" of 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 sq. kms. of Indian territory in Pakistan Occupied Jammu and Kashmir to China. As regards the Indo-China Border, there is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided had there been a common perception of the LAC.

(b) The details of infiltration on Indian Borders. During the last three years, border-wise are as under:

Border	No. of cases of infiltration		
	2012	2013	2014
Indo-Bangladesh Border	707	1161	1018
Indo-Myanmar Border	219	180	174
Indo-Nepal Border	04	03	13
Indo-Bhutan Border			
Indo-Pakistan Border	332	345	268
Indo-China Border	02	02	01
TOTAL	1264	1691	1474

(c) To check infiltration/incursion activities on the border by the neighbouring countries, the Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach which, *inter-alia*, includes round the clock surveillance and patrolling on the borders and establishment of observation posts; construction of border fencing and flood lighting; introduction of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment; upgradation of intelligence set up and coordination with the State Governments and concerned intelligence agencies.

Transfer of mandals of Bhadrachalam Division to Andhra Pradesh

1921. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of 7 mandals along-with list of villages of Bhadrachalam Division transferred to Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the total population of these 7 mandals and the population of tribal people in each of the 7 mandals;

(c) the total number of villages in 7 mandals and how many villages from these mandals are coming under submergence; and

(d) the steps taken for relief and rehabilitation of the people whose villages are coming under submergence due to Polavaram Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The details of each mandal with villages transferred to the residual State of Andhra Pradesh likely to come under Submergence due to the Polavaram Project are furnished as under :—

Sl. No.	Division	Name of the Mandal	Total No. of Villages	No. of Revenue Villages transferred to Residual State of Andhra Pradesh
1.	Palvancha	Velairpadu (Full)	21	21
		Kukunuru (Full)	20	20
		Bhurgampadu (Partial)	18	06
		SUB-TOTAL	59	47
2.	Bhadrachalam	Bhadrachalam (Partial)	74	70
		Kunavaram (Full)	56	56
		Chintoor (Full)	89	89
		V. R. Puram (Full)	62	62
		SUB-TOTAL	281	278
		GRAND TOTAL	340	324

As per Census 2011 data, the total population and Tribal population of these seven mandals which have been transferred to Andhra Pradesh is as under :—

Sl. No.	Name of Mandal transferred to Andhra Pradesh	Total Population			Scheduled Tribe Population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bhadrachalam Part (except Bhadrachalam Census Town)	38,961	19,195	19,766	20,612	10,148	10,464
2.	Kunavaram	26,245	12,351	13,894	15,886	7,362	8,524
3.	Chintur	40,725	19,899	20,826	31,239	15,088	16,151
4.	Vararamachandrapuram	25,597	12,171	13,426	16,112	7,528	8,584
5.	Velairpadu	22,862	11,007	11,875	14,240	6,736	7,504
6.	Kukunoor	28,392	14,104	14,288	9,171	4,556	4,615
7.	Burgampahad (Part)	7,502	3,718	3,784	1,728	889	839
TOTAL		1,90,304	92,445	97,859	108,988	52,307	56,681

As per the information provided by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the Resettlement and Rehabilitation process is being implemented as per the plan approved by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, New Delhi.

Pendency of cases in NHRC

1922. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is huge pendency of cases in the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to reduce the pendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) As per information received from National Human Rights Commission, as on 31.03.2015, there were a total of 38,759 cases pending for disposal with the National Human Rights Commission.

(b) The reasons for pendency include the delays in receipt of requisite reports

from the concerned authorities in the State and Central Government and the number of complaints received by National Human Rights Commission has also been increasing.

(c) In this regard, Staff Inspection Unit (SIU), Ministry of Finance conducted study of the manpower requirement of the NHRC and made its recommendations. Ministry of Home Affairs has examined the report of SIU, in consultation with the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance and has provided manpower as approved by the Ministry of Finance.

In addition to issuing reminders, conditional summons, summons and bailable warrants for expediting receipt of reports, the National Human Rights Commission has been holding Camp Sitzings in different States for expediting disposal of the same.

Foreign institutions funding NGOs without clearance

1923. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many foreign institutions/agencies are funding individual, NGOs or organization without getting clearance from the Ministry of Home Affairs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such foreign institutions/agencies are interfering in the country's internal affairs and of abetting communal disharmony;

(d) if so, the names of such institutions/agencies; and

(e) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) Foreign donor agencies are not required to seek clearance from the Ministry of Home Affairs for funding Non-Governmental Organisations/individuals, as only NGOs working in India are required to seek registration or obtain prior permission under the provisions of Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 2010 from Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) to (e) There were inputs from various agencies that certain amounts have been credited from certain foreign institutions/agencies to some Indian NGOs which are not registered under the provisions of FCRA, 2010. Hence, to keep a watch on such recipients, the credits from such foreign institutions/agencies have been put under prior reference category under FCRA, 2010. On various occasions since December 2011, 16 donor agencies have been put in prior reference category.

Financial support to states under MPF and SIS schemes

1924. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to implement the recommendation of the standing committee on linking back the Central Government support for Modernisation of Police Forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Ministry is considering to increase the financial support to State Governments to facilitate schemes such as Modernisation of Police Forces and Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) for Left Wing Extremism affected States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The focus of Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) scheme is to strengthen the police infrastructure. Some of the major items of police infrastructure covered under the scheme are police building, police housing under Plan and mobility, weapons, equipment for training, computerization, forensic science and Mega City Policing (MCP) under Non-Plan. The Plan component under MPF Scheme was started only in 2013-14. No fund has been provided under Plan component of MPF Scheme during 2015-16. The Scheme stands transferred to the States. Consequently, there will be no Central Funding of construction activities of police building and police housing for State Police Forces under MPF Scheme. However, there is a non-plan allocation of ₹ 595 crore under BE 2015-16 for mobility, equipment, weapons, etc. for State Police under MPF Scheme. Thus there is no complete stoppage of central funding. The Central Funding of the non-plan component of MPF scheme still continues.

“Police” and “Public Order” fall under the category of subjects within the domain of the States as per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Although the Central Government has been supplementing the State Governments through the aforementioned Scheme, the primary responsibility for modernizing the Police Force and maintaining law and order in the respective States lies with the State Government.

(c) and (d) Under MPF Scheme, the States are grouped into two categories, namely Category ‘A’ and Category ‘B’ for the purpose of funding both under ‘Non-Plan’ and Plan. Category ‘A’ States, namely, J&K and 8 North Eastern States including Sikkim, will be eligible to receive financial assistance on 90:10 Centre: State sharing basis. The remaining States will be in Category ‘B’ and will be eligible for financial

assistance on 60:40 Centre:State sharing basis. Allocation of funds provided in the budget for MPF Scheme is being done among all the States on *pro rata* basis in terms of the distribution ratio adopted/approved by the Cabinet Committee on Security in 2005 and in 2013. The aforesaid criteria continues to apply in 2015-16 also.

As regards Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS), no funds have been provided for the year 2015-16. The Scheme stands transferred to the States, due to devolution of more funds to the States as per the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission.

Measures to curb depression amongst personnel of CPMFs

1925. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of deaths in Central Armed Police Forces and Border Forces due to suicide and depression;

(b) whether the Ministry is taking measures to curb the depression amongst the personnel of para-military forces; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) As reported by the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles (AR), 120 personnel committed suicide in the year 2014 and 35 personnel have committed suicide during the year 2015 (upto 30.04.2015).

(b) and (c) Following measures have been taken by the Government to curb the depression amongst the personnel of paramilitary forces (*i.e.* CAPFs and AR) :—

- (i) Implementing a transparent, rational and fair leave policy;
- (ii) Grant of leave to the force personnel to attend to their urgent domestic issues and social commitments.;
- (iii) Regular interaction, both formal and informal, among Commanders, officers and troops to find out and address their problems;
- (iv) Revamping of grievances redressal machinery;
- (v) Regulating duty hours to ensure adequate rest and relief;
- (vi) Improving living conditions through provision of basic amenities/facilities for troops and their families;
- (vii) Government has approved extension of the facility of retention of Government accommodation at the last place of posting for CAPF

personnel deployed/posted in Left Wing Extremism affected areas/districts (except State capitals), as notified by the Government of India from time to time, on payment of flat rate/normal license fee. This facility is already being given to the Force personnel in case of posting to NE States and J&K State.

- (viii) Motivating the forces through increased risk/hardship and other allowances such as Detachment Allowance, Kit Maintenance Allowance, Washing Allowance, Ration Money Allowance, MARCOS Allowance etc;
- (ix) Provision of STD telephone facilities to the troops to facilitate being in touch with their family members and to reduce tension in the remote locations;
- (x) Officers and Jawans serving in hard area are being given preference for posting to soft/static locations as per their choice to the extent possible;
- (xi) Better medical facilities for troops and their families including introduction of Composite Hospitals with specialized facilities;
- (xii) Organising talks by doctors and other specialists to address their personal and psychological concerns;
- (xiii) Yoga and meditation classes for better stress management;
- (xiv) Treating the hospitalization period due to injury suffered by CRPF personnel during the course of duty to be treated as duty.
- (xv) Adequate steps have been taken in all establishments to provide and upkeep the recreational and sport facilities. Force personnel are encouraged constantly to actively participate in sports and games;
- (xvi) Providing welfare measures like Central Police canteen facility to the troops and their families, scholarships to their wards, etc;
- (xvii) Giving status of ex-CAPF personnel to the retired personnel of CAPF, which is expected to boost the morale of the existing CAPFs personnel and also expected to provide better identity, community recognition and thus higher esteem and pride in the society to the Ex-CAPF personnel;
- (xviii) CAPF Campus at various locations are renewed and upgraded according to present scenario. Adequate basic amenities like toilets, bathrooms, drinking water points, messing for both male and female are available. Mobile toilets are also provided to troops for use during operational duty.

- (xix) Force campuses are kept clean and sanitation rounds are done by medical officers to monitor and keep up the hygiene status of the campus.
- (xx) Schemes have been implemented for facilitating the women personnel *i.e.* Gender Sensitization, Health care Centre, improvised service, Nutritional Care Centre etc;
- (xxi) In addition to the above, the female personnel are liberally given Child Care Leave (CCL);
- (xxii) Creche is also established at various Group Centres/Units locations to facilitate the female employees;
- (xxiii) The air courier service facility has been extended to CAPF personnel deployed in remote areas of North East and Jammu and Kashmir region including Leh as a welfare measure;
- (xxiv) Promotions are being released regularly to the eligible personnel as and when vacancies arise in the next higher rank;
- (xxv) The financial benefits under Modified Assured Career Progression (MACP) Scheme and Senior Time Scale (STS) Scheme are given in time as per the rules to the eligible personnel in case they do not get promotion for want of vacancies.

Reserving 33 per cent posts for women in CPMFs

1926. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 33 per cent posts in Central Para-military Forces will be reserved for women;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether these women will be inducted into the combat duties also; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to increase the percentage of women personnel in CAPF upto 33 per cent.

However, in compliance of recommendations given by Parliamentary Committee on Empowerment of Women in its sixth report, directions have been issued to all CAPFs to bring percentage of women in the forces to 5%. The force-wise details of women personnel at present are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

To enhance the strength of women in CAPFs, Government is taking continuous steps. Some of these steps are as follows :

- In the ongoing recruitment of Constables/General Duty, out of total vacancies of 62390, 8533 (about 14%) are earmarked for women.
- Government has approved recruitment of 2772 Mahila personnel (21 Companies) during the year 2014-15 to 2017-18 in Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB).
- Government has approved raising of 02 Mahila (women) Battalions in place of 02 General Duty Battalions in Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) to be raised in the year 2015-16 and 2016-17.

The steps taken to encourage the recruitment of women personnel and to improve the facilities/welfare for women personnel in CAPFs are given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) and (d) Yes, women personnel of General Duty cadre are deployed for performing combat duties like :—

- (i) Gate management, Checking and Frisking.
- (ii) Patrolling duties.
- (iii) Interrogation and escorting of female apprehendees.
- (iv) Law and Order duties
- (v) Static guard duties at some of vital installations and also deployed during ShriAmarnathjiYatra.
- (vi) Also deployed in Maoist affected states for anti naxal operations.

Statement-I

The current force-wise representation of women personnel in CAPFs

Force/Org.	Posted Strength	Female	%age of Women w.r.t. posted strength
CRPF	286892	6120	2.13%
CISF	126636	6203	4.89%
SSB	79049	1186	1.5%
BSF	248882	3534	1.42%
ITBP	80864	1570	1.75%
AR	65609	485	0.74%
TOTAL	887932	19098	2.15%

Statement-II

Steps taken to encourage women to join CAPF and to improve the facilities for women personnel in CAPFs

1. All female candidates have been exempted from payment of application fee.
2. There are relaxation in Physical Standard Test (PST) and Physical Efficiency Test (PET) for all female candidates for recruitment in CAPFs in comparison to Male candidates.
3. Creches and Day Care Centers have been provided by the CAPFs to women employees. A new head of Account for crèche facilities in CAPFs under Grant No. 54- Police for the year 2011-12 has also been opened in CAPFs, *vide* MHA letter No. 9/8/2011-Bdt-I dated 20.01.2012.
4. Separate accommodation for women personnel with basic amenities, including separate toilets, has been provided.
5. Vehicles fitted with mobile toilets for women personnel during movement from one place to another and during picketing duties.
6. Facilities already available under the Central Government like Maternity Leave, Child Care Leave, are also applicable to CAPFs women personnel.
7. Medical facilities with special care to the pregnant women. Lady Doctors are available to provide medical coverage.
8. One female member is detailed as member of the board for making recruitment of women personnel.
9. Committees have been constituted at all levels to check sexual harassment and to expeditiously deal with the complaints of women personnel. All CAPFs have included the Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) in the complaint committees to enquire into complaints of sexual harassment.
10. Women personnel are given equal opportunity in their career progression *i.e.* promotion/seniority as per the RRs at par with male counter parts.

Ban on bringing mobile phones, pen drives in police stations in Delhi

†1927. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bringing of mobile phones, pen drives and such other material has been banned in all police stations in Delhi as these items may be helpful in checking corruption among the police personnel;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the common men going to the police stations for registering their FIRs may face inconvenience on account of the above ban; and

(c) the proper steps being taken by the Ministry to create transparency so that the people may not get misled in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Delhi Police has reported that there is no ban on bringing mobile phones, pen drives etc. by general public at Police Stations to the places which are accessible to the general public such as Reporting Room, Sankraman Kaksh, Women Help Desk etc. There is no inconvenience to public/common man going to Police Stations for registration of FIRs as no such ban is exercised at the places which are accessible to general public like Reporting Room, Help Desk etc. Delhi Police follows a zero tolerance policy towards corruption. The various steps taken to improve transparency include e-FIR, web-based Police Clearance Certificate, Advertisements of Help line number 1064/9910641064 etc.

Late arrival of reinforcement after Sukma ambush in Chhattisgarh

1928. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a big delay even though the SOS was sent minutes after the ambush in Pidmal in Sukma district in Chhattisgarh recently;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the reinforcements against naxal had arrived late there;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government has sought any report from the States Government on the above; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) During early morning of 11th April 2015, the Special Task Force (STF) of Chhattisgarh Police launched an intelligence based anti-Maoist operation near village Pidmal of district Sukma. After searching the area, when police party was retreating, an exchange of fire took place between the Maoist and the force. During initial hour of firing, Platoon Commander of Special Task Force (STF) was injured at about 10.30 hrs. This fact was communicated to district headquarter, Sukma and reinforcements were dispatched

from Kankerlanka CRPF camp at 11.30 hrs. In the meantime, heavy exchange of fire continued between the Maoists and the STF, in which 7 STF personnel lost their lives and 10 others were injured. As per the reports received from the Government of Chhattisgarh, there was no delay in reinforcement.

(d) and (e) As and when, any incident of LWE violence takes place in the country, information is exchanged either at the instance of the Central Government or *suo-moto* by the respective State Government. The Ministry of Home Affairs sought a detailed report on this incident from the State Government of Chhattisgarh. A detailed report has been received from Government of Chhattisgarh on the incident and is available with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Naxal attacks in Chhattisgarh

1929. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there were four naxal attacks in just three days in Chhattisgarh recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government had warned the State Government that there could be more;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that the two successive alerts issued by the Union Government indicate the possible revival of naxal violence in Chhattisgarh after a lull in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Four incidents of LWE violence took place during 11.04.2015 to 13.04.2015 in the districts of Sukma, Kanker and Dantewada in Chhattisgarh. The details are given below :—

(i) On 11.04.2015, 07 STF personnel were killed and 10 others sustained injuries in an encounter between STF and the CPI (Maoist) near village Pidmale, PS Chintagufa, district Sukma, Chhattisgarh.

(ii) On the intervening night of 12/13.04.2015, Maoists attacked security patrolling team of a BSF Camp at Chotebetiya in District Kanker, Chhattisgarh in which 01 Head Constable was injured who later succumbed to his injuries.

(iii) On 12.04.2015, extremists set ablaze 17-18 vehicles including water tank, tippers, haiwa, poklane machines, JCB machine, car, loader, trucks and jeep.

- (iv) On 13.04.2015, 5 CAF Jawans were killed and 7 others were injured in a landmine explosion targeting the anti-landmine vehicle of state police by the CPI (Maoist) cadres on the Kirandul-Palnar road, near Village Khutiyapara, PS Kirandul, District Dantewada, Chhattisgarh.

(c) to (e) On the basis of intelligence inputs received from various intelligence agencies, alerts/advisories are issued to the LWE affected States including Chhattisgarh, from time to time, on various aspects of anti-LWE measures so as to contain LWE violence in an effective manner. In the wake of incidents of violence in Chhattisgarh during April 2015, a meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Union Home Secretary on 18.04.2015 with the higher officials of Chhattisgarh and others concerned, to review the security and operational scenario and to work out modalities for improved coordination by the participating agencies.

ATM for tracking atrocities against SCs/STs

1930. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is unique ATM System (Atrocity Tracking System) that has been developed for tracking atrocities against SCs/STs in the country;

(b) how far it has been implemented with results so far achieved to control the atrocities;

(c) whether it has been implemented in all the regions of the country;

(d) whether both the SCs/STs communities have been involved in the process for its effective implementation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India. The States/UTs are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of criminal cases including those against the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Accordingly States have their own monitoring system. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schemes, advisories, technical assistance and knowledge sharing.

At present, the Ministry has no information about the unique ATM system. However, this Ministry has launched Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) project to computerize the process of case registration in all Police

Stations which includes all cases related to atrocities against SC/ST also. About 63 per cent of the police stations in the country are using CCTNS application to register cases.

Online rage against NE students

1931. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on-line rage against North-Eastern (NE) students in the capital and its NCR region is going up;

(b) whether a report has been lodged by the NE students/others to the police in the matter;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what is the action plan of Government to restore confidence among the students and others from NE States in the matter to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) No case regarding on-line rage against North-Eastern (NE) Students in the NCT of Delhi and the NCR region has been reported to Delhi Police, Gurgaon Police, Faridabad Police, Ghaziabad Police and NOIDA Police. However, Delhi Police has registered 04 Cases under IT Act wherein the victims are from North-Eastern States. Details of the cases and action taken are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The Government has taken various steps for safety and security of the people hailing from the North-East Region and residing in various parts of the Country including Metropolitan cities. Advisories have been issued to all States and UTs requesting them to have a stringent mechanism to deal with the incidents of attacks on the people of North-Eastern States. In addition to this, Delhi Police has taken following initiatives for the security of North-Eastern people :—

(i) Separate Standing Order No. 383/2014 to tackle the problems faced by students and other residents from North-Eastern States in Delhi has been issued.

(ii) Special Helpline No. 1093 has been introduced since 14th February, 2014.

(iii) Special Cell for North-Eastern residents has started functioning at Nanakpura, Delhi and 25 police personnel belonging to North-Eastern States have been posted in the Cell.

- (iv) An officer of the rank of DCP hailing from North-Eastern State has been designated as In-charge of Special Police Unit for North-East Region, Nanakpura, Delhi.
- (v) Sensitization of policemen is done regularly on issues related to safety and security of North-Eastern students/residents.
- (vi) 44 representatives have been appointed from the students and volunteers as Delhi Police representatives for North-Eastern States. They have been given training on how to assist the victims from North-Eastern States during crisis.
- (vii) An officer of the rank of Joint Commissioner of Police (IGP) has been appointed as Nodal Officer for North-Eastern States related issues.
- (viii) As and when any case is reported, Delhi Police promptly registers an FIR and investigation taken up.

Statement

Details of cases of IT Act reported to Delhi Police, wherein victim was from North-Eastern States

Sl. No.	FIR No., u/s, dated and P.S.	Brief fact
1	2	3
1.	80/14 u/s 507 IPC and 66-A IT Act, dated 20.10.14 PS Safdarjang Enclave	Complainant reported that at around 1.06 PM she received a threatening e-mail on her e-mail Id from an unknown e-mail Id in which it was mentioned that “any North-Eastern person who comes here will be killed”. On her complaint, a case was registered and investigation is taken up.
2.	66/14 u/s 354-D/509 IPC and 66-A IT Act, dated 17.08.14 PS Safdarjang Enclave	Complainant reported that one man, namely, Ajay Sharma has been harassing her by making lewd phone calls and message to her and he has opened a fake face book account in her sister’s name. On her complaint, a case was registered and investigation taken up.
3.	842/14 u/s 500 IPC and 66-A IT Act, dated 21.10.14 PS Safdarjang Enclave	Complainant reported that one person, namely, Huzu Heye Pidim has posted derogatory remarks about her fiance on the social networking site (facebook), which put her and her family in embarrassing position in society. On her complaint, a case was registered and investigation taken up.

1	2	3
4.	708/14 u/s 292(2) A, 354D/ 506 IPC and 66 IT Act, dated 29.08.14 PS Jamia Nagar	Complainant reported that she was in relationship with one Yunus Ahmad who took her nude photos during the month of December, 2013 and uploaded them on her facebook account. He is threatening her for life and also blackmailing her. On her complaint, a case was registered and Mohd. Yunus Ahammed S/o Ali Ahammed R/o Khowindak, Siwan Bank, Imphal East, Manipur was arrested.

Delegation of powers to States for cleaning prison visits by foreign journalists

1932. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has recently decided to delegate its powers to clear prison visits by foreign journalists/ researchers to the States/UTs;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has since revised its December, 2012 advisory to all State Home Secretaries and DG (Prisons) on the visit by foreign journalists/researchers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) An advisory was issued on 06.12.2012 by the Government of India for regulating access to prisons by foreign journalists and other agencies. In order to ensure that only genuine interactions take place in the future, the Ministry of Home Affairs is in the process of revising the guidelines in this regard.

Refugees from Pakistan residing in Jammu

1933. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of refugees from west Pakistan are residing in Jammu, if so, the details thereof;

(b) in what manner their rights are different from other residents of Jammu and Kashmir;

(c) whether Government proposes to recruit these youth in para-military forces; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) In the wake of Pakistani aggression in Jammu and Kashmir in 1947, about 5764 families who migrated from the then West Pakistan are residing mainly in Jammu, Kathua and Rajouri Districts of Jammu Division.

(b) The West Pakistani Refugees settled in J&K are citizens of India and they have the right to vote in Parliamentary Elections. However, they are not permanent residents of the State in terms of J&K Constitution. They do not enjoy voting rights to the State Assembly and Local Bodies. The conferment of Permanent Resident Status to the West Pakistani refugees settled in J&K falls within the purview of J&K Constitution, which will enable them for Jobs under State Government, for admission into the State Technical/Professional institutions and the right to purchase/acquire land/ immovable properties in the State of J&K.

(c) and (d) No separate proposal is under consideration of the Government to recruit the children of West Pakistani Refugees (WPRs) in para-military Forces. However, these children were allowed to be recruited in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) without the condition of having domicile certificate from the designated authority of the State Government of J&K. Other proof such as names in the Parliamentary voter list, are to be taken as proof of their being refugees from West Pakistan and the certificate issued by the village Numberdar/ Sarpanch can be accepted and taken into account for the purpose of recruitment in CAPFs and Assam Rifles against the quota of the J&K State. The children of these refugees are eligible to apply against the vacancies in para-military forces earmarked for the State of J&K.

Relief extended to Nepal in the wake of recent earthquake

1934. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India extended helping hand to the earthquake hit Nepal, recently;
- (b) if so, the details of relief and help extended to Nepal;
- (c) the number of persons died in India due to the recent earthquake; and
- (d) the steps taken for rehabilitation of the Indians rescued from Nepal and the persons affected in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. Keeping in view of the sovereignty of Nepal, the Government of India had extended all possible logistics assistance through our diplomatic channels like deployment of the resources of Army, Indian Air Force, National Disaster Response Force for search and rescue operations, providing food,

water, medicines, tents, blankets, water purifying systems etc. to the Nepal Government. The Government of India had worked with the Government of Nepal shoulder to shoulder during the disaster response phase.

The Government of India sent to Kathmandu NDRF rescue teams and relief material within six hours of earthquake. These teams had worked round the clock in close coordination with the Government of Nepal during disaster response phase. NDRF has rescued 11 persons and recovered 133 dead bodies.

In order to support the affected people of Nepal, the Government of India rushed more than 1300 ton of food/ration/ MRE, 300 ton of water, 8 ton of medicines, 7000 tents, 1 lakh tarpaulin and 1 lakh blanket etc. to Nepal during response phase.

As per the information received from the State Governments, 79 human lives (58 in Bihar, 17 in Uttar Pradesh, 3 in West Bengal, 1 in Rajasthan) have been lost due to the earthquake of 25th April 2015.

The Government of India provided essential medical care, logistics and free transportation to those evacuated from Nepal up to their native place.

Weeding out of files by the Ministry

1935. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Government files were ordered to be destroyed between May 2014 and February 2015 and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any file relating to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was destroyed during that period; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and would be laid on the table of the House.

Schemes for development of border areas

†1936. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes being run by the Ministry for the development of border areas in the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of the amount issued to the North-Eastern States, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand under this head during the last three years;

(c) whether the Ministry has curtailed the proposed amount for the development of border areas in the financial year 2015-16; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for curtailment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing the Border Area Development Programme (BADP), through the State Governments, as a part of comprehensive approach to the Border Management to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in the remote and inaccessible border areas. This is 100% centrally funded programme. It is being implemented in 367 border blocks of 104 border districts in 17 border States.

(b) The details of the amount released to the NE States, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand during the last three years (2012-13 to 2014-15) are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Amount released during the last three years (2012-13 to 2014-15)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	282.94
2.	Assam	31.38
3.	Manipur	63.29
4.	Meghalaya	79.86
5.	Mizoram	129.98
6.	Nagaland	70.00
7.	Sikkim	64.00
8.	Tripura	134.48
9.	Uttar Pradesh	152.57
10.	Uttarakhand	108.38

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Barring Greenpeace India from receiving foreign funding

1937. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has barred the Greenpeace India, an NGO, from receiving foreign funding and suspended its registration;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the Bank accounts frozen by Government;

(d) whether Greenpeace India has challenged the action of Government or sent any explanation and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the further course of action Government proposes to take in the instant case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (e) Various Inputs were received that provisions of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 are being violated by Greenpeace India Society, Chennai, Tamil Nadu. Standard questionnaire was served to the association. After receipt of reply to the standard questionnaire, as there were *prima-facie* violations of FCRA, 2010, an on-site inspection of accounts and records of the Greenpeace India Society, Chennai, Tamil Nadu was conducted by the Ministry of Home Affairs from 24th to 27th September, 2014.

During the course of the inspection the following violations were noticed :—

(i) Transferred Foreign contribution to other than FCRA designated bank accounts in violation of Section 17 of FCRA, 2010.

(ii) Under reported and repeatedly mentioned incorrect amount of Foreign Contribution received in violation of Section 33 of FCRA, 2010

(iii) Incurring more than of 50% of the Foreign Contribution on administrative expenditure in violation of section 8(1)(b) of FCRA, 2010.

(iv) Replacement of 50% or more of the executive committee members without obtaining prior approval of Ministry of Home Affairs which is a violation of the undertaking and declaration given by the association in its application for registration under Rule 9(1)(a) of FCR Rules, 2011.

(v) Foreign NGO funding legal costs not only of bail, but also of writ petitions etc. of Indian NGO's and their activists', thereby violating Section 8(1)(a) of FCRA, 2010

- (vi) Shifting of office and activities from Chennai, Tamil Nadu to Bengaluru, Karnataka without approval/intimation of the Ministry of Home Affairs, violation of Rule 9(1)(a) of FCR Rules, 2011.
- (vii) Transferred foreign contribution to a non-FCRA registered NGO by payment of salary of its employees which amounts to violation of Section 7 of FCRA, 2010.
- (viii) Suppressed and not disclosed payment of salary by foreign NGO to a foreign activists who worked on secondment which is a violation of Section 33 of FCRA, 2010.

The above violations were communicated to the association for their comments. After receipt of the comments from the association, the matter was examined in the Ministry and subsequently, the registration granted to the association under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 has been suspended on 9th April, 2015 for 180 days and a show cause notice was issued to the association as to why its registration should not be cancelled. Simultaneously, seven bank accounts of Greenpeace India Society which were found to be involved in transacting foreign contribution have been frozen to prevent further transactions.

Sl. No.	Account No.
1.	005103000000888 (IDBI BANK), FCRA designated bank Account
2.	0022840000002052 YES BANK FCRA Utilization bank Account
3.	0051030000004169 (IDBI BANK Chennai)
4.	0022841000000616 YES BANK
5.	0022838000005431 YES BANK
6.	0156946000000011 YES BANK
7.	625401068671 YES BANK

Plan to modernize police stations

1938. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to modernize the police stations in the Metro cities as well as in the States which comes under its jurisdiction;

(b) whether Government is aware of the fact that there are large number of police stations where the basic amenities are not available;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government is in the process of upgrading the police stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) There is no separate scheme to modernize the Police Stations in the Metro cities as well as in the States. However, Central government supplements the State governments to modernize their Police Forces under Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) scheme. Some of the major items of police infrastructure covered under the scheme are police building, police housing under Plan and mobility, weapons, equipment for training, computerization, forensic science and Mega City Policing (MCP) under Non-Plan. The Plan component under MPF Scheme was started only in 2013-14. No fund has been provided under Plan component of MPF Scheme during 2015-16. The Scheme stands transferred to the States. Consequently, there will be no Central Funding of construction activities of police building and police housing for State Police Forces under MPF Scheme. However, there is a non-plan allocation of ₹ 595 crore under BE 2015-16 for mobility, equipment, weapons, etc. for State Police under MPF Scheme.

(b) to (d) No centralized data is maintained by the Central government. Police and Public Order fall under the category of subjects within the domain of the State as per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Although the Central Government has been supplementing the State Governments through the aforementioned Scheme, the primary responsibility for modernizing the Police Force and maintaining law and order in the respective States lies with the State Government.

**Report of Review Committee on cattle smuggling and FICN
along Indo-Bangladesh Border**

1939. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government was expecting a report of the review

committee set up to tackle issues like cattle smuggling and fake Indian currency notes (FICN) along the Indo-Bangladesh border in a month;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to have more floating Border Out Posts (BOPs) to monitor the riverine borders and increased fencing along the border; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) A Sub-Committee has been constituted by the Government to examine the issues relating to the cattle smuggling and to suggest the measures to control the menace of cattle smuggling along the Indo-Bangladesh Border. The Committee is likely to submit its recommendations by 31st May 2015. No such committee has been set up to tackle the issues related to Fake Indian Currency Note (FICN).

(c) and (d) Since fencing in the riverine area of the border is not feasible, the Government is considering to deploy 3 more floating Border Out Posts (BOPs) in Sir Creek Area of Gujarat and 6 more floating BOPs in Sunderban Area of South Bengal for Border Security Force to monitor the riverine borders of the country.

Suspending the registration of Greenpeace India

1940. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has suspended the registration of Greenpeace India under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act for six months and frozen its seven accounts prohibiting donations from abroad on 9 April, 2015;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this follows allegations about the organisation's involvement in encouraging antidevelopment campaigns across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) Various Inputs were received that provisions of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 are being violated by Greenpeace India Society, Chennai, Tamil Nadu. Standard questionnaire was served to the association. After receipt of reply to the standard questionnaire, as there were *prima-facie* violations

of FCRA, 2010, an on-site inspection of accounts and records of the Greenpeace India Society, Chennai, Tamil Nadu was conducted by the Ministry of Home Affairs from 24th to 27th September, 2014.

During the course of the inspection the following violations were noticed :—

- (a) Transferred Foreign contribution to other than FCRA designated bank accounts in violation of Section 17 of FCRA, 2010.
- (b) Under reported and repeatedly mentioned incorrect amount of Foreign Contribution received in violation of Section 33 of FCRA, 2010
- (c) Incurring more than of 50% of the Foreign Contribution on administrative expenditure in violation of Section 8(1)(b) of FCRA, 2010.
- (d) Replacement of 50% or more of the executive committee members without obtaining prior approval of Ministry of Home Affairs which is a violation of the undertaking & declaration given by the association in its application for registration under Rule 9(1)(a) of FCR Rules, 2011.
- (e) Foreign NGO funding legal costs not only of bail, but also of writ petitions etc. of Indian NGOs and their activists', thereby violating Section 8(1)(a) of FCRA, 2010
- (f) Shifting of office and activities from Chennai, Tamil Nadu to Bengaluru, Karnataka without approval/intimation of the Ministry of Home Affairs, violation of Rule 9(1)(a) of FCR Rules, 2011.
- (g) Transferred foreign contribution to a non-FCRA registered NGO by payment of salary of its employees which amounts to violation of Section 7 of FCRA, 2010.
- (h) Suppressed and not disclosed payment of salary by foreign NGO to a foreign activists who worked on secondment which is a violation of Section 33 of FCRA, 2010.

The above violations were communicated to the association for their comments. After receipt of the comments from the association, the matter was examined in the Ministry and subsequently, the registration granted to the association under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 has been suspended on 9th April, 2015 for 180 days and a show cause notice was issued to the association as to why its registration should not be cancelled. Simultaneously, seven bank accounts of Greenpeace India Society which were found to be involved in transacting foreign contribution have been frozen to prevent further transactions.

Pact with Canada's Forum of Federations

1941. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Inter-State Council Secretariat has signed a pact with Canada's Forum of Federations for creating a mutually supportive international partnership for improving governance and enhancing democracy, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it also offers partner countries an opportunity to be part of global network which provides a mechanism for insight into both internal and international governance debates, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Inter-State Council Secretariat (ISCS), Ministry of Home Affairs had entered into a Framework Arrangement on behalf of Govt. of India with Forum of Federations (FoF), Ottawa, Canada with the approval of Ministry of External Affairs on 24th March, 2015 for three years. The objective of this arrangement is to create an international partnership that will support the Forum and Partner Government in improving governance and enhancing democracy by promoting dialogue on practices, principles and possibilities of federalism.

Witness protection system

1942. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the absence of a witness protection system is causing rise in unmerited acquittals in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in putting in place a strong witness protection system in order to ensure justice to victims; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The 198th Report of the Law Commission of India on 'Witness Identity Protection and Witness Protection Programme' has been circulated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for consultation. However, there are provisions in Section 155A of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Section 155A of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) to provide legal recourse to the witnesses. Information on unmerited acquittals is not maintained separately.

National Identity Card

1943. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any action to provide certification or a National Identity Card in accordance with the provisions of Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by Government to have the National Register of Indian Citizens and its regular updation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) The Citizenship Act, 1955, as amended in 2004, provides the Central Government to compulsorily register every citizen of India and issue National Identity Card to him. The procedures for the same have been laid down in The Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003. It has been decided that National Population Register (NPR) should be completed and taken to its logical conclusion, which is the creation of National Register of Indian Citizen (NRIC) by verification of citizenship status of every usual resident in the NPR and National Identity Cards would be issued to Citizens. The proposals for the same are under consideration of the Government.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) The proposal for regular updation of NPR/NRIC by linking the same to Registration of births and deaths, migration, changes etc., by setting up Permanent Enrolment Centres (PECs) at Tehsil/ Block/ Municipality levels is under consideration. In NPR States/UTs, PECs have been set up at Tehsil/Taluka/District levels for enrolment of all left out residents. These PECs would also be used for regular updation of NPR/NRIC database.

Implementation of recommendations of Bezbaruah Committee

1944. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any action on the recommendations of the Bezbaruah Committee to safeguard the interest of the people from the Northeast;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the recommendations of the Committee have been accepted and complied with in full; and

(d) the timeline for implementation of all measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) A committee was constituted in February, 2014 under the chairmanship of Shri M.P. Bezbaruah, Member, North Eastern Council to look into the various kinds of concerns of the persons hailing from the North Eastern states who are living in different parts of the country and to suggest suitable remedial measures which could be taken up by the Government. The Committee has categorized its recommendations in three following categories :—

- (i) Immediate measures—need to be implemented within six months to one year.
- (ii) Short term measures—need to be implemented within a period of one to one and a half years.
- (iii) Long term measures—need to be implemented within a period of one and a half year to three years.

The Committee had submitted its report on 11th July 2014, and the implementation period started from 11th Jan, 2015. The recommendations made by the committee with regard to immediate measures mainly comprise legal measures, special police initiatives for safety and security of North Eastern people living in Delhi, NCR and other parts of the country, educating people about the North East and addressing their grievances including that of lack of accommodation etc. These recommendations have been accepted and are at various stages of implementation. The details are as under:—

- A panel of seven lawyers including five women lawyers has been constituted by the Delhi State Legal Service Authority (DSLISA) for providing legal assistance to the needy people from the North East. The Delhi Government is providing compensation and monetary assistance to the NE people under Delhi Victim Compensation Scheme 2011. State Bhawans of concerned NE States have also agreed to play active roles to assist the persons in distress.
- All the recommendations made by the Committee regarding special police initiatives and additional steps to be taken by the various State Police Forces and Delhi Police have been accepted for immediate implementation. These include:
 - (i) Delhi police has initiated process of recruitment of 20 police personnel, (10 male – 10 female) each from North Eastern States.
 - (ii) North East Special Unit at New Delhi is activated to address the grievances of the NE people.

- (iii) The cases of NE people are referred to the existing fast track courts for early decision.
- (iv) A special helpline No. 1093 for NE people has been provided and the same helpline synchronized with helpline No. 100.
- In order to educate the people about the North East, Universities have been advised that history of North East and its participation in the freedom movement of the country be taught at graduation level and post-graduation level. Similar action has been initiated by the NCERT with respect to elementary and higher secondary education.
 - A special scholarship scheme for students of North East Region 'Ishan Uday' has been launched from the academic session 2014-15 providing 10,000 scholarships ranging from ₹ 3,500/- to ₹ 5,000/- per month for studying at under-graduate level in college universities of the country.
 - Under 'Ishan Vikas' scheme, selected students from school and college levels from the North Eastern States are taken to Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), National Institute of Technology (NITs) and other engineering institutes for exposure/internship programme.
 - An action plan has been chalked out for educating the people about the rich cultural heritage of the North Eastern States and its wider coverage and promotion at the national level.
 - The first North East Film Festival and North East Festival has been organized at New Delhi, showcasing culture, films, foods, sports etc.
 - Sports Ministry has taken action for organizing Sports Tournaments/Events in the North Eastern States and identification of talented sports persons from North East.
 - An amount of ₹ 100 crore has been earmarked for setting up of National Sports University in Manipur.

In addition to above, advisories have been issued to all States and UTs requesting them to have a stringent mechanism to deal with the incidents of attacks on citizens from North-Eastern States. The State Governments and Union Territories are taking all necessary security measures to strictly follow the directions given in the advisories.

Norms for construction of speed breakers in Delhi

1945. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether CRRI/Indian Road Congress has laid down any norms for constructions of speed breakers in Delhi and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether majority of the speed breakers built in Delhi are illegal and haven't been constructed keeping in mind the norms suggested by CRRI or Indian Road Congress;

(c) whether CPWD/MCD have built speed breakers in Sector-8 R.K. Puram, New Delhi Violating laid down norms causing damage to vehicles; and

(d) if so, the details of steps taken to remove all such speed breakers that have been constructed violating the norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Road Congress has laid down norms for constructions of speed breakers.

Speed breakers are formed basically by providing a rounded (of 17 metre radius) hump of 3.7 metre width and 0.10 metre height for the preferred advisory crossing speed of 25 km/h for general traffic. Truck and buses having larger wheel bases may feel greater inconvenience on passage at such humps. To facilitate appreciable and comfortable passage for larger and heavier vehicles (where their proportion is quite high) humps may be modified with 1.5 metre long ramps (1:20) at each edge. This design will also enable these vehicles to pass the hump at about 25 km/h.

In certain locations speed breakers may have to be repeated over a section to keep speeds low throughout. More humps may be constructed at regular intervals depending on desired speed and acceleration/deceleration characteristics of vehicles. The distance between one humps to another can vary from 100 to 120 metres centre to centre.

(b) The Speed Breakers are constructed as per the norms.

(c) South DMC has provided speed calming measures in the form of mastic strip in Sector-8, R.K. Puram, New Delhi. PWD had also constructed speed calming measures in R.K. Puram area using mastic strips, which has been removed after receiving complaints from the public.

(d) As soon as any un-authorized speed breakers are noticed, the Engineering departments of the DMCs ensure that it is demolished as early as possible.

Equipping sea coast surveillance teams

1946. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country's sea coast surveillance teams are totally equipped with modern equipments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Kerala coast has been given modern equipments and facilities for the above and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Yes. A Coastal Surveillance Network (CSN) all along the coastline including island territories towards enhancing Coastal Security has been set up. The CSN includes Remote Radar Stations on Lighthouses, Remote Operating Stations (ROS) at each Coast Guard District Headquarters, Regional Operating Centre (ROC) at Coast Guard Regional Headquarters and Coastal Centres at Coast Guard Headquarters.

For surveillance purpose, latest gadgets viz. Frequency Diversity Radar, Electro Optic Sensors, Very High Frequency (VHF) Sets, Meteorological Equipment, Automatic Identification System (AIS), Marine Small Target Trackers and Networking equipments are being used.

(c) The State of Kerala has a coastline of 570 Kms. The ROS located at Kochi is fully operational and has the capacity of 24x7 remote surveillance upto 30 NM. Four Remote Radar Stations (RRS) located on existing Lighthouses at Mount Dilli, Ponnani, Vypin and Kollam are Operational. The feed from these RRSs are received and processed at ROS, Kochi. Day/night cameras have also been fitted on these locations for visual surveillance.

AIS feed from National AIS Scheme of Directorate General of Lighthouses and Lightships (DGLL) is also available at ROS, Kochi from each RRS for obtaining details of vessels plying off Kerala coast.

Strengthening the air wing of BSF

1947. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Border Security Force inducted two Russian built Mi-17 V5 medium lift choppers to carry out air transport missions along the border and for anti-naxal operations in the hinterland;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the air wing of BSF would be strengthened further; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Government has approved procurement of 08 nos. of MI-17 V5 helicopters for BSF Air Wing for Anti-naxal operations, Disaster Management functions, NSG requirements and other duties. The first batch of 02 helicopters has been inducted in BSF Air Wing in April, 2015.

Involvement of SIMI in various blasts in the country

1948. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering transferring several cases of suspected complicity in the escape of undertrials of the fugitive Students' Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) from Khandwa jail in October, 2013, to the National Investigation Agency;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many State Governments suspect the involvement of fugitive SIMI in various blasts across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Based on the recommendation of the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, the Central Government on 24.04.2015 transferred FIR No. 590/14 registered at Police Station Kotwali City relating to IED explosion at Bijnaur, Uttar Pradesh and FIR No. 369/2014 registered at Police Station Gangnagar relating to IED explosion at Roorkee, Uttarakhand respectively, to the National Investigation Agency (NIA). However, there is no proposal for transferring the case related to the escape of SIMI fugitives from Khandwa jail to the NIA.

(c) and (d) The undertrial fugitives who escaped from Khandwa jail are suspected to be involved in various terrorist acts in different parts of the country. However, their actual involvement or otherwise can only be determined after a thorough investigation of such incidents.

**Enacting new law in conformity with UN Convention on
Genocide and Racial Discrimination**

1949. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to enact any law in conformity with India's

obligations under the United Nations' Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 1948 and/or the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1965;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Illegal African immigrants staying in the country

1950. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of illegal African immigrants are allegedly staying in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof including the number of such immigrants staying illegally in the country;

(c) whether Government has initiated any action to deport these illegal immigrants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) As and when a foreign national is detected to be overstaying in India violating the visa rules or found to be staying without any valid travel documents, necessary action is taken under the relevant provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 including deportation of such a foreign national. Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national under Section 3(2) (c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. The powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The total numbers of African nationals deported back from India during the year 2012 to 2014 are 2809.

Statement

Details showing the State/UT-wise overstaying foreigners in India from African countries as on 31.12.2014

State/UT	2012	2013	2014
Andhra Pradesh	1545	639	164
Bihar	-	-	01
Chandigarh	06	06	06
Delhi	2695	761	05
Goa	11	12	07
Gujarat	12	-	02
Jharkhand	-	-	01
Haryana	01	08	-
Karnataka	1157	1392	575
Kerala	03	08	03
Maharashtra	37	59	31
Meghalaya	01	-	02
Odisha	-	04	01
Puducherry	-	04	03
Punjab	31	30	30
Rajasthan	04	05	05
Tamil Nadu	4879	6104	4917
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	06
West Bengal	-	22	55
TOTAL	10382	9054	5815

Steps to encourage use of Hindi

†1951. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 75 per cent people in the country speak or understand Hindi, however this language has atmost ceased to be used in the functioning of Government;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to encourage the use of Hindi in the Government offices and private and corporate sectors as well; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of outline of the programmes formulated by Government to check wide use of English in the functioning of Government and to promote Indian language?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) As per the provisions of the article 343 of the Constitution and Section 3 of the Official Language Act whose copy is given in the Statement-I (*See below*), Hindi and English are used in the Central Government Offices. To ensure the implementation of Official Language Policy in Government Offices :—

- (i) An annual programme is issued by the Department of Official Language wherein targets are fixed for Central Government offices for the use of official language Hindi.
- (ii) Achievements with regard to Hindi in compliance to annual programme are placed as Annual Assessment Report in both the houses of Parliament.
- (iii) Official Language Implementation Committees are constituted in the Central Government Offices.
- (iv) Town Official Language Implementation Committees are constituted at town level.
- (v) Hindi Advisory Committees are constituted in the Ministries/offices for necessary guidance.
- (vi) The Officers posted in all the eight Regional Implementation Offices of the Dept. of Official Language carry out official language inspections etc. and ensure compliance of Official Language Policy.
- (vii) The policy of the Government with regard to Official Language is based on motivation and incentive. So a number of incentive schemes which are given in Statement-II (*See below*) have been initiated by the Department of Official Language to promote the use of Hindi in Central Government Offices.

Statement-I

Article 343 of the Constitution and Section 3 of the Official Language Act

Article 343. Official Language of the Union :—

- (1) The official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devnagari script. The form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union shall be the international form of Indian numerals.
- (2) Notwithstanding anything in clause (1), for a period of fifteen years from the commencement of this Constitution, the English language shall continue

to be used for all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before such commencement:

Provided that the President may, during the said period, by order authorise the use of the Hindi language in addition to the English language and of the Devnagari form of numerals in addition to the international form of Indian numerals for any of the official purposes of the Union.

- (3) Notwithstanding anything in this article, Parliament may by law provide for the use, after the said period of fifteen years, of :—
- (a) the English language, or
 - (b) the Devnagari form of numerals,
 - (c) for such purposes as may be specified in the law.

The Official Languages Act, 1963

(As Amended, 1967)

(Act No. 19 of 1963)

An Act to provide for the languages which may be used for the official purposes of the Union, for transaction of business in Parliament, for Central and State, Acts and for certain purposes in High Courts. Be it enacted by Parliament in the Fourteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. Short title and Commencement :—

- (1) This Act may be called the Official Languages Act, 1963.
- (2) Section 3 shall come into force on the 26th day of January, 1965 and the remaining provisions of this Act shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act.

2. Definitions :—

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires :—

- (a) "appointed day" in relation to section 3, means the 26th day of January, 1965 and in relation to any other provision of this Act, means the day on which that provision comes into force;
- (b) "Hindi" means Hindi in Devanagari Script.

3. Continuation of English Language for official purposes of the Union and for use in Parliament :—

- (1) Notwithstanding the expiration of the period of fifteen years from the

commencement of the Constitution, the English language may, as from the appointed day, continue to be used in addition to Hindi,

- (i) for all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before that day; and
- (ii) for the transaction of business in Parliament:

Provided that the English language shall be used for purposes of communication between the Union and a State which has not adopted Hindi as its Official Language:

Provided further that where Hindi is used for purposes of communication between one State which has adopted Hindi as its official language and another State which has not adopted Hindi as its Official Language, such communication in Hindi shall be accompanied by a translation of the same in the English language:

Provided also that nothing in this sub-section shall be construed as preventing a State which has not adopted Hindi as its official language from using Hindi for purposes of communication with the Union or with a State which has adopted Hindi as its official language, or by agreement with any other State, and in such a case, it shall not be obligatory to use the English language for purposes of communication with that State.

- (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) where Hindi or the English Language is used for purposes of communication :—
 - (i) between one Ministry or Department or office of the Central Government and another;
 - (ii) between one Ministry or Department or office of the Central Government and any corporation or company owned or controlled by the Central Government or any office thereof;
 - (iii) between any corporation or company owned or controlled by the Central Government or any office thereof and another,

Translation of such communication in the English language or, as the case may be, in Hindi shall also be provided till such date as the staff of the concerned Ministry, Department, office or the corporation or company aforesaid have acquired a working knowledge of Hindi.

- (3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) both Hindi and the English languages shall be used for :—
- (i) resolutions, general orders, rules, notifications, administrative or other reports or press communiques issued or made by the Central Government or by a Ministry, Department or office thereof or by a corporation or company owned or controlled by the Central Government or by any office of such corporation or company;
 - (ii) administrative and other reports and official papers laid before a House or the Houses of Parliament;
 - (iii) contracts and agreements executed, and licences, permits, notices and forms of tender issued, by or on behalf of the Central Government or any Ministry, Department or office thereof or by a corporation or company owned or controlled by the Central Government or by any office of such corporation or company.
- (4) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) the Central Government may, by rules made under section 8, provide for the language/languages to be used for the official purpose of the Union, including the working of any Ministry, Department, Section or Office and in making such rules, due consideration shall be given to the quick and efficient disposal of the official business and the interests of the general public and in particular, the rules so made shall ensure that persons serving in connection with the affairs of the Union and having proficiency either in Hindi or in the English language may function effectively and that they are not placed at a disadvantage on the ground that they do not have proficiency in both the languages.
- (5) The provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (1), and the provisions of sub-section (2), sub-section (3) and sub-section (4) shall remain in force until resolutions for the discontinuance of the use of the English language for the purposes mentioned therein have been passed by the legislatures of all the States which have not adopted Hindi as their Official Language and until after considering the resolution aforesaid, a resolution for such discontinuance has been passed by each House of Parliament.

4. Committee on Official Language :—

- (1) After the expiration of ten years from the date on which section 3 comes into force, there shall be constituted a Committee on Official language, on a resolution to that effect being moved in either House of Parliament with the previous sanction of the President and passed by both Houses.
- (2) The Committee shall consist of thirty members, of whom twenty shall be members of the House of the people and ten shall be members of the Council of States, to be elected respectively the members of the House of the People and the members of the Council of States in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.
- (3) It shall be the duty of the Committee to review the progress made in the use of Hindi for the official purposes of the Union and submit a report to the President making recommendations thereon and the President shall cause the report to be laid before each House of Parliament, and sent to all the State Governments.
- (4) The President may, after consideration of the report referred to in sub-section (3), and the views, if any, expressed by the State Government thereon, issue directions in accordance with the whole or any part of that report:

Provided that the direction so issued shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of section 3.

5. Authorised Hindi translation of Central Acts, etc. :—

- (1) A translation in Hindi published under the authority of the President in the Official Gazette on and after the appointed day :—
 - (a) of any Central Act or of any Ordinance promulgated by the President, or
 - (b) of any order, rule, regulation or by-law issued under the Constitution or under any central Act, shall be deemed to be the authoritative text thereof in Hindi.
- (2) As from the appointed day, the authoritative text in the English language of all Bills to be introduced or amendments thereto to be moved in either House of Parliament shall be accompanied by a translation of the same in Hindi authorised in such manner as may be prescribed by rules made under this Act.

6. Authorised Hindi translation of State Acts in certain cases :—

Where the Legislature of a State has prescribed any language other than Hindi for use in Acts passed by the Legislature of the State or in Ordinances promulgated by the Governor of the State, a translation of the same in Hindi, in addition to a translation thereof in the English language as required by clause (3) of article 348 of the Constitution, may be published on or after the appointed day under the authority of the Governor of the State in the Official Gazette of the State and in such a case, the translation in Hindi or any such Act or Ordinance shall be deemed to be the authoritative text thereof in the Hindi language.

7. Optional use of Hindi or other Official language in judgements etc. of High Courts :—

As from the appointed day or any day thereafter the Governor of a State may, with the previous consent of the President, authorise the use of Hindi or the official language of the State, in addition to the English language, for the purposes of any judgment, decree or order passed or made by the High Court for that State and where any judgment, decree or order is passed or made in any such language (other than the English language), it shall be accompanied by a translation of the same in the English language issued under the authority of the High Court.

8. Power to make rules :—

- (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.
- (2) Every rule made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or more in two successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

9. Certain provisions not to apply to Jammu and Kashmir :—

The provisions of section 6 and section 7 shall not apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Statement-II*Incentive Programmes for Central Government Employees*

I. Encouragement Such as Personnel Pay and Incentives for Employees of Central Government for passing Examinations of Hindi Teaching Scheme

1. **PERSONNEL PAY:** With a view to encouraging central Government officers/employees an incentive/Personal pay equivalent to one increment for 12 months is given on Hindi Language, Hindi Typewriting and Hindi Stenography Examination.

(i) **Prabodh Examination :** Personal pay shall be granted only to those Non gazetted govt. officers/employees for whom the Prabodh course has been prescribed as final course of study.

(ii) **Praveen Examination:** Personal pay shall be granted only to those Government officers/employees (Gazetted/Non gazetted) for whom the Praveen course has been prescribed as final course of study.

1. Non gazetted officers who pass Praveen examination with 55% or above.

2. Gazetted officers who pass Praveen examination with 60% or above.

(iii) **Pragya Examination:** Personal pay shall be granted only to those govt. officers/employees (Gazetted/Non gazetted) for whom the pragya course has been prescribed as final course of study.

(iv) **Hindi word processing/ Hindi Typing:** Personal pay equivalent to one increment for the duration of 12 months is given to Non-Gazetted employees of central govt. on passing Hindi word processing/Hindi Typing. In addition to this financial encouragement and other facilities, as given to Upper division clerks, is given to Assistant Translators, Lower Division Clerks, Lower Accounts Invigilators for whom training of Hindi Typing is not essential but useful-in abeyance with the conditions.

(v) **Hindi Stenography:** Personal pay shall be granted :-

1. To the Non Gazetted employees on obtaining pass marks in the Hindi Stenography examination.

2. To the Gazetted Stenographer, on passing the Hindi Stenography examination with 90% or more marks.

Stenographers (Gazetted as well as Non-Gazetted) whose Mother Tongue is not Hindi will be granted personal pay equal in amount to two increments on passing

Hindi Stenography examination. These increments will be absorbable in future increments. Those employees are eligible for two increments in the first year and only one increments in the second year.

Note : The Employees who are exempted from in-service Hindi Training are not eligible for any financial benefit/incentive.

2. **Cash prizes:** The following Cash prizes are given to employees who pass Hindi Prabodh, Hindi Praveen, Hindi Pragya, Hindi Word Processing/Hindi Typing and Hindi Stenography examinations with good marks.

(1) **Prabodh:**

1. For securing 70% or more marks - ₹ 1600/-
2. For securing 60% or more marks but less than 70% marks - ₹ 800/-
3. For securing 55% or more marks but less than 60% marks - ₹ 400/-

(2) **Praveen:**

1. For securing 70% or more marks - ₹ 1800/-
2. For securing 60% or more marks but less than 70% marks - ₹ 1200/-
3. For securing 55% or more marks but less than 60% marks - ₹ 600/-

(3) **Pragya:**

1. For securing 70% or more marks - ₹ 2400/-
2. For securing 60% or more marks but less than 70% marks - ₹ 1600/-
3. For securing 55% or more marks but less than 60% marks - ₹ 800/-

(4) **Hindi word processing/Hindi Typing:**

1. For securing 97% or more marks - ₹ 2400/-
2. For securing 95% or more but less than 97% marks - ₹ 1600/-
3. For securing 90% or more but less than 95% marks - ₹ 800/-

(5) **Hindi Stenography:**

1. For securing 95% or more marks - ₹ 2400/-
2. For securing 92% or more but less than 95% marks - ₹ 1600/-
3. For securing 88% or more but less than 92% marks - ₹ 800/-

(6) Lump sum amount given to those who pass Hindi Language, Hindi Word Processing/Hindi Typing, Hindi Stenography Examinations of Hindi Teaching Scheme with own efforts.

1. Prabodh Examination of Hindi Teaching Scheme ₹ 1600/-

2. Praveen Examination of Hindi Teaching Scheme ₹ 1500/-
3. Pragya Examination of Hindi Teaching Scheme ₹ 2400/-
4. Hindi word Processing/Hindi Typewriting Examination of Hindi Teaching Scheme ₹ 1600/-
5. Hindi Stenography Examination of Hindi Teaching Scheme ₹ 3000/-

The Employees who are exempted from in-service Hindi Training are not eligible for any financial benefit/incentives on passing Hindi Examinations:

The employees who pass Hindi Word Processing/Hindi Typing and Hindi Stenography Examinations of Hindi Teaching Scheme by using electronic Typewriter or Computer are also eligible for the Financial incentives, personal pay cash awards and lump sum amount given to Central govt. employees on passing Hindi Word Processing/Hindi Typing and Hindi Stenography Examinations of Hindi Teaching Scheme.

Note 1. Lump sum amount shall be given only to those Employees who are posted in such places where no training centre of Hindi Teaching Scheme exists or no arrangement for training of the concerned course is available.

Note 2. The candidates who qualify the Hindi Language. Typewriting and Stenography examinations of the Hindi Teaching Scheme through own efforts will be eligible for the above-mentioned benefits even if they secure 5% less marks than the prescribed percentage, while granting them the Cash Award in addition to Lump sum Award.

II. Incentives for Stenographers and Typist for doing official work in Hindi other than English.

There is provision to grant an incentive of ₹ 240/- and ₹ 160/- per month for Stenographers and Hindi Typist who do their official works in Hindi other than English. (Order No. 13034/12/2009-OL (Policy)).

III. Incentive for doing official work (noting/drafting) originally in Hindi.

Incentive for doing official work originally in Hindi is as following :-

Independently for every Ministry/Department/Attached office of Central Government :

First Prize (2 Prizes)	: ₹ 2000/- Each
Second Prize (3 Prizes)	: ₹ 1200/- Each
Third Prize (5 Prizes)	: ₹ 600/- Each

Independently for every subordinate office of a Department of Central Government :

First Prize (2 Prizes) : ₹ 1600/- Each

Second Prize (3 Prizes) : ₹ 800/- Each

Third Prize (5 Prizes) : ₹ 600/- Each

Road signages in Delhi

1952. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that road signages in Delhi are not in accordance with Convention on Road Signs and Signals commonly known as Vienna Convention;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government proposes to adopt Vienna Convention guidelines on designs of signages so that those are clearly visible to motorists; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) In Delhi, the road signages installed by the Municipal Corporations and PWD are as per the guidelines provided in the relevant code of Indian Road Congress. The road signages are based on IRC-067 – 2012 and are in harmony with protocol on Road Signs and Signals of United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport, 1949 and Vienna Convention of Road Signs and Signals, 1968.

(c) and (d) India is a signatory to the Vienna Convention on Road Signs and Signals and road sign prescribed under Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 are mostly in harmony with the same.

Drop in attrition in para-military forces

1953. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that attrition in para-military forces dropped below 10,000 in 2014 for the first time since 2010; and

(b) the details of steps taken which helped in bringing down attrition rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes Sir. As reported by Central

Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles (AR), the attrition in CAPFs and AR has dropped below 10,000 in 2014 for the first time since 2010.

(b) The Government keep on making efforts to bring down attrition rate in CAPFs and AR. The following measures have been taken in this regard :—

- (i) Implementing a transparent, rational and fair leave policy;
- (ii) Grant of leave to the force personnel to attend to their urgent domestic issues and social commitments.;
- (iii) Regular interaction, both formal and informal, among Commanders, officers and troops to find out and address their problems;
- (iv) Revamping of grievances redressal machinery;
- (v) Regulating duty hours to ensure adequate rest and relief;
- (vi) Improving living conditions through provision of basic amenities/facilities for troops and their families;
- (vii) Government has approved extension of the facility of retention of Government accommodation at the last place of posting for CAPF personnel deployed/posted in Left Wing Extremism affected areas/districts (except State capitals), as notified by the Government of India from time to time, on payment of flat rate/normal license fee. This facility is already being given to the Force personnel in case of posting to NE States and J&K State.
- (viii) Motivating the forces through increased risk/hardship and other allowances such as Detachment Allowance, Kit Maintenance Allowance, Washing Allowance, Ration Money Allowance, MARCOS Allowance etc.;
- (ix) Provision of STD telephone facilities to the troops to facilitate being in touch with their family members and to reduce tension in the remote locations;
- (x) Officers and Jawans serving in hard area are being given preference for posting to soft/static locations as per their choice to the extent possible;
- (xi) Better medical facilities for troops and their families including introduction of Composite Hospitals with specialized facilities;
- (xii) Organising talks by doctors and other specialists to address their personal and psychological concerns;

- (xiii) Yoga and meditation classes for better stress management;
- (xiv) Treating the hospitalization period due to injury suffered by CAPF personnel during the course of duty to be treated as duty.
- (xv) Adequate steps have been taken in all establishments to provide and upkeep the recreational and sport facilities. Force personnel are encouraged constantly to actively participate in sports and games;
- (xvi) Providing welfare measures like Central Police canteen facility to the troops and their families, scholarships to their wards, etc;
- (xvii) Giving status of ex-CAPF personnel to the retired personnel of CAPF, which is expected to boost the morale of the existing CAPFs personnel and also expected to provide better identity, community recognition and thus higher esteem and pride in the society to the Ex-CAPF personnel;
- (xviii) CAPF Campus at various locations are renewed and upgraded according to present scenario. Adequate basic amenities like toilets, bathrooms, drinking water points, messing for both male and female are available. Mobile toilets are also provided to troops for use during operational duty.
- (xix) Force campuses are kept clean and sanitation rounds are done by medical officers to monitor and keep up the hygiene status of the campus.
- (xx) Schemes have been implemented for facilitating the women personnel *i.e.* Gender Sensitization, Health care Centre, improvised service, Nutritional Care Centre etc;
- (xxi) In addition to the above, the female personnel are liberally given Child Care Leave (CCL);
- (xxii) Creche is also established at various Group Centres/Units locations to facilitate the female employees;
- (xxiii) The air courier service facility has been extended to CAPF personnel deployed in remote areas of North East and Jammu and Kashmir region including Leh as a welfare measure;
- (xxiv) Promotions are being released regularly to the eligible personnel as and when vacancies arise in the next higher rank;

- (xxv) The financial benefits under Modified Assured Career Progression (MACP) Scheme and Senior Time Scale (STS) Scheme are given in time as per the rules to the eligible personnel in case they do not get promotion for want of vacancies.

Development Board for Konkan region

1954. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there exists separate Development Boards for the development of certain regions in the country;
- (b) if so, details in this regard;
- (c) whether the Central Government has received proposal from the State Government of Maharashtra for constitution of separate Development Board for Konkan region;
- (d) if so, since how long the proposal is pending; and
- (e) the steps taken to expedite the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Presently there are four Development Boards established under Article 371 of the Constitution of India; one Development Board for the Hyderabad-Karnataka Region and three separate Development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and the Rest of Maharashtra areas.

(c) and (d) The Government of India had received resolutions passed on 20th February, 2005 (again on 15th December, 2005) by both the houses of Maharashtra State Legislature recommending the establishment of separate Development Boards for Konkan region.

The Planning Commission, who were consulted in the matter, were of the view that backwardness by itself is not a reason for a Constitutional amendment for establishing a separate Development Board for Konkan region as there are other instruments available with the Centre and State Government to gear up their developmental machinery for achieving the desired progress in backward regions. In view of this, the proposal is not under consideration of the Government of India

- (e) In view of (c) and (d) above, question does not arise.

**Cases of Human Rights violations against Police from
Uttar Pradesh and Delhi**

†1955. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the maximum number of cases against the Police before the National Human Rights Commission has been registered from Uttar Pradesh and Delhi during the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been huge rise in number of cases lodged against policemen in Uttar Pradesh during past few years;

(d) whether the minimum cases in this regard have been registered in Jammu and Kashmir and North East States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (e) Details indicating the number of cases registered, disposed and pending, State-wise by the National Human Rights Commission on the basis of complaints about alleged violation of human rights by police including deaths in police custody during the last three years and the current year up to 30.04.2015 is given in the Statement (*See below*), which indicates maximum as well as minimum number of alleged violation of human rights by police, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, J&K and North East States.

Statement

Details showing cases registered, disposed and pending, State-wise by NHRC during the year 2012-13 and 2013-14

Name of State/UT	2012-2013			2013-2014		
	No. of Cases Registered	Disposed	Pending	No. of Cases Registered	Disposed	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	223	202	21	205	175	30
Arunachal Pradesh	10	5	5	10	5	5
Assam	176	103	73	134	59	75
Bihar	1261	1208	53	1232	999	233

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goa	14	14	0	10	8	2
Gujarat	510	486	24	318	280	38
Haryana	2511	2411	100	2891	2684	207
Himachal Pradesh	61	57	4	56	47	9
Jammu and Kashmir	92	87	5	68	51	17
Karnataka	249	228	21	156	134	22
Kerala	68	60	8	78	59	19
Madhya Pradesh	737	701	36	642	533	109
Maharashtra	805	741	64	748	645	103
Manipur	41	16	25	36	19	17
Meghalaya	24	8	16	30	11	19
Mizoram	1	1	0	6	3	3
Nagaland	3	1	2	3	0	3
Odisha	342	290	52	403	269	134
Punjab	618	604	14	531	483	48
Rajasthan	1078	1058	20	807	679	128
Sikkim	2	0	2	3	2	1
Tamil Nadu	691	643	48	484	409	75
Tripura	8	7	1	10	6	4
Uttar Pradesh	21194	20843	351	19890	17813	2077
West Bengal	423	371	52	313	266	47
Andaman and Nicobar	3	3	0	7	5	2
Chandigarh	53	51	2	46	37	9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	0	1	1	0
Daman and Diu	7	7	0	5	5	0
Delhi	2686	2565	121	2418	2051	367
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	2	1	1
Puducherry	29	26	3	17	9	8
Chhattisgarh	157	127	30	209	143	66
Jharkhand	517	464	53	473	374	99
Uttarakhand	704	692	12	574	523	51
Telangana	192	176	16	136	114	22
GRAND TOTAL	35492	34258	1234	32952	28902	4050

Details showing cases registered, disposed and pending, State-wise by NHRC during the year 2014-15 and the current year up to 30.04.2015

Name of State/UT	2014-2015			2015-2016		
	No. of	Disposed	Pending	No. of	Disposed	Pending
	Cases Registered			Cases Registered		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	271	168	103	60	6	54
Arunachal Pradesh	14	5	9	1	0	1
Assam	156	44	112	9	0	9
Bihar	1211	864	347	97	14	83
Goa	15	10	5	2	1	1
Gujarat	359	303	56	35	10	25
Haryana	2727	2301	426	138	29	109
Himachal Pradesh	48	36	12	2	1	1
Jammu and Kashmir	47	31	16	2	1	1
Karnataka	263	157	106	20	2	18
Kerala	144	41	103	141	1	140
Madhya Pradesh	675	482	193	46	6	40
Maharashtra	712	559	153	50	13	37
Manipur	34	18	16	0	0	0
Meghalaya	47	7	40	2	0	2
Mizoram	2	1	1	0	0	0
Nagaland	6	3	3	0	0	0
Odisha	664	390	274	112	66	46
Punjab	438	326	112	23	9	14
Rajasthan	917	600	317	62	12	50
Sikkim	5	4	1	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	516	406	110	38	6	32
Tripura	8	6	2	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	21276	17105	4171	1152	561	591
West Bengal	468	312	156	32	9	23
Andaman and Nicobar	3	2	1	0	0	0
Chandigarh	45	33	12	2	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	3	2	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	4	3	1	0	0	0
Delhi	2139	1547	592	120	35	85
Lakshadweep	2	2	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	26	17	9	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	310	182	128	20	2	18
Jharkhand	506	361	145	28	12	16
Uttarakhand	702	596	106	39	23	16
Telangana	158	105	53	17	5	12
GRAND TOTAL	34923	27030	7893	2250	824	1426

Gujarat Control of Terrorism and Organised Crime Bill, 2015

1956. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a Bill from the Gujarat Government titled "Gujarat Control of Terrorism and Organised Crime (GCTOC) Bill, 2015";

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government in this regard; and

(c) whether certain clauses of the said Bill contradict the Central laws, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The said Bill, *inter-alia*, provides for punishment for terrorist acts and organized crimes, punishment for possessing unaccountable property on behalf of members of organized crime syndicate, constitution of the special courts, special rules of evidence, protection of witnesses, etc. The Bill has been referred to the concerned Central Ministries/ Departments to provide their views on the same from three angles *viz.* (a) repugnancy with Central Laws, (b) deviation from National or Central Policy and (c) legal and Constitutional validity.

Increasing Delhi Police personnel for investigation

1957. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the Delhi Police in regard to increasing its personnel for investigation;

- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the date of receipt of the said proposal;
- (c) whether any steps have been taken by Government on the said proposal;
and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The proposal for creation of 4749 posts in Delhi Police for the purpose of separation of investigation from law and order was received in the Ministry of Home Affairs from Delhi Police on 23.03.2015 after addressing the observations of Department of Expenditure. After due consideration, the proposal was referred back to the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance on 24.03.2015. Department of Expenditure has returned the proposal on 05.05.2015 with observations. Accordingly, Delhi Police has been requested to give their comments/clarification on the observations of Department of Expenditure.

Rape of Japanese female tourist in Jaipur

1958. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a Japanese female tourist was recently raped by a guide in Jaipur, Rajasthan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what action Government has taken in the matter;
- (d) whether crimes against foreign tourists have risen in the country;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) what preventive and other corrective measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The State Government of Rajasthan has been requested to provide information in this regard. It will be tabled in the house as soon as it is received.

(d) to (f) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and hence the responsibility of prevention of crime, including crime against tourists/foreign tourists primarily lies with the State Governments/Union Territories.

The data regarding crimes against foreign tourists is not available centrally.

The Ministry of Tourism has taken several steps in order to ensure safety and security of tourists, including foreign tourists :—

- (i) The Ministry of Tourism had advised the State Governments/UT Administrations to set up Tourist Police at prominent tourist spots.
- (ii) The Ministry of Tourism along with all stakeholders, including the Tourism Departments of all States and UTs, have adopted the 'Code of Conduct for Safe and Honourable Tourism' which is a set of guidelines to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect to basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents in particular, women and children.
- (iii) Ministry of Tourism is running the Social Awareness Campaign on television to sensitize the masses and the stakeholders on the traditional Indian values and concept 'Atithi Devo Bhava'. The campaign consists of two commercials; one on sensitizing against misbehavior with tourists and the other against cleanliness of tourist sites and streets.
- (iv) Grant of Central Financial Assistance to the State Governments of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh for setting up of Tourist Facilitation and Security Organization (TFSO) on a pilot basis

The Ministry of Tourism has issued the Guidelines on Safety and Security of Tourists for State Governments/Union Territories and Tips for Travellers in September 2014. These guidelines are issued to the State Governments/Union Territories and other relevant authorities to stress the importance of safety and risk management, assist in identifying best practices and encourage closer cooperation for ensuring a pleasant experience to the tourists.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued several advisories to all the States/UTs with regard to crimes against women, which are also applicable to women female tourists in the country. These advisories are available in the Ministry of Home Affairs website.

High-tech fencing of country's borders

1959. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to go for high-tech fencing of country's borders;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to erect fencing along open Indo-Nepal borders; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Government of India has been exploring the deployment of technologies/solutions for improved border surveillance along Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan border, primarily the challenging areas *i.e.* where fencing is not feasible due to difficult terrain. The Border Security Force, deployed on the Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh Border, has developed technical solutions like Farheen LASER walls which are very useful to guard riverine/nullah gaps. These LASER walls have been deployed along the Jammu International Border. The thermal sensor like Hand - Held Thermal Imager (HHTI) are already installed along the Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh Border.

(c) The Indo-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1950, provides for an open boundary between the two countries allowing free movement of Nationals of both countries without travel documents. There is no proposal to erect fencing along the Indo-Nepal Border.

(d) Does not arise.

Allocation and utilisation of funds under Tribal Sub-Plan

1960. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation and utilization of funds under Tribal Sub-Plan during each of the last three years; and

(b) the details of equipment/mechineries procured under the Tribal Sub-Plan during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) As per information furnished by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the details of funds allocated and utilized under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) by the State Governments during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The data relating to details of equipment/machined procured under Tribal Sub-Plan are not centrally maintained.

Statement

Details of funds allocated and utilized under Tribal Sub-Plan by the State Governments during the last three years

(₹ crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		TSP Allocation	TSP Expenditure	TSP Allocation	TSP Expenditure	TSP Allocation	TSP Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3591.39	2241.76	3666.60	2070.68	NR	NR
2.	Assam	72.46	65.50	82.00	72.55	90.20	NR
3.	Bihar	393.86	281.63	485.00	434.52	508.80	NR
4.	Chhattisgarh	7356.00	6177.65	7952.17	6946.97	9518.57	NR
5.	Goa	566.42	92.19	614.47	187.08	328.63	NR
6.	Gujarat	6682.41	6498.44	7236.60	7102.85	NR	NR
7.	Himachal Pradesh	333.00	333.00	369.00	369.00	395.47	NR
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1254.77	NR	1113.55	1113.55	NR	NR
9.	Jharkhand	8199.40	4458.06	8474.60	5102.97	11680.29	NR
10.	Karnataka	2075.00	1679.79	2354.70	2480.74	4315.07	NR
11.	Kerala	325.15	325.15	389.85	389.85	600.00	NR
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6178.91	5930.89	6800.00	6267.45	12057.64	NR
13.	Maharashtra	4005	3065.47	3817.34	3713.12	4814.92	NR
14.	Manipur	1358.53	1566.90	1376.28	1280.67	3059.68	NR
15.	Odisha	4316.4	3741.80	5134.54	5099.02	9654.10	NR
16.	Rajasthan	4321.19	3859.15	5193.40	4809.55	9178.10	NR
17.	Sikkim	386.66	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
18.	Tamil Nadu	353.93	267.76	496.13	439.77	468.75	NR
19.	Telangana	#	#	#	#	NR	NR
20.	Tripura	699.75	740.48	NR	NR	NR	NR
21.	Uttar Pradesh	38	30.26	41.50	18.69	104.29	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Uttarakhand	246.38	145.56	255.00	177.20	318.00	NR
23.	West Bengal	1658.52	1657.52	2173.14	2173.14	3136.41	NR
24.	A and N Islands	226.43	214.53	228.79	228.79	NR	NR
25.	Daman and Diu	50.29	3.42	3.90	4.95	11.24	NR
TOTAL		54689.85	43376.91	58258.56	50483.11	70240.16	NR

Source: State Plan Approval letters and TSP documents of the State Governments.

NR: Not Reported

Satnami Sect of Chhattisgarh

†1961. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Satnamis have been counted under the Scheduled Castes in the census of 2011 as most of them have shown their religion as 'Satnami Sect' in this census in Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether it is a fact that they show themselves as Satnamis in their Caste Census but many Satnamis have shown their religion as 'Christian' by converting themselves; and

(c) whether the people who were living in other States at the time of census by migrating from Chhattisgarh for livelihood, have been included in the census of Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The Satnami community is notified along with Chamar as its sub group/section in the SCs (Scheduled Castes) list of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. In Maharashtra also, they are notified SC, listed along with Bhambi. Accordingly, Satnamis have been counted under the SC category in the Census 2011 as per the notified SCs lists in the above mentioned States including Chhattisgarh.

(b) The persons professing Hinduism, Sikhism and Buddhism only are deemed to be members of Scheduled Caste under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Act, 1990. Therefore, Christian Satnamis have not been counted as SC in any of the Censuses including 2011 Census.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) No, Sir. Satnamis, who are SC in their States of origin and have migrated to any other States for livelihood during the census period, where Satnamis are not SC, have not been enumerated as SC in their destination States/UTs.

Embezzlement of funds under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension

1962. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of misuse/embezzlement of funds under the scheme 'Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension' have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the number of such cases detected including double payments, wrong payments, withdrawal of pension after death during each of the last three years;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard during the said period;

(d) if so, the details of the findings and the action taken against the responsible officers; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to check such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (e) During the course of ongoing verification of pensioners receiving Central freedom fighter pension through various Public Sector Banks, certain irregularities like disbursement of pension to more than 3,000 dead pensioners for many years after their death, payment of wrong amount of pension to many pensioners, disbursement of dependent family pension to ineligible dependants who are not covered under the scheme have come to the notice of the Government. The banks were directed to recover the excess/wrong payment made to the pensioners/dead pensioners and on account of recoveries banks have so far remitted ₹ 45.00 crores to the Central Govt. account. As a corrective measure, revised guidelines for the disbursement of Central Samman pension have been issued. Central Pension Accounting Office (CPAO) of the Ministry of Finance has been asked to keep reimbursement to the banks on account of Central Samman Pension within the budgetary provision. A Pension Disbursement Monitoring Cell has been set up to verify/monitor the disbursement of Central Freedom Fighter Pension by various Public Sector Banks to the eligible pensioners.

Legislation to check trafficking of domestic maids

1963. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of registered/unregistered domestic workers including women in the country;

(b) whether Government proposes to formulate a national policy or introduce any legislation specially to check trafficking of domestic maids in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the time by when the said policy is likely to be formulated and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per the results of Employment-Unemployment Survey (EUS) of National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) conducted during NSS 68th round (July, 2011-June, 2012), the estimated number of domestic worker(s) employed in the country are given below :—

Sector	Estimates of domestic workers employment in usual status during 2011-2012 (in lakhs)
Male	13.4
Female	27.9
TOTAL	41.3

The Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner also conducted survey in 2011 and the result is not yet finalized.

(b) and (c) The National Policy for Domestic Workers is under consideration of the Government. Since the Policy has not been approved, it may not be appropriate to furnish the details of the Policy. It is difficult to fix the timeline for finalization of the Policy. However, the Central Government has enacted the Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008 to provide social security to all unorganized workers which include domestic workers also. The Government has extended benefits under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to domestic workers. The Central Government has

advised the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to take necessary steps for inclusion of domestic work as employment in the schedule and for fixing minimum rates of wages for domestic workers.

Survey by UNICEF on child labour

1964. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether UNICEF has conducted any survey regarding pitiable condition of child labourers in the country and if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereto;

(b) whether Government proposes steps to make the country child friendly for sustainability and protection of children and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government also proposes to amend Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulations) Act which will lead to a total ban on all forms of child labour upto the age of 14 and ban worst forms of child labour involving hazardous work upto the age of 18 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per the information available on website, the UNICEF had estimated that 12 per cent of children of the age group of 5-14 years are engaged in child labour. However, the total number of working children in age group of 5-14 years in the country has declined from 1.26 crore as per the Census 2001 to 43.53 lakh as per Census 2011.

(b) The Government has taken multi-pronged action to eradicate child labour in the country. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits the employment of children below 14 years of age in certain occupations and processes. Government is also implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme since 1988 under which children withdrawn from prohibited employment are rehabilitated through Special Training Centres.

(c) A Bill to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 has been introduced in Rajya Sabha in December, 2012. The Bill *inter-alia* covers complete prohibition on employment of children below 14 years and linking the age of prohibition with the age under Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. The Bill also prohibits employment of Adolescents (14 to 18 years of age) in hazardous occupations/processes.

Action taken on Committee Report regarding Provident Fund pensioners

†1965. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state the action taken in the interest of Provident Fund pensioners with reference to the questions raised *vide* Report number 147 of the Committee on Petitions presented in the Rajya Sabha on 3rd September, 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): The 147th Report of the Committee on Petitions, Rajya Sabha had, *inter alia*, recommended increasing the Government's share of contribution to Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 from 1.16 per cent to 8.33 per cent to support the minimum pension level of ₹ 3,000/- per month.

The recommendations of the Committee were examined by the Government and it emerged that if the Government's share is increased from 1.16 per cent to 8.33 per cent, as recommended by the Committee, it would involve a substantial increase in the financial burden of the Government. It was estimated to involve ₹ 16,417 crore for the year 2013-2014 to implement this recommendation. The EPS, 1995 being a contributory scheme, obligations of all payments are met from the assets of the Fund. The higher level of minimum pension at ₹ 3,000/- is not possible without compromising the financial viability of the Scheme. However, Government vide notification No. GSR 593 (E) dated 19-8-2014 implemented the provision of minimum pension of ₹ 1,000/- per month with effect from 1.09.2014 for the financial year 2014-15 by providing budgetary support keeping in view the interest of the most vulnerable sections. The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 29.04.2015 has approved the continuation of minimum pension of ₹ 1,000/- per month under EPS, 1995 beyond 2014-15 with certain conditionalities.

Measures for pension beneficiaries under EPF

†1966. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state the measures taken by Government to meet the demands of pension beneficiaries under the Employees' Provident Fund Pension Scheme, 1995 for increasing minimum pension to a respectable level of ₹ 3000 for better standard of living and provision for Dearness Allowance as per price index and fixation of pension on the basis of total length of service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): As per the provisions contained in the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995, pension to employees who joined on

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

or after 16.11.1995 is calculated on the basis of pensionable service and pensionable salary. EPS, 1995 is a largely self-funded scheme with combined features of “Defined Benefit” and “Defined Contribution.” Accordingly, the Scheme describes the rate of contribution payable as well as the scale of benefits admissible. Para 32 of the EPS, 1995 provides for annual valuation of Employees’ Pension Fund by a Valuer appointed by the Central Government. Based on the results of such valuations and health of Employees’ Pension Fund and to ensure the sustainability and viability of EPS, 1995, actuarial impact on the Scheme due to any increase in benefit is required to be kept in view. Therefore, providing a minimum pension of ₹ 3,000/- to lakhs of existing pensioners and crores of prospective pensioners has very huge financial implications and could jeopardize the existence of the Pension Fund itself.

However, Government *vide* notification No. GSR 593 (E) dated 19.08.2014 implemented the provision of minimum pension of ₹ 1,000/- per month with effect from 01.09.2014 for the financial year 2014-15 by providing budgetary support keeping in view the interest of the most vulnerable sections. The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 29.04.2015 has approved the continuation of minimum pension of ₹ 1,000/- per month in perpetuity under EPS, 1995 beyond 2014-15 with certain conditionalities.

Further, index-linking of pension, *i.e.*, increase in pension to fully neutralize inflation was considered by the Expert Committee constituted by the Government to review EPS, 1995, and the same was found not feasible through a funded scheme like EPS, 1995 wherein the contribution of employer and Government is at a fixed rate of 8.33 per cent and 1.16 per cent.

Labour Policy for 2015-16

1967. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has prepared any Labour Policy for the year 2015-16;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the State/Union Territory-wise number of labourers/workers taking the advantage of Employees’ Provident Fund in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Government has taken a number of initiatives for governance reforms as well as amendment in labour laws which will bring transparency and accountability in the enforcement of labour laws. Action in these initiatives are continuing.

(c) The number of workers enrolled as Provident Fund members working in all establishments covered under Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, State/UT-wise as on 30.09.2014 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

*State/UT-wise details of number of workers enrolled as Provident Fund (PF)
members under Employees' Provident Funds and
Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Workers (as on 30.09.2014)
1.	Andhra Pradesh including Telangana	1,15,19,100
2.	Bihar	7,15,712
3.	Chhattisgarh	11,42,044
4.	Delhi	1,21,25,299
5.	Goa	12,28,027
6.	Gujarat including Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,16,01,212
7.	Haryana	63,75,204
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10,57,577
9.	Jharkhand	9,22,196
10.	Karnataka	1,55,69,892
11.	Kerala including Lakshadweep	25,11,405
12.	Madhya Pradesh	29,06,089
13.	Maharashtra	2,58,62,078
14.	North East Region including Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram. Nagaland and Tripura	4,34,903
15.	Odisha	25,42,398
16.	Punjab including Chandigarh	52,78,655
17.	Rajasthan	11,57,016
18.	Tamil Nadu including Puducherry	1,72,03,174
19.	Uttar Pradesh	19,86,608
20.	Uttarakhand	17,30,052
21.	West Bengal including Andaman and Nicobar and Sikkim	71,72,802
TOTAL		13,10,41,443

Scholarship for beedi workers' wards

1968. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the backlog on issue of beedi workers' wards scholarship for the year 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 have been cleared;

(b) if so, when it was disbursed to the beneficiaries; and

(c) if not, whether the beedi workers' wards would be given scholarship before the end of the current academic year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Most of the backlog for the years 2012-13 and 2013-14, has been cleared. Action has been initiated to clear the remaining backlog of scholarship upto 2014-15, in all regions by the end of this financial year, subject to availability of funds.

(b) and (c) The backlog of scholarship for the year 2012-13 & 2013-14 has been disbursed before December, 2014 and the remaining backlog and the backlog of 2014-15 will be disbursed by the end of this financial year, subject to availability of funds.

Child labour

†1969. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of children rescued from child labour in the last five years;

(b) the details of action taken by Government on the development and upliftment of rescued children;

(c) the main reasons for constant rise in the number of child labourers; and

(d) the plan adopted by Government to check it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) State-wise number of children rescued/withdrawn, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme is given in the Statement (*See below*).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The Government has taken multi-pronged action to eradicate child labour in the country. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits the employment of children below 14 years of age in certain occupations and processes. Government is also implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme since 1988 under which children withdrawn from prohibited employment are rehabilitated through Special Training Centres. The children withdrawn/rescued from work are provided with bridge course education, vocational training, midday meal, stipend, health care, etc. under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme.

(c) and (d) There is a decline in number of working children in the age group of 5-14 years in the country from 1.26 crore as per the Census 2001 to 43.53 lakh as per Census 2011.

Statement

State-wise no. of children rescued/withdrawn, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme during the last five years (based on the information received from District Project Societies)

Sl.No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh#	13689	1858	13202	7840	5715	346
2.	Assam	3685	274	227	10848	0	60
3.	Bihar	7998	8552	19673	1162	3736	14028
4.	Chhattisgarh	1063	5164	4914	2004	8034	10173
5.	Gujarat	1437	2129	609	569	453	892
6.	Haryana	1354	1293	1895	1722	631	2583
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	43	184	132	469	0
8.	Jharkhand	1816	1015	2216	4003	1028	2989
9.	Karnataka	3217	135	3761	758	2391	2120
10.	Madhya Pradesh	9692	13344	17589	7116	8323	7879
11.	Maharashtra	5150	5113	4532	4954	5614	2865
12.	Odisha	10585	14416	13196	10309	6114	19415
13.	Punjab	1023	123	168	0	957	290
14.	Rajasthan	12326	4415	1020	4155	3585	3132
15.	Tamil Nadu	6321	6325	5127	3671	3436	3391
16.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	2379
17.	Uttar Pradesh	40297	28243	29947	10616	7310	10627

SI.No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
18.	West Bengal	13187	2215	7456	3117	6254	14228
19.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	0
20.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	436
TOTAL		132840	94657	125716	72976	64050	97833

Andhra Pradesh includes Telangana upto 2013-14.

Trafficking of child labourers from Chhattisgarh

1970. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the menace of child labour still exists in many parts of the country including hazardous factories inspite of stringent child labour laws;

(b) if so, whether Government is aware that thousands of children trafficked from tribal areas of Chhattisgarh are brought to urban areas and metropolitan cities to work in hazardous industries;

(c) if so, how many children belonging to Chhattisgarh have been rescued in the last two years;

(d) what laws in case of child labour exist in the country and the efforts to make child punishment stringent; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per 2001 Census, the total number of working children in the age group of 5-14 years in the country was 1.26 crore out of which there were approximately 12 lakh children found working in the occupations/processes prohibited under Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. However, as per Census 2011, the number of working children in the age group of 5-14 years was estimated at 43.53 lakh, which shows a declining trend.

(b) and (c) As per Census 2011, the total number of working children in all types of employment in the age group of 5-14 years in Chhattisgarh was 63,884. National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme is implemented to rehabilitate/mainstream children withdrawn from prohibited employment. During 2013-14 and 2014-15 about 8,034 and 10,173 children have been mainstreamed respectively, in Chhattisgarh under the Scheme.

(d) and (e) Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits the employment of children below 14 years of age in certain occupations and processes. A Bill to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 has been introduced in Rajya Sabha in December, 2012, which *inter-alia* provides for making the punishment under the Act more stringent.

Gender Discrimination on wage rates

1971. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether women workers in textile and food processing industries are being discriminated with stagnant wage rates and unhealthy working conditions; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to impart training to women to upgrade their skills to enable them adapt to changing technology to avoid gender discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 provides for fixation of minimum wages for different categories of workers, and their periodical revision by the respective State Governments. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides for equal remuneration for men and women workers. The Acts do not make any distinction on the basis of sex. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and the Rules framed there under provide for various welfare and health measures for such workers.

Private firms avoiding depositing of EPF contribution

†1972. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that private firms in the country including Delhi appoint employees to the post of manager or on other higher posts for meagre salary to avoid their provident fund contribution;

(b) if so, whether private firms are not depositing the amount of Employees' Provident Fund in their accounts;

(c) the provisions for taking action against those who are involved in the abovesaid misdeed and the number of firms against whom action has been taken so far; and

(d) whether the Ministry would contemplate to get all the said facts enquired into, if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) is concerned with ensuring deposit of contribution by the establishments, both public sector and private sector covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF & MP) Act, 1952 on the wages disbursed by them. Instances have come to the notice of EPFO where private firms covered under the EPF & MP Act, 1952, including those in Delhi, failed to deposit Provident Fund in respect of their workers.

(c) The following actions as provided under the EPF and MP Act, 1952 and the Schemes framed thereunder are taken against the defaulting establishments:

- (i) For quantification of dues payable by the employers/establishments (both public sector and private sector), proceedings under Section 7A of the Act are initiated. During the period from 1st April, 2014 to 31st December, 2014, 10,481 Section 7A enquiries have been initiated.
- (ii) For belated remittance of dues, damages are levied under Section 14B of the Act and interest is levied under Section 7Q of the Act. During the period from 1st April, 2014 to 31st December, 2014, 1,71,001 Section 14B enquiries have been initiated.
- (iii) For recovery of dues due from the employers/establishments, recovery actions are taken as provided under Section 8B to 8G of the Act which comprise attachment and sale of movable and immovable property of the establishment or of the employer; appointment of receiver for management of the movable and immovable properties of the establishment/employer; and arrest of the employer and his detention in civil prison.
- (iv) Prosecution actions under Section 14 of the Act are initiated for non-deposit of dues and non-submission of returns. During the period from 1st April, 2014 to 31st December, 2014, 1064 prosecution cases have been filed.
- (v) Complaints under Section 406/409 of Indian Penal Code (IPC) have been filed with police authorities for deduction of provident fund contribution from the salaries of the employees and non-deposit of the same which tantamount to criminal breach of trust. During the period from 1st April, 2014 to 31st December, 2014, 157 such complaints have been filed with police authorities.

(d) As per provisions under the EPF and MP Act, 1952, contributions are deducted from the wages (upto the statutory wage ceiling of ₹ 15,000/-) of the employees irrespective of their holding of posts.

Medical benefits to pensioners of EPFO

1973. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether EPFO's Pension and EDLI Implementation Committee (PEIC) has recently decided to extend medical benefits to its pensioners and has forwarded to the Ministry for its approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether pensioners of EPFO have not been extended any medical facilities/benefits till now;

(d) if so, details thereof and reasons therefor;

(e) how many pensioners will be benefited if such a scheme is implemented; and

(f) the steps taken by Government to extend such benefits to pensioners and their families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) A proposal for providing medical benefits to the pensioners of Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 is under consideration of the Pension and Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance (EDLI) Implementation Committee (PEIC) of the Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund (EPF).

(c) and (d) The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF and MP) Act, 1952 and the Schemes framed thereunder do not have any provision for providing medical benefits to the pensioners of Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995.

(e) and (f) There are 46,90,667 pensioners under EPS, 1995 as on 31.03.2014 who would be benefited, if medical benefits are provided under EPS, 1995.

Wage and service conditions of petrol pump operators

1974. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any rules that regulate wage and service conditions of petrol pump operators;

(b) the State-wise petrol pump operators working at present in the country; and

(c) whether it is a fact that petrol pump operators are deprived of minimum wages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both the Central and State Governments are appropriate Government to fix the minimum rates of wages for the scheduled employments under their respective jurisdiction. So far as wages of petrol pump operators are concerned, the minimum wages are fixed for these workers by the State Governments.

(b) No such information is maintained by this Ministry.

(c) No specific information pertaining to non-payment of minimum wages to petrol pump operators is available in this Ministry.

Promotion and conversion of vast mineral resources

†1975. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to promote and conserve vast mineral resources of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As per National Mineral Policy 2008, conservation of mineral shall be construed not in the restrictive sense of abstinence from consumption or preservation for use in the distant future but as a positive concept leading to augmentation of reserve base through improvement in mining methods, beneficiation and utilisation of low grade ore and rejects and recovery of associated minerals. The Government is aiming for an adequate and effective legal and institutional framework mandating zero waste mining as the ultimate goal and a commitment to prevent sub-optimal and unscientific mining. Mineral Sectoral value addition through latest technique of beneficiation, calibration, blending, sizing, concentration, pelletisation, purification and general customising of product is being encouraged.

The Government has amended the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act 1957, through the MMDR Amendment Act 2015 with effect

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

from 12.1.2015, for promoting the mining sector. The amendments in the MMDR Act, 1957 will give impetus to the sector by :

- (i) removing discretion in grant of mineral concessions, as mineral concessions will now be granted through auction by competitive bidding;
- (ii) allowing opening of mines which were closed due to pendency of decision on applications for second or subsequent renewal through extension of validity of lease period of the existing leases;
- (iii) providing security of tenure of mining lease period with a uniform lease period of 50 years;
- (iv) simplification of procedure, and removal of delay by eliminating requirement of prior approval of Central Government for grant of mining lease through auction;
- (v) establishment of National Mineral Exploration Trust, a dedicated fund to encourage exploration to augment mineral resources;
- (vi) allowing easy transferability of mineral concessions granted through auction, which would facilitate investments into the mining sector;
- (vii) establishment of District Mineral Foundation, which will work for the interest and benefit of persons, and areas, affected by mining related operations.

The Central Government has further empowered State Governments in respect of 31 minerals, which have been notified as 'minor' minerals on 10.2.2015, for regulation of grant of mineral concessions and for purposes connected therewith.

New mineral policy

†1976. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) by when the new mineral policy will be formulated in the country;
- (b) whether the mines department is facing economic crisis due to non-implementation of mineral policy; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) At present, there is no proposal to formulate new mineral policy or to amend the existing National Mineral Policy, 2008.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in the view of (b) above.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Illegal mining of iron-ore and bauxite in Karnataka

1977. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the period of some of the leases granted for mining of iron-ore and bauxite in Karnataka has expired and the leaseholders are undertaking illegal mining;

(b) if so, whether the precious forest reserves are depleting as a result thereof; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for controlling such illegal mining?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) State Government of Karnataka has informed that the lease period of some of the iron-ore and bauxite mining leases has expired. However, it has been informed that the lease holders are not conducting illegal mining in the expired leases.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply given to (a) above.

(c) As per section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 State Governments have been empowered to make rules for prevention of illegal mining and for purposes connected therewith. Therefore, matters relating to regulation and control of illegal mining, etc. are all matters which lie in the domain of State Governments.

However, the Ministry of Mines in co-ordination with State Governments has taken the following steps to curb and check illegal mining in the country:

- (i) Regular monitoring of framing of rules by the State Governments to control illegal mining as per Section 23C of MMDR Act (so far 20 States have framed the rules under section 23C of MMDR Act, 1957 to curb illegal mining);
- (ii) Regular monitoring of setting up of Task Forces at State and District level to control illegal mining since the year 2005 (so far 23 States have reported to have constituted the Task Forces);
- (iii) Regular monitoring of setting up State Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (SCEC) to coordinate efforts to control illegal mining by including representatives of Railways, Customs and Port authorities (13 State Governments have set up a Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee);

- (iv) Regular follow up with State Governments to adopt an Action Plan with specific measures to detect and control illegal mining including, use of remote sensing, control on traffic, gather market intelligence, registration of end-users and setting up of special cells etc.;
- (v) A Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Mines) on 4.3.2009 and reconstituted on 20.10.2011 holds quarterly meetings to consider all mining related issues, including matters relating to coordination of activities to combat illegal mining;
- (vi) Ministry of Railways have instituted a mechanism on 16.4.2010 to allow transportation of iron ore only against permits issued rake-wise and verified by State Government, apart from taking measures to fence and set up check post at the railway sidings;
- (vii) D/o Revenue (Customs) has issued instructions to all its field units to share information on iron ore exports with the State Governments;
- (viii) Ministry of Shipping has directed all major Ports in the country to streamline the verification procedures for movement of iron ore, and to check whether royalty has been paid for the consignment;
- (ix) Government has notified amendment in Rule 45 of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988, on 9.2.2011 making it mandatory for all miners, traders, stockists, exporters and end-users to register with IBM and report their transaction in minerals on monthly basis for a proper end-to-end accounting of minerals; and
- (x) Indian Bureau Mines has constituted Special Task Forces for inspection of mines in endemic areas by taking the help of Satellite imageries.

Bauxite mining

1978. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Tribals have opposed bauxite mining in some States including in Telangana; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of bauxite mining in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) As per information furnished by Indian Bureau Mines, tribals in the districts of Kalahandi and Rayagada in the State of Odisha have opposed bauxite mining. State Government of Telangana has informed that there is no Mining Lease

on Bauxite in Telangana. Regarding other States, such information is not centrally maintained.

(b) The Apex Court, in their judgment, empowered the Gram Sabhas to decide whether bauxite mining should be allowed with regard to Niyamgiri hill. The gram sabhas in 12 villages, out of which seven villages were located in Rayagada district and five are in Kalahandi district have decided against mining of the Niyamgiri hill.

The present status of bauxite mining in each State is given as under :—

State-wise production of bauxite

(Qty in, 000 tonnes)

State	2012-13	2013-14 (Prov.)	2014-15 (upto Jan. 15) Prov.
Chhattisgarh	1818	1314	1222
Goa	104	44	85
Gujarat	3430	7024	4802
Jharkhand	1978	2282	1840
Karnataka	81	74	92
Madhya Pradesh	1017	732	493
Maharashtra	2628	2058	1846
Odisha	5460	7635	8238
Tamil Nadu	95	101	70

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines

Cases of violation of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988

†1979. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether officials of the State Government are authorised to decide the cases of violation of the provisions of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988;

(b) if not, whether the officials of Indian Bureau of Mines of the Central Government have the said rights, but these officials do not decide these cases;

(c) whether it is not possible to decide the mining lease of more than twenty cases; and

(d) if so, whether the Central Government will look into this issue?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Yes Sir. In terms of Section 22 of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 read with rule 58 of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules (MCDR), 1988 officials of the State Government can decide cases of violations of the provisions of MCDR, 1988.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply given to (a) above.

(c) and (d) The State Government of Chhattisgarh has referred matters relating to twenty cases of violations of MCDR, 1988. In terms of the reply to (a) above, the State Government is authorized to take necessary action.

Demand of natural gas

1980. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of natural gas available at present and the quantity likely to be increased in the next two to three years in the country;

(b) the total requirement of natural gas at present in the power and fertilizers sectors and the likely increase in demand in the next two to three years in the country;

(c) the cost of production of natural gas and the rate at which it is being sold to these sectors;

(d) whether there is a gap between demand and supply of natural gas in the country; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to meet the demand of natural gas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of natural gas production during 2014-15 to 2017-18 are as under:

Year	Natural gas production (in mmscmd) *
2014-15 (Actual)	90.993
2015-16 (Projected)	97.43
2016-17 (Projected)	106.33
2017-18 (Projected)	138.33

* The availability of natural gas varies depending upon internal consumption and technical flaring of natural gas.

(b) Presently, the normative requirement of gas for power sector at 70/75% PLF is around 81.5 mmscmd and after commissioning of 5449 MW of gas based power generation capacity, the normative requirement of gas would be around 102.90 mmscmd.

The current requirement of natural gas for fertilizer sector is 49.321 mmscmd which would increase by 14.4 mmscmd by the end of 2017-18.

(c) The cost of production of natural gas varies from company to company and field to field depending upon size/type of the reservoir, location of reservoir, operating cost, financing cost, depreciation, depletion and amortization applicable and accounting procedure followed by various E&P companies as well as taxes and duties levied by the Government. The price of domestic natural gas is determined in accordance with the New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014. Save as otherwise provided in the above guidelines, the base price of domestic natural gas supplied from a particular source is same for all consumers irrespective of their location, except for North East Region where the rate is 60 per cent of the notified rate for certain allocations. However, the delivered price of the domestic natural gas may change from State-to-State depending upon transportation charges, State and Local Taxes and levies etc.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Government has taken several steps to improve the availability of gas which, *inter-alia*, include, intensification of domestic exploration and production activities through New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) rounds, development of shale gas policy framework, research and development of gas hydrate resources in the country, import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), exploring possibility of transnational gas pipelines, clearance for exploration and development of some NELP blocks, exploration in the Mining Lease Area with certain conditions and acquisition of overseas oil and gas assets.

Supply of gas for industries in Agra

1981. DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme for encouraging the industries in Agra region to use the gas to avoid pollution;

(b) if so, why the other industries which are short of fuel and closed are not treated at par to revive the industrial production; and

(c) whether there is any package contemplated in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) In order to protect Taj Mahal from environmental pollution, Supreme Court of India *vide* order dated 30.12.1996 in the case of M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India directed Government to supply natural gas to the industries in Agra-Firozabad. Accordingly, an allocation of 1.1 MMSCMD of domestic APM gas was made to GAIL for supply to industries in Agra-Firozabad (TTZ region). Further, in order to ensure that natural gas is supplied at uniform rate to all the industries in TTZ region, Uniform Pricing Mechanism (UPM) was implemented in the region *w.e.f.* 16.7.2012, wherein natural gas is supplied at a uniform rate to all the industries by pooling the supply of domestic APM gas with imported Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) as per requirement/drawal of industries.

Rise in enrolment under DBTL scheme

1982. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been a sharp rise in enrolment of LPG customers joining the Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG (DBTL) scheme;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof during the last six months including Odisha;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to enrol all customers particularly below poverty line and weaker sections for distribution of subsidy;

(d) the State-wise and year-wise total amount distributed so far under DBTL scheme since its inception; and

(e) whether complaints regarding irregularities in the scheme have been received and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government of India has re-launched Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG consumer (DBTL) scheme called, 'PAHAL', in 54 districts of the country on 15.11.2014 and in remaining districts of the country on 1st January, 2015. As on 01.05.2015, 12.77 Crore LPG consumers have joined the scheme. The State-wise details of the customer joining DBTL Scheme, including Odisha as on 01.05.2015 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana to increase the coverage of bank account especially for people of weaker Sections. Under the scheme, bank account can be opened on zero balance and at least one person in every household in the country would have a bank account.

Further, physical assistance through facilitating consumers while filling up the forms and seeding into the system to make them Cash Transfer Compliant (CTC) etc. is being provided for enabling consumers of all sections of society to join the scheme.

(d) State-wise total amount distributed as on 01.05.2015 under PAHAL scheme since 15.11.2014 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) OMCs have reported that as on 1.05.2015, 301778 complaints have been received out of which 294721 have been resolved.

Statement-I

No. of OMC gas consumers registered under PAHAL scheme – as on 1.05.2015

State/UT	IOC	BPC	HPC	Industry
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	46736	0	0	46736
Andhra Pradesh	2857798	1592748	4029358	8479904
Arunachal Pradesh	126785	2952	0	129737
Assam	1907398	197892	67493	2172783
Bihar	2631912	970100	1103473	4705485
Chandigarh	146740	30839	44500	222079
Chhattisgarh	716672	174340	463786	1354798
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	55,038	55038
Daman and Diu	0	17538	31,287	48825
Delhi	2049071	822145	468466	3339682
Goa	9680	128771	233568	372019
Gujarat	2767903	1354098	1173134	5295135
Haryana	1662751	1239780	723225	3625756
Himachal Pradesh	813981	95385	129474	1038840
Jammu and Kashmir	244994	105423	749599	1100016
Jharkhand	860334	183748	312819	1356901
Karnataka	3440690	2061828	2759441	8261959
Kerala	3412431	1950933	1175646	6539010
Lakshadweep	3341	0	0	3341
Madhya Pradesh	2608463	1165187	1460301	5233951
Maharashtra	2099670	6851901	6,561,495	15513066

State/UT	IOC	BPC	HPC	Industry
Manipur	185353	0	0	185353
Meghalaya	103390	3497	0	106887
Mizoram	117913	0	0	117913
Nagaland	98997	1485	115	100597
Odisha	793140	499744	851940	2144824
Puducherry	118429	72199	101619	292247
Punjab	2736046	1209900	947154	4893100
Rajasthan	2918183	1744198	1888210	6550591
Sikkim	88827	0	0	88827
Tamil Nadu	8093027	3409835	2053563	13556425
Telangana	2535670	1506549	2275398	6317617
Tripura	299871	0	0	299871
Uttar Pradesh	8436857	3645434	2290505	14372796
Uttarakhand	1101679	248526	100,045	1450250
West Bengal	5080504	1493006	1757627	8331137
GRAND TOTAL	61115236	32779981	33808279	127703496

Statement-II*Details of amount disbursed under DBTL Scheme*

DBTL (From 15 Nov. 2014 till 01 May, 2015)

(₹ in crore)

State/UT	IOC	BPC	HPC	Industry
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.51			4.51
Andhra Pradesh	251.15	119.44	347.67	718.26
Arunachal Pradesh	10.28	0.21		10.49
Assam	200.81	15.86	7.67	224.34
Bihar	317.02	122.04	190.29	629.35
Chandigarh	11.59	2.57	3.50	17.66
Chhattisgarh	72.68	17.19	44.52	134.39

State/UT	IOC	BPC	HPC	Industry
Dadra and Nagar Haveli			4.47	4.47
Daman and Diu		1.13	2.09	3.22
Delhi	177.23	72.08	39.23	288.54
Goa	0.81	11.07	19.35	31.23
Gujarat	267.76	117.67	98.77	484.20
Haryana	157.99	117.33	66.86	342.18
Himachal Pradesh	72.36	7.71	11.69	91.76
Jammu and Kashmir	16.93	7.84	55.86	80.63
Jharkhand	76.64	13.34	38.23	128.21
Karnataka	302.25	182.26	224.29	708.80
Kerala	250.64	149.16	86.29	486.09
Lakshadweep	0.25			0.25
Madhya Pradesh	240.44	99.46	119.30	459.20
Maharashtra	157.57	507.09	466.94	1131.60
Manipur	14.22			14.22
Meghalaya	10.97	0.25		11.22
Mizoram	3.92			3.92
Nagaland	7.03	0.08	0.00	7.11
Odisha	74.26	42.92	114.64	231.82
Puducherry	11.41	5.56	10.45	27.42
Punjab	274.08	118.2	89.66	481.94
Rajasthan	262.77	159.98	159.08	581.83
Sikkim	9.7			9.70
Tamil Nadu	760.88	307.37	174.41	1242.66
Telangana	210.82	105.29	177.44	493.55
Tripura	34.26			34.26
Uttar Pradesh	889.15	383.68	222.03	1494.86
Uttarakhand	106.84	24.51	7.93	139.28
West Bengal	498.98	135.6	236.86	871.44
GRAND TOTAL	5758.20	2846.89	3019.54	11624.63

ONGC to bring smaller fracking companies in Texas to India

1983. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) is planning to bring smaller fracking companies in Texas and North Dakota to Indian fields to compete with the dominant oil field services giants, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the ONGC does part of existing fracking job of about 100 wells annually inhouse and outsources the balance to top global firms and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) carries out frack jobs in nearly 120-140 wells per year by utilizing their existing equipments. To meet the additional work plan, ONGC is in the process of acquiring more fracking units for enhancing its in-house fracturing capacity. In addition, ONGC has organized road show at Calgary in April, 2015 to attract foreign companies to India to meet immediate additional fracking demand.

Progress of Kakinada-Vijayawada gas pipeline

1984. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of Kakinada-Vijayawada gas pipeline undertaken by Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL);

(b) whether GAIL has completed 42 kms. of gas pipeline but left 400 metre pipeline at Veluru in Babulapadu Mandal of Krishna district and near Merakagudem in Gudivada Mandal of Gudivada-Bhimavaram line resulting in non-operation of main gas pipeline;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what steps the Ministry is taking to complete these small stretches to make use of 42 kms. gas pipeline which will also help in catering more small gas-based units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) GAIL is not laying any pipeline from Kakinada to Vijayawada. However, GAIL is executing Lingala-Kaikaluru pipeline which would interconnect the Lingala-Kaikaluru isolated gas field grid with KG basin pipeline network.

(b) to (d) The project work relating to laying of 42 km pipeline has been completed except for two railway crossings, stretch of 345 metres of pipeline laying and few Station Works. The work could not be completed due to contractual issues and resistance on Right of Use (RoU). The Ministry reviews the projects periodically and, in the last review, GAIL has been advised to expeditiously complete the project for ensuring gas pipeline connectivity to the targeted customers.

Identification of extractable reserves of shale gas

1985. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian scientists have identified 28 blocks (sedimentary basins, including Damodar), which have an extractable reserve of 260 trillion cubic feet of shale gas, which can meet India's energy requirement for the next 200 years;

(b) if so, Government's response thereto;

(c) whether Government is preparing for the further exploration of shale gas for fulfilment of energy demands of our country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Various agencies have estimated the shale gas and oil resource potential in selected sedimentary basins/sub basins in India as per the details below:

(i) M/s Schlumberger: 300 to 2100 tcf of shale gas in the country (as available in public domain);

(ii) Energy Information Administration (EIA), USA in 2011: 290 tcf of shale gas in four basins namely, Cambay, KG, Cauvery and Damodar;

(iii) United States Geological Survey (USGS) in Jan., 2012: 6.1 tcf of technically recoverable shale gas in 3 basins, namely, Cambay, KG & Cauvery.

(iv) EIA, USA in 2013: 584 tcf of shale gas and 87 Billion barrel of shale oil in 4 basins namely, Cambay, KG, Cauvery and Damodar;

(v) ONGC in 2013: 187.5 tcf of shale gas in 5 basins namely, Cambay, KG, Cauvery, Ganga and Assam and Assam - Arakan;

(vi) Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI) in Jul., 2013: 45 tcf of Shale Gas in Gondwana basin (including Damodar).

(b) The Government has, on 14.10.2013, notified policy guidelines for exploration and exploitation of shale gas and oil by National Oil Companies (NOCs) in their onland PEL (Petroleum Exploration Lease) /PML (Petroleum Mining Lease) blocks awarded under the nomination regimes.

(c) and (d) Under the above policy, there are three Phases, each of 3 years duration. Under the Phase I of Assessment, permission has been granted for 55 PEL/PML blocks (ONGC - 50, and OIL - 5) for carrying out shale gas/oil exploration and exploitation activities. These blocks are located in the States of Assam (6 blocks), Arunachal Pradesh (1 block), Gujarat (28 blocks), Rajasthan (1 block), Andhra Pradesh (10 blocks) and Tamil Nadu (9 blocks).

Under the Phase-II of the Assessment, ONGC and OIL have to identify an additional 75 and 5 blocks respectively. Further in Phase III, ONGC and OIL have to identify 50 and 5 blocks to carry out shale gas exploration and exploitation.

Alternative channels for dispensing non-PDS SKO

1986. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there are no outlets or channels for dispensing non-PDS SKO in the country today; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government to create alternative channels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Existing Kerosene wholesalers of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and parallel marketeers are allowed to market non-PDS Kerosene (white kerosene) to small consumers. However, with a view to ease the availability of non PDS white Kerosene (market priced Kerosene) for sale in the open market, the Government has amended the Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order, 1993. By virtue of this amendment all the activities of storage, transportation and sale of non-PDS Kerosene have been freed of regulatory control. In this regard, the Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Amendment Order, 2015 has been published in the Gazette of India *vide* GSR.41(E) dated 19th January, 2015. This is expected to reduce demand for diverted PDS Kerosene by improving availability of non-PDS Kerosene in the open market and will thus meet the demand of Kerosene for various legitimate end uses for the industry and for individual consumption at market price.

In this regard, revised guidelines/procedure have been finalized by the OMCs and hosted on their respective websites for easy access to all interested parties.

Aims and Objectives of National Gas Grid

1987. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of National Gas Grid;
- (b) the progress of work done so far on NGG;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is in talks with the Finance Ministry for viability gap funding;
- (d) if so, the outcome of the same; and
- (e) by when the NGG project is going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The aims and objectives of National Gas Grid are as under :—

- (i) To remove regional imbalance within the country with regard to access of natural gas and provide clean and green fuel throughout the country.
- (ii) To connect gas sources to major demand centres and ensure availability of gas to consumers in various sectors.
- (iii) Development of City Gas Distribution Networks in various cities for supply of CNG and PNG.

(b) Presently the country is having 15,000 kms of natural gas pipeline infrastructure and an additional 15,000 kms of pipeline is required for completion of National Gas Grid. Out of this additional 15,000 kms, PNGRB/Government of India has authorized entities for laying of about 11,900 kms of pipelines and 1175 kms of pipeline is pending for award due to court case. Further, 2500 kms of pipeline has been identified for development through PPP mode.

(c) and (d) Ministry has identified 3 pipeline sections having a total length of about 2500 kms for development through PPP mode with Viability Gap Funding from Ministry of Finance through Indian Infrastructure Project Development Fund (IIPDF). GAIL has been appointed as the “Sponsoring Authority” for development of Ranchi-Talcher-Paradip pipeline as a pilot project under PPP mode with Viability Gap Funding.

(e) National Gas Grid consists of different pipeline sections to be executed by different entities having different completion time schedules. The time schedules vary for these pipelines and is dependent upon grant of clearances by various State Governments and settlement of court cases.

Price of petrol and diesel in SAARC countries vis-a-vis India

1988. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) how do prices of petrol and diesel in India compares with those in other SAARC countries presently;

(b) what were these prices one year before in these countries; and

(c) whether any of this SAARC countries produce crude oil internally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The prices of Petrol and Diesel in India *vis-à-vis* in the other SAARC countries effective 1st May, 2015 (India)/1st April, 2015 (SAARC countries) along with their prices one year back effective 1st May, 2014 (India)/1st April, 2014 (SAARC countries) are given below:

(Indian ₹/litre)

Name of country	Current Prices effective 1st May, 2015 (India)/ 1st April, 2015 (SAARC countries)		Prices effective 1st May, 2014 (India)/ 1st April, 2014 (SAARC countries)	
	Petrol	Diesel	Petrol	Diesel
India (at Delhi)	63.16	49.57	71.41	55.49
Pakistan	44.05	51.15	66.17	71.27
Bangladesh	76.97	54.27	74.43	52.55
Sri Lanka	54.75	44.29	74.92	56.17
Nepal	68.13	54.27	83.61	65.84

Note : Prices for India is as per IOCL. Prices of neighboring countries is from M/s Indian Oil IT Statement for April 2014 and April 2015.

(c) As per U S Energy Information Administration, Bangladesh and Pakistan, apart from India are producing crude oil. (Source: PPAC)

Production, consumption and exports of steel

1989. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that consumption of steel will grow in the coming years in the country as well as abroad;

(b) what strategy has been put in place to increase the production of steel in the country in commensurate with the increasing demands;

(c) what is export position of steel as of now and how much export is likely to increase in the coming years; and

(d) what is international competitive scenario in the field of exports of steel and India's position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steel is a deregulated industry and investment decisions are taken by the industry based on commercial and financial considerations. The Government, however, plays the role of a facilitator to promote investments in the steel sector. In order to increase production of steel in the country commensurate with the increasing demands, following steps have been taken :—

- (i) The strategy is to facilitate creation of additional capacities, removal of procedural and policy bottlenecks in the availability of inputs and to facilitate higher investments in Research and Development.
- (ii) With the enactment of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act 2015, the process of auctioning of coal blocks has been started, which will improve the availability of coal to the steel sector. Similarly, the Mines and Mineral (Development) Amendment Act, 2015 also provides for the auction of iron ore mines to the end users for improved availability of iron ore to the steel sector.
- (iii) To ensure easy availability of critical raw materials to steel sector at reasonable cost, the Government has kept the customs duty on import of these materials at low level. Simultaneously, the export duty on iron ore has been maintained at 30 per cent for grades of iron ore above 58 per cent Fe content so that indigenously available iron ore is used for value addition within the country.

(c) Export position of total finished steel by India during last five years is given below:—

Year	Qty (million tonnes)
2010-11	3.64
2011-12	4.59
2012-13	5.37
2013-14	5.98
2014-15 (Provisional)	5.50

The likelihood of increase in exports of steel depends on the conditions in the international market, availability of domestic capacity for export and on the cost competitiveness of the steel producers in the export market.

(d) As per the latest report published by World Steel Dynamics, India is ranked among the lowest cost steel producing countries in the world.

Steel PSUs facing shortage of raw material

1990. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector undertakings engaged in the production of steel are facing problems in procuring raw materials like iron ore and coal which is affecting their production capacity and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of present status of captive iron ore and coal mines under SAIL and RINL and production therefrom; and

(c) whether Government has received any proposal to set up steel plants near iron ore reserves situated in forest areas of the country during each of the last three years and the current year and if so, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) SAIL is operating nine captive iron ore mines and four captive coal mines in the states of Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal, as given below:—

Iron Ore Mines

Sl.No.	Mine	State	Production 2014-15 (in MT)
1.	Kiriburu	Jharkhand	3.70
2.	Meghahatuburu	Jharkhand	3.62
3.	Gua	Jharkhand	2.48
4.	Chiria	Jharkhand	0.49
5.	Bolani	Odisha	4.10
6.	Barsua	Odisha	0.25
7.	Kalta	Odisha	1.30
8.	Rajhara Group	Chhattisgarh	3.70
9.	Dalli Group	Chhattisgarh	3.53
TOTAL			23.17

Coal Mines

Sl.No.	Mine	State	Production 2014-15 (in MT)
1.	Chasnalla	Jharkhand	0.33
2.	Jitpur	Jharkhand	0.09
3.	Tasra	Jharkhand	0.02
4.	Ramnagore	West Bengal	0.21
TOTAL			0.65

RINL does not have any captive iron ore or coal mines.

(c) Steel being a deregulated sector, the role of the Government is limited to that of a facilitator to provide a conducive policy environment for sustained growth and competitive development of the industry. Specific decisions on investment are taken by steel companies/investors on the basis of their assessment on returns on capital and other considerations.

MoU with private companies for steel plant in Jharkhand

†1991. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the private companies for steel plant in Jharkhand;

(b) the number of companies with whom MoU has been signed for setting up steel plants;

(c) the company-wise details of proposed investment; and

(d) the quantum of work done on the ground so far and whether any time-frame has been fixed and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (d) Government of India has not entered into any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with private companies for steel plant in Jharkhand. However, as per the information received from Government of Jharkhand, details of MoUs signed between Government of Jharkhand and private companies for steel plant in Jharkhand along with proposed investment are given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

List of projects having MoUs between Government of Jharkhand and different private companies for setting up steel plants of more than ₹ 1000 crore

Sl.No.	Name of Company and Location	Project cost (₹ in crores)
1.	M/s Tata Steel Ltd., Jamshedpur.	20000
2.	M/s Adhunik Alloy and Power Ltd., Kandara Jamshedpur	5517
3.	M/s AML Steel and Power Ltd., Sinni, Saraikela	1944
4.	M/s Maa Chhinnmastika Sponge Iron Ltd., Binjhar Marar, Ramgarh	1840
5.	M/s Jindal Steel and Power Ltd. Patratu, Ramgarh	18560
6.	M/s Electrosteel Steels Ltd., Bokaro	9500
7.	M/s Tata Steel Ltd Manoharpur, Saraikela	41000
8.	M/s Jindal Steel and Power Ltd., Asanbani/ Potka/Ghatshila	32302
9.	M/s Corporate Ispat Alloys Ltd., Tototalwari/ Begnadih/Saraikela-Kharsawa	9120
10.	M/s Bhushan Power and Steel Ltd., Potka, East Singhbhum	7080
11.	M/s Essel Mining Industries Ltd., Chakulia, East Singhbhum	1886
12.	M/s JSW Steel Ltd, Sonahatu, Ranchi	35000
13.	M/s Mukand Ltd., Barlanga, Ramgarh	1280
14.	M/s Arcelor Mittal India Ltd., Chas, Bokaro	40000
15.	M/s Essar Steel Jharkhand Ltd., Chaibasa	9900
16.	M/s Monet Ispat and Energy Ltd., Chas, Bokaro	1400

New tourism projects

†1992. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether to promote tourism in the country Government has put up a proposal for major tourism projects, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of such projects allocated to various States in the country including Uttar Pradesh and the name of the new tourist sites identified for promotion of tourism in the country;

(c) by when these tourist sites will be brought in the tourism map;

(d) whether some of these projects are pending due to lack of funds; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Tourism has launched two new schemes in the last financial year :—

- (i) Swadesh Darshan for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes.
- (ii) National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) to beautify and improve the amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage centres of all faiths.

Under Swadesh Darshan, the following five circuits have been identified for development :—

- (i) North East Circuit
- (ii) Buddhist Circuit
- (iii) Himalayan Circuit
- (iv) Coastal Circuit
- (v) Krishna Circuit

Under PRASAD, initially twelve cities have been identified namely Ajmer, Amritsar, Amravati, Dwarka, Gaya, Kedarnath, Kamakhya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi and Velankanni.

The details of projects including those sanctioned for Uttar Pradesh under these new schemes are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The normal gestation period for tourism infrastructure projects is 2-3 years.

The funds available in 2014-15 have been released towards 1st instalment of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD. Further, release of funds is subject to receipt of UCs from the concerned States.

A budget provision of ₹ 600.00 crore for Swadesh Darshan and ₹ 100.00 crore for PRASAD is available for the current financial year.

Statement

*Details of projects including those sanctioned for
Uttar Pradesh under new schemes*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
(a) Projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan				
1.	North-East Circuit	Bhalukpong – Bomdila — Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	50.00	10.00
2.	Buddhist Circuit	Cultural Centre, Bodhgaya	33.17	6.63
3.	Coastal Circuit	Kakinada – Hope Island — Konaseema as World Coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit (Phase-I) in Andhra Pradesh	69.83	3.37
(b) Projects sanctioned under PRASAD				
1.	Gaya	Dev. of Basic Facilities at Vishnupad Temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.29	0.86
2.	Puri	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham – Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli-Dhauuli under Mega Circuit	50.00	10.00
3.	Mathura	Mathura – Vrindavan as a Mega Tourist Circuit (Phase-I)	14.93	2.99
4.	Mathura	Mathura Tourist Facilitation Centre	9.35	1.75

Visits cancelled by foreign tourists due to swine flu

†1993. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign as well as domestic tourists have cancelled their bookings due to the widespread dissemination of the news of swine flu by the print and electronic media; and

(b) if so, the details of efforts made by Government to check it?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Ministry of Tourism does not maintain the information on cancellations of bookings.

(b) Does not arise.

**World Bank assistance for Tourist Circuit of
Mathura-Vrindavan Braj areas**

1994. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that World Bank has proposed to support with `440 crores towards infrastructural and Tourist Circuit of Mathura-Vrindavan Braj areas;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) the terms and conditions of the loan and repayment thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Uttar Pradesh Pro Poor Tourism Development Project has been approved by the Screening Committee of the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance and has been posed to the World Bank for an external assistance of USD 210 million. The above project aims to contribute to improving living conditions and increasing income opportunities for poor through enhanced tourism development in selected destinations in the Buddhist Circuit, Braj region and Agra. The Project will leverage resources through advisory and technical assistance and financing for institutional strengthening, asset rehabilitation, infrastructure and services along the Buddhist Circuit and Braj Agra Corridor.

Contribution of tourism sector to GDP

1995. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total contribution by the tourism sector to the GDP of the country;

(b) the number of people employed in the tourism industry directly and indirectly in the country; and

(c) the initiatives taken by Government to increase full employment potential of the tourism industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) As per the 2nd Tourism Satellite Account of India (TSAI) -

2009-10 and subsequent estimation, the contribution of tourism to total GDP (direct and indirect) of the country and the total employment through tourism (direct and indirect) during 2012-13 were 6.88 per cent and 67.0 million, respectively.

(c) Steps taken by the Ministry of Tourism to boost tourism and subsequently enhance the employment opportunities in the country are as follows:

(i) **Human Resource Development:**

In order to bridge the huge skill gap existing in Hospitality Industry, Ministry of Tourism has adopted a multipronged strategy to strengthen institutional infrastructure for training and education. At present, there are 21 Central Institutes of Hotel Management (CIHMs), 15 State Institutes of Hotel Management (SIHMs), 7 Food Craft Institutes (FCIs) and 5 Indian Institutes of Tourism and Travel Management (1 Head Quarter and 4 Functional Centres). Apart from these, 15 new SIHMs and 15 FCIs have been sanctioned.

(ii) **Hunar Se Rozgar Tak:**

The Ministry of Tourism launched a special initiative called Hunar Se Rozgar Tak (HSRT) in the year 2009-10 for creation of employable skills amongst youth. This initiative is fully funded by the Ministry of Tourism. The features common to the training programmes under the HSRT are: the trainees should be in the age group of 18-28 years; each training programme is of short duration – 6-8 weeks; and no fees is chargeable to the trainee.

Over 1.94 lakh persons have been trained under the programme upto 31.03.2015.

(iii) **Central Financial Assistance:**

Ministry of Tourism operates various schemes through which Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is provided to States/Union Territories (UTs) and other central agencies for overall development of tourism in the country.

(iv) **Publicity and Promotion:**

The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets, including the various tourism destinations and products of every State/Union Territory of the country.

As part of the above promotional activities, Ministry of Tourism undertakes centralized international media campaigns (prints, electronics and online) under the Incredible India brand-line in key source markets as well as potential markets across the world.

The Ministry has taken up creation, development and maintenance of Walking Tours product which is an online, interactive web product that will help national and international tourists, plan and take walking tours in all major cities in India.

Contents for interactive multimedia walking tours of major Indian cities, monuments and tourist destinations for hosting on Incredible India website have also been designed, developed and produced.

The Ministry of Tourism has signed an agreement with M/s Worth Your Holidays as part of which an automated holiday planner (Tripigator.com) has been linked to the website of the Ministry of Tourism to facilitate the tourists to make itineraries.

The Ministry of Tourism also provides financial assistance to stakeholders for promotion of tourism in the international and domestic markets under the Marketing Development Assistance Scheme.

(v) **e-Tourist Visa:**

The Tourist Visa on Arrival (TVoA) enabled with the Electronic Travel Authorization (ETA) Scheme, presently known as e-Tourist Visa Scheme, was launched on 27.11.2014 for nationals of 43 countries and was subsequently extended to nationals of Guyana and Sri Lanka in January, 2015 and April 2015, respectively. This facility has been extended to 31 more countries from May 01, 2015. This facility is available for those tourists whose sole objective of visiting India is recreation, sight-seeing, short duration medical treatment, casual business visit, casual visit to meet friends or relatives etc. for a short stay of 30 days. Earlier the TVoA facility was available for nationals of 12 countries only. The e-Tourist Visa will enable the prospective visitor to apply for an Indian Visa from his/her home country online without visiting the Indian Mission and also pay the visa fee online. Once approved, the applicant will receive an email authorising him/her to travel to India and he/she can travel with a print out of this authorization. On arrival, the visitor has to present the authorisation to the immigration authorities who would then stamp the entry into the country. The entry into India will be allowed within 30 days from the date of approval of ETA and will be valid for 30 days stay in India from the date of arrival in India.

(vi) **Restriction on gap for re-entry lifted:**

The restriction of two-month gap on re-entry of foreign nationals coming to India on Tourist Visa and Tourist Visa on Arrival has been lifted with effect from 4th December, 2012.

Assistance to promote tourism and culture in Odisha

1996. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any high level delegation of Odisha Government has held meeting with the Union Minister and requested for assistance to promote tourism and culture in the State;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the details of projects for which assistance has been sought by the said delegation; and

(d) the details of the reaction of the Union Government on such projects along with the action so far taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Yes, the Hon'ble Minister of State for Tourism and Culture, Government of Odisha, Shri Ashok Chandra Panda, had met the Union Tourism Minister and requested for release of balance funds for projects which had been sanctioned from 2004-05 to 2008-09. He had also requested that projects may be prioritised for the year 2015-16.

The release of funds and prioritisation of projects pertain to the Product/Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits (PIDDC) Scheme. No allocation has been made in the Union Budget for states under this scheme. Hence, the funds cannot be released nor can the projects be prioritised.

Revenue earned from foreign tourists

1997. PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of foreign tourists have increased in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of foreign tourists who visited India in 2014-15;

(c) the State-wise details of revenue earned from foreign tourists in 2014-15;

(d) the revenue earned from such tourists who visited the archaeological sites, historical monuments and museums of the country; and

(e) the details of steps undertaken by Government to upgrade the ambience of existing archaeological sites, historical monuments, museums and establish new museums?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during 2014-15 were 7.77 million (Provisional). The number of Foreign Tourist Visits (which is different from FTAs) to different States/UTs during 2013 is given in the Statement (See below). This information is not available for the year 2014 and 2015.

(c) The Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) through Tourism in India during 2014-15 were ₹ 1,20,646 crore (Provisional). Ministry of Tourism does not compile the data of FEEs through tourism for States/UTs.

(d) The revenue earned through sale of entry tickets to foreign tourists at centrally protected monuments during 2013-14 and 2014-15 is as under:

Year	Revenue Earned (in ₹)
2013-14	60,94,75,775
2014-15	52,24,11,915

(e) For the Centrally protected monuments steps have been taken by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) to upgrade tourist amenities like drinking water, toilet blocks, facilities for differently abled, pathways, cultural notice boards/signage, benches, dustbin, vehicle parking, cloak rooms, etc. at all the centrally protected monuments/sites as per need and availability of resources.

ASI has designated 25 monuments as ‘Adarsh Smarak’ where the facilities like Audio Visual Centre, Documentary films, Wi-Fi, Signages, Brail, Waste disposal are being provided.

The upgradation of the ambience of the archaeological sites, historical monuments, and museums which are owned by the States/UTs is primarily the responsibility of the Archaeology Departments of the State/UT.

The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to Central Agencies and States/UTs for development and promotion of tourism including upgrading the ambience of monuments and providing better facilities to the tourists.

Further, improvement and upgradation of these public amenities is a continuous process.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) during 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	FTVs
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14742
2.	Andhra Pradesh	223518
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10846
4.	Assam	17638
5.	Bihar	765835
6.	Chandigarh	40124
7.	Chhattisgarh	3886
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1582
9.	Daman and Diu	4814
10.	Delhi	2301395
11.	Goa	492322
12.	Gujarat	198773
13.	Haryana	228200
14.	Himachal Pradesh	414249
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	60845
16.	Jharkhand	45995
17.	Karnataka	636378
18.	Kerala	858143
19.	Lakshadweep	371
20.	Madhya Pradesh	280333
21.	Maharashtra	4156343
22.	Manipur	1908
23.	Meghalaya	6773
24.	Mizoram	800
25.	Nagaland	3304
26.	Odisha	66675

Sl. No.	State/UT	FTVs
27.	Puducherry	42624
28.	Punjab	204074
29.	Rajasthan	1437162
30.	Sikkim	31698
31.	Tamil Nadu	3990490
32.	Tripura	11853
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2054420
34.	Uttarakhand	97683
35.	West Bengal	1245230
TOTAL		19951026

Development of Tourism Circuits in Andhra Pradesh

1998. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any projects and Tourism Circuits have been identified for tourism development in view of resource crunch in Andhra Pradesh following bifurcation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, how the tourism industry would be developed in the State which has a lot of potential in the tourism sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism has launched two new schemes (i) Swadesh Darshan for Integrated Development of Circuits around specific themes and (ii) National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD). Andhra Pradesh is part of Coastal Circuit, which one of the five circuits identified under Swadesh Darshan Scheme. One project namely “Development of Kakinada-Hope Island-Konaseema as World class coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme” has already been sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism during the year 2014-15 for Central Financial Assistance (CFA) of ₹ 6983.05 lakh.

Under PRASAD, the pilgrimage city “Amaravati” of Andhra Pradesh is one of the 12 cities identified for development.

Setting up of culinary institutes in the country

†1999. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to set up culinary institutes in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of such institutes, the time to be taken and places where they are planned to be set up in the country in the first stage; and
- (d) the plan for providing culinary training in Indian and international cuisine in these institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India is setting up an Indian Culinary Institute (ICI) at Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh with a Northern Regional Centre at Noida, Uttar Pradesh.

(c) The two proposed Institutes at Tirupati and Noida are likely to be set up by 2017-18.

(d) A technical committee is being constituted, having academic and industry experts to plan and design course structure for basics and advance culinary studies. An international collaboration is also being explored with renowned culinary schools.

Tourists to and from some SAARC countries

2000. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the volume of tourists going to Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka from India every year since 2000; and
- (b) the volume of tourists coming from the above countries into India every year since 2000?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The number of Indian Nationals Departures (INDs) from India to and Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) to India from Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka during 2000 to 2014 are given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

The number of Indian Nationals Departures (INDs) from India to and Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) to India from Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka during 2000 to 2014

Year	Pakistan		Nepal		Bhutan		Bangladesh		Sri Lanka	
	INDs	FTAs	INDs	FTAs	INDs	FTAs	INDs	FTAs	INDs	FTAs
2000	66061	54902	96995	38801	N.A.	2893	74268	414437	31860	129193
2001	58378	52762	63722	41135	N.A.	3571	78090	431312	33924	112813
2002	2618	2946	65743	43056	N.A.	4123	80415	435867	69960	108008
2003	7096	10364	86578	42771	N.A.	4082	84704	454611	90603	109098
2004	19658	67416	89861	51534	N.A.	7054	80469	477446	105151	128711
2005	59560	88609	95685	77024	N.A.	6934	86231	456371	113323	136400
2006	70174	83426	88857	91552	N.A.	8502	60516	484401	128370	154813
2007	48242	106283	88284	83037	N.A.	6729	78568	480240	106067	204084
2008	54101	85529	84073	78133	N.A.	9952	N.A.	541884	85238	218805
2009	42694	53137	91994	88785	N.A.	10328	N.A.	468899	83634	239995
2010	43751	51739	108077	104374	N.A.	12048	N.A.	431962	126882	266515
2011	84074	48640	147037	119131	N.A.	15489	105522	463543	171374	305853
2012	77232	59846	165139	125375	N.A.	15266	78119	487397	176340	296983
2013	N.A.	111794	180974	113790	N.A.	15016	78975	524923	229674	262345
2014*	N.A.	143869	N.A.	126283	N.A.	16001	N.A.	919819	N.A.	301601

N.A.: Not Available

*: Provisional

Cadre structuring of Stenographers in the Ministry

2001. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) number of Junior Stenographers, Senior Stenographers and Private Secretaries in the Ministry;

(b) whether channel of their promotions is blocked after two promotions upto Private Secretary, whereas stenographers working in other Ministries get promotions upto Director level;

(c) whether Private Secretaries working with Secretary/Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary in the Ministry are in GP ₹ 4600/- while in other Ministries Sr. PPS, PSO working with them, reach upto Director Rank, if so, reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the proposal of review of cadre structuring of Stenographers in the Ministry is pending under DoPT, if so, till what time it is to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned strength of 09 Jr. Stenographer, 16 Sr. Stenographer and 08 Private Secretary belonging to the cadre of General Central Services (GCS).

(b) and (c) The sanctioned one post each of PPS and Sr. PPS in the Ministry belongs to Central Secretariat Stenographers Services (CSSS). There is no cadre post belonging to GCS at the level of PPS and Sr. PPS in the Ministry of Tourism. Hence, the promotion upto the level of Private Secretary is given to the officers belonging to the Stenographer cadre in the Ministry.

(d) At present, there is no proposal of review of cadre structuring of Stenographers in the Ministry.

Funds for infrastructure development in Odisha

2002. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state whether the Ministry would consider the proposals and sanction funds for infrastructure development for the development of Koraput-Deomali-Sunabeda, Gupteswar, Minajholla, Chatikona waterfall and Majhe Ghariane Rayagada, the Patora-Harishankar-Narasinghanath and Dokri Chanehara, the theme garden (amusement park) at Hirakund Dam and Patora Dam side park, the Taratarine Pitha Ganjam, Siva Pitha-Belkhandi-Mohangiri, Phurtijharan waterfall, Kalahandi, Tarinipitha Kenojhar Khandadhar waterfall, Keonjhar and Pradhanpada waterfall, Deogarh in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): The State of Odisha is replete with tourist destinations. Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments for various tourism projects prioritized every year in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

The details of the projects from the places mentioned in the question, sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism from 10th Five Year Plan onwards are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

*Details of the projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism from
10th five Year Plan onwards*

			(₹ in lakh)
Sl. No.	Name of project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
2005-06			
1.	Development of Taptapani in district Ganjam	500.00	500.00
2.	Development of Gopalpur-On-Sea (Distt. Ganjam) in Odisha as a tourist destination	447.22	447.22
2006-07			
1.	Integrated development of Koraput circuit Koraput-Deomali-Jeypore-Upper Kolab Gupteshwar	692.00	509.10
2007-08			
1.	Development of Harishankar-Nrusinghnath-Ranipurjarial as Tourist Circuit in Odisha	650.21	520.17
2.	Development of Silk Route Circuit in Ganjam	431.15	344.92
2009-10			
1.	Development of Sambalpur-Hirakud-Dhama-Pradhanpat-Khandadhar-Vedavyas-Pitamahal-Khinda-Deogarh-Debrigarh as a Tourist Circuit	616.00	492.80
2.	Development of Rambha Taratarini-Tampera-Hinjilikatu- Bhanjanagar – Potagarh – Rushikulya River mouth under Destination Development Scheme	431.29	345.03
2010-11			
1.	Circuit Tourism Development of Sanghara-Ghatagaon-Keonjhar-Sitabinj and Gundichaghai in Odisha	443.45	354.76
2011-12			
1.	Development of Tribal Circuit Gajapati-Rayagada	658.71	526.97
2014-15			
1.	Development of Harishankar, Nrusinghnath and Patara Circuit Tribal Area in Odisha.	800.00	160.00
2.	Koraput-Deomali- Sunabeda-Gupteswar (Tribal area)	688.34	137.67

Hotel Management and Catering Colleges for vegetarian foods

2003. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise number and details of Hotel Management and Catering Colleges in the country;
- (b) whether non-vegetarian food preparation is mandatory in their syllabus;
- (c) if so, where would vegetarian food preparation aspirants get admission; and
- (d) whether Government is having any plan to open vegetarian food preparation courses in Hotel Management and Catering Colleges/Institutions, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The list of Central Government and State Government Institutes of Hotel Management and Catering Technology in the Country are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) Students are admitted to a degree course specific to a common curriculum which includes preparation of vegetarian and non-vegetarian cuisine. All admitted students follow the common curriculum aimed at achieving expertise in the chosen field.

Statement

*Details of Central Government and State Government institutes of
Hotel Management and Catering Technology in the country*

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Operational Central I.H.Ms.	Operational State I.H.Ms.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		
3.	Assam	Guwahati	
4.	Bihar	Hajipur	
5.	Chattisgarh		
6.	Goa	Goa	
7.	Gujarat	Gandhi Nagar	

1	2	3	4
8.	Haryana		Kurukshetra Faridabad Rohtak
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Hamirpur
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	
11.	Jharkhand		
12.	Karnataka	Bangalore	
13.	Kerala	Trivandrum	Kozhikode
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior Bhopal	Indore
15.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	
16.	Manipur		
17.	Meghalaya	Shillong	
18.	Mizoram		
19.	Nagaland		
20.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	
21.	Punjab	Gurdaspur	Bhatinda
22.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Jodhpur
23.	Sikkim		Gangtok
24.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Tiruchirapally
25.	Tripura		
26.	Uttarakhand		Dehradun
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	
28.	West Bengal	Kolkata	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar		
30.	Chandigarh	Dr. Ambedkar IHM	CIHM
31.	Daman and Diu		
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		Silvassa
33.	Delhi	Delhi-Pusa	Delhi-Lajpat Nagar
34.	Lakshadweep		
35.	Puducherry		Puducherry
TOTAL		21	15

Special scheme for hilly districts to encourage tourism

2004. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any special scheme to develop the hilly districts to encourage tourism; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism has launched two new schemes in the last financial year:

- (i) Swadesh Darshan for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes.
- (ii) National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) to beautify and improve the amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage centres of all faiths.

Under Swadesh Darshan, the following five circuits have been identified for development :—

- (i) North East Circuit
- (ii) Buddhist Circuit
- (iii) Himalayan Circuit
- (iv) Coastal Circuit
- (v) Krishna Circuit

Under PRASAD, initially twelve cities have been identified namely Ajmer, Amritsar, Amravati, Dwarka, Gaya, Kedarnath, Kamakhya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi and Velankanni.

The circuits/destinations identified under these schemes include hilly area as well.

One project for hilly areas in Arunachal Pradesh *i.e.* Bhalukpong–Bomdila–Tawang has already been sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan for an amount of ₹ 50.00 crore in the North-East Circuit.

Development of model villages for STs

2005. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to chalk out a programme to develop model villages for Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities in the country;

(b) if so, the State/Union Territory-wise details thereof and the salient features of the programme along with the villages identified for the purpose;

(c) the State/Union Territory-wise funds allocated/released and utilization reported by State Governments for the same during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) whether Government proposes to include more villages in the said programme, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) to (d) There is no specific scheme/plan in the Ministry to develop Model Villages for Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities in the Country. However, Ministry of Rural Development has 'Sansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana' for holistic development of villages including villages for Scheduled Tribes. As per scheme guidelines each Member of Parliament is to develop one model village in their constituency by year 2016 and two more by year 2019.

Identification of 15 MFP for MSP

2006. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:—

(a) details of 15 Minor Forest Produce identified by the Ministry for Minimum Support Price (MSP);

(b) the States in which MSP for Minor Forest Produce scheme is being implemented;

(c) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are not agreeable to the terms of the scheme;

(d) if so, the details of objections raised by them and what remedial measures are taken by Ministry in this regard; and

(e) the procurement of MFP by identified States since implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) There are 12 different Minor Forest Produce (MFP), identified by the Ministry for coverage under the scheme of "Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP" which include: (i) Tendu, (ii) Bamboo, (iii) Mahuwa Seed, (iv) Sal Leaf, (v) Sal Seed, (vi) Lac,

(vii) Chironjee, (viii) Wild Honey, (ix) Myrobalan, (x) Tamarind, (xi) Gums (Gum Karaya) and (xii) Karanj.

(b) This scheme has been implemented in States having areas under Fifth Schedule of the Indian constitution *i.e.* Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Telangana.

(c) and (d) The States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have not deregulated trade of MFP in line with section 3(1)(c) of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and put all the MFP under monopoly of the State. Hence, the scheme has not been implemented in these two States. This Ministry has requested both the States to do away the monopoly procurement system in order to bring the identified MFP under coverage of the MSP scheme.

(e) The details of procurement of MFP by identified States since inception of the scheme are as under:

Sl. No.	State	State Procurement Agency	Procurement undertaken by State agency (as on 15.04.2015)		
			Commodity (Qty. in Qtls.)	Value (₹ in crore)	
1.	Odisha	Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation of Odisha Ltd. Bhubaneswar	Mahua Seed	179.00	0.04
			Myrobalan	58.12	0.01
			Tamarind	796.85	0.18
				1033.97	0.23
2.	Gujarat	Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation Ltd. Vadodara	Myrobalan	810.00	0.09
			Kusumi Lac	31.09	0.10
			Karanj Seed	48.68	0.01
			Tamarind	1969.30	0.43
				2859.07	0.63
3.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Tribal Area Development Cooperative Federation Limited, Udaipur	Wild Honey	20.00	0.03
			Mahua Seed	102.00	0.02
			Karanj Seed	21.00	0.01
				143.00	0.06
4.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh State Minor Forest Produce (Trading and Development) Cooperative Federation Ltd. Raipur	Sal Seed	126430	15.00
			Myrobalan	28274	3.59
			Seeded Tamarind	20289	5.27
				174993	23.86

Hostels for Scheduled Tribe Girls and Boys scheme

2007. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme of “Hostels for Scheduled Tribes (STs) Girls and Boys” being implemented by Government along with the State/UT-wise funds allocated thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the State/UT-wise number of hostels for ST girls and boys presently functioning in the country, separately along with the number of students benefited therefrom; and

(c) the State/UT and university-wise details of proposals received from various States and universities for construction of hostel buildings along with the funds released and utilized thereunder during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of “Hostels for ST boys and girls” is being implemented by the Ministry under which Grant-in-Aid is released to State Governments/UT Administrations for construction of hostel buildings for ST boys and girls based on proposals sent by the States/UTs/Universities according to their requirement of such hostels. The Scheme is need based and demand driven and therefore, there is no State-wise allocation under the scheme.

However, the overall details of funds allocated for the scheme during each of the last three years and current year is given as under :—

(₹ in crores)							
Name of the Scheme	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16
	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE
Girls/Boys Hostels for STs	78.00	78.00	125.00	125.00	113.48*	113.48*	113.48*

* From the financial year 2014-15 Grants-in-aid for construction of hostels is given under an Umbrella Scheme of education for ST students.

(b) The State/UT-wise hostels sanctioned along with number of seats created is given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) The receipt of proposal from the State Governments/UT Administrations/Universities for grant-in-aid under the scheme is an ongoing and continuous process. Funds are released only if the proposals are complete in all respects as per norms of the scheme including utilization certificates and physical progress report of funds released earlier and subject to availability of funds in a particular year. The details

of proposals which were complete in all respect during the last three years and the current year and funds for which were released as per availability of funds and utilised under the scheme during the last three years and current year (State Government/UT Administration/Universities-wise) are as given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

State/UT/University-wise number of hostels sanctioned and seats created (number of students benefited), presently functioning (funded by the Ministry) during the year 2002-03 to 2014-15 under the scheme of hostels for ST girls and boys

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	No. of hostels sanctioned for boys and girls			No. of seats created for boys and girls		
		Boys	Girls	Total (Boys + Girls)	Boys	Girls	Total (Boys + Girls)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	28	59	3907	3344	7251
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	26	32	355	1226	1581
3.	Assam	2	7	09	200	500	700
4.	Chhattisgarh	22	60	82	915	1638	2553
5.	Gujarat	74	69	143	5366	5105	10471
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3	9	12	310	666	976
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	02	100	100	200
8.	Jharkhand	52	29	81	3400	2300	5700
9.	Karnataka	29	8	37	1600	450	2050
10.	Kerala	11	6	17	740	560	1300
11.	Madhya Pradesh	135	148	283	6750	7580	14330
12.	Maharashtra	23	3	26	3000	250	3250
13.	Manipur	43	16	59	1068	1100	2168
14.	Meghalaya	6	6	12	200	200	400
15.	Mizoram	0	10	10	0	640	640
16.	Nagaland	6	10	16	600	1000	1600
17.	Odisha	20	349	369	800	33040	33840
18.	Rajasthan (Tribal Area Development Deptt.)	0	79	79	0	3950	3950
	Rajasthan (Social Justice & Empowerment Deptt.)	33	38	71	950	1650	2600

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Sikkim	0	3	3	0	425	425
20.	Tamil Nadu	4	4	08	200	200	400
21.	Tripura	19	34	53	1200	2450	3650
22.	Uttarakhand	0	2	02	0	200	200
23.	West Bengal	6	2	08	400	160	560
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2	1	3	100	50	150
25.	D and N Haveli	1	4	05	120	480	600
TOTAL		529	952	1481	32281	69264	101545

Statement-II

Details of funds released to State Governments/UT administrations/universities and utilization thereof under the scheme of hostels for ST girls and boys during the last three years and current financial year i.e. from 2012-13 to 2013-14 and current financial year 2015-16.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT/University	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		Funds Released	Utilized	Funds Released	Utilized	Funds Released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	31	28	59	3907	3344	7251
2.	Gujarat	187.06	187.06	939.33	939.33	0.00	N/A
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	380.47	UC not due
4.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	553.45	553.45	1949.63***	UC not due
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2291.57	2291.57	0.00	0.00	1305.00	UC not due
6.	Odisha	1697.50	1301.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A
7.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	2289.43	-	574.70**	UC not due
8.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1031.00	UC not due
9.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	810.95	-	0.00	N/A
10.	Rajasthan	1500.00	1500.00	2646.87	478.59*	0.00	N/A

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Sikkim	460.29	460.29	0.00	0.00	460.29	UC not due
12.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	112.73	-	0.00	N/A
13.	Tripura	883.77	835.25	1906.01	-	1797.62	UC not due
14.	Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat	62.92	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A
15.	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	304.99	UC not due
16.	Mizoram University	437.08	437.08	0.00	0.00	195.01	UC not due
TOTAL		7800.00	7012.69	10105.50	1971.37	9338.71	

** Grants released under the Article 275(1) scheme.

*** Grants in-aid ₹ 600.00 lakh released under the PTG scheme.

Note: 1. Utilized figures are as per Utilization Certificate (UC) submitted till date.

2. Funds for the current year 2015-16 has not been released.

Examination of Second Scheduled areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission report

2008. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has picked up for examination, more than a decade old Second Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission Report, recommending amendments to the Constitution to give more powers to Governors and formulation of a National Tribal Policy;

(b) whether the Dileep Singh Bhuria-led Commission had made several recommendations for tribal welfare including amendments to the Constitution to give more powers to Governors to regulate trade and commerce in scheduled areas; and

(c) whether the Bhuria Commission report was junked in July, 2012 and a Third Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission was formed and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) The Second Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission (SA and ST Commission), set-up under Article 339 (1) of the Constitution submitted its report to the President on 16.07.2004.

Subsequently, the recommendations of the Commission were examined by the Ministry in consultation with the concerned Central Ministries/Departments, the State Governments and Union Territories Administration.

(b) The Commission has come up with 23 recommendations/actionable points for appropriate action by the Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments/UT Administration on Land, Forest, Agriculture, Education, Health and Panchayat etc. Since the submission of the said report, several important events/developments and changes with regard to schemes, procedure, guidelines etc. have taken place. Promulgation of The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and operational guidelines issued from time to time have, to a large extent, covered the issues flagged by the Second SA and ST Commission. Over a period of time, most of the other action points have also been addressed by subsequent actions of this Ministry.

(c) Although suggestions to constitute a one time SA and ST Commission had been made in 2012, this Ministry had not taken a decision on it. Presently, there is no proposal to constitute such a Commission.

Clearance of pending projects

2009. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number and status of each project awaiting clearance from Ministry since 2014-15;

(b) the reasons for withholding the clearance of each of these projects and the amount of land to be diverted, location-wise in each of these projects;

(c) whether there is any pressure for expediting these clearances and the relaxation of norms for such clearance, if so, details thereof; and

(d) the details of the number of projects that got clearance since 2014, the amount of land diverted and the intended purpose for the usage of the land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) Ministry of Tribal Affairs, as per the directions of erstwhile Planning Commission, issues clearances of 'Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan' of the State Governments in cases of displacement of Scheduled Tribe population, in respect of flood control and irrigation projects only. The list of projects on which advisories on the above were issued by the Ministry during 2014-15 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The clearance of projects may be withheld if certain essential pre-requisites are not fulfilled, such as the safeguards provided to Scheduled Tribes under 'Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013' (LARR Act 2013) are not ensured. If the affected/displaced Scheduled Tribes include forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes as defined under Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (in short Forest Rights Act), they cannot be displaced until the rights recognition process is completed and adequate provisions of compensation has not been made before divesting any person of his forest rights. In such cases, the State Governments concerned are advised to ensure that Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Scheduled Tribes, if affected, is done in accordance with the extant provisions. This Ministry's clearance does not involve land diversion.

(c) and (d) In view of replies given to parts (a) and (b) above, questions do not arise.

Statement

List of projects on which advisories issued by the Ministry during 2014-15

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the Project.
1.	Telengana	Rajiv Dummuguden Lift Irrigation Scheme (RDLIS)
2.	Telengana	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Pranahita Chevella Sujala Sravanthi.
3.	Odisha	Ong Dam Project in Bargarh District
4.	Odisha	Ranjore Irrigation Project in Bargarh District
5.	Odisha	Jeera Irrigation Project in Bargarh District.

Dismissal of cases under Forest Rights Act

2010. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 82 per cent cases under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 have been dismissed by the Ministry;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of such cases; and

(c) the reasons behind such high number of dismissal of cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) As per the Scheduled Tribes

and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA in short) the responsibility for implementation of the Act lies with the State/UT Governments. As per the information received from the State/UT Governments, a total number of 39,61,194 claims (38,64,161 individual and 97,033 community claims) have been filed under the FRA till 28th February, 2015, out of which 32,91,504 claims (83.09%) have been disposed of. Out of the total 32,91,504 claims disposed of, 15,62,453 titles have been distributed and the remaining 17,29,051 claims were rejected, which comes to around 52% of the total claims disposed of.

(b) State-wise details with regard to number of claims received and disposed of as on 28.02.2015 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The percentage of rejection of claims is around 52%. There is no restriction in filing claims for an FRA title whereas the titles are recognized and vested only when the claimant fulfils the eligibility criteria as stipulated under the FRA and Rules made thereunder. The claims are rejected due to various reasons, such as, non-availability of documentary evidence with the claimants; non-possession of the land claimed; possession after 13th December 2005; claims on land recorded as revenue land; inability to prove 75 years of residence in that area in case of the Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFDs) and lack of wide spread awareness campaign and capacity building programmes on FRA implementation etc. Also, duplicate claims lead to the inflated numbers of claims received and the number of rejections.

Statement

Details of claims and distribution of title deeds under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (As on 28.02.2015)

Sl. No.	States	No. of Claims received	No. of Titles Distributed	No. of Claims Rejected	Total No. of Claims Disposed of/ % in respect of claims received
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,11,012 (4,00,053 individual and 10,959 community)	1,69,370 (1,67,263 individual and 2,107 community)	1,65,466	3,34,836 (81.46%)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	1,31,911 (1,26,718 individual and 5,193 community)	36,267 (35,407 individual and 860 community)	37,669	73,936 (56.04%)
4.	Bihar	2,930	28	1,644	1,672 (57.06%)
5.	Chhattisgarh	8,17,809	3,36,590	4,60,023	7,96,613 (97.40%)
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	1,90,051 (1,82,869 individual and 7,182 community)	72,625 (68,769 individual and 3,856 community)	3,556 (2,455 individual and 1,101 community)	76,181 (40.08%)
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5,692	346	2,160	2,506 (44.02%)
9.	Jharkhand	42,003	15,296	16,958	32,254 (76.78%)
10.	Karnataka	2,60,679 (2,56,104 individual and 4,575 community)	7,700 (7,604 individual and 96 community)	1,73,539	1,81,239 (69.52%)
11.	Kerala	37,535 (36,140 individual and 1,395 community)	24,599	7,889	32,488 (86.55%)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5,92,643 (5,52,142 individual and 40,501 community)	1,98,310 distributed (1,79,700 individual, 18,610 Community and 20635 ready)	3,12,443 (ST-40.22%) (OTD- 95.20%)	5,10,753 (86.18 %)
13.	Maharashtra	3,50,908	1,45,469	2,72,675	4,18,144 (119.16%)

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Manipur	-	-	-	
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	
17.	Odisha	6,09,722 (5,97,222 individual and 12,500 community)	3,45,473 distributed (3,41,999 individual and 3,474 community)	1,55,546 (1,55,245 individual and 301 community)	5,01,019 (82.17%)
18.	Rajasthan	69,775 (69,123 individual and 652 community)	34,254 (34,189 individual and 65 community)	33,515	67,769 (97.12%)
19.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
20.	Tamil Nadu	21,781 (18,420 individual and 3,361 community)	(3,723 titles are ready)	-	-
21.	Tripura	1,82,617 (1,82,340 individual and 277 community)	1,20,473 (1,20,418 individual and 55 community)	21,384 (21,164 individual and 220 community)	1,41,857 (77.68%)
22.	Uttar Pradesh	93,635 (92,512 Individual and 1,123 community)	18,488 (17,654 individual and 834 community and 465 titles are ready for distribution	74,583	93,071 (99.39%)
23.	Uttarakhand	182	-	1	1 (0.54 %)
24.	West Bengal	1,40,309 (1,37,068 individual and 3,241 community)	34,165 distributed and 16,904 titles are ready	**	34,165 (24.34%)

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	A and N Islands	-	-	-	-
26.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	39,61,194 (38,64,161 individual and 97,033 community)	15,62,453 (15,32,555 individual and 29,898 community) and 41,243 ready for distribution	17,29,051 (17,25,166 individual and 3,885 community)	32, 91,504 (83.09%)

** Rejected cases at different stages are being returned for further enquiry.

Maintenance of sports stadiums

2011. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that most of the sports stadiums established under the Central Government and the Sports Authority of India are not being maintained properly in order to meet the international standard;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/likely to be taken in this regard; and

(c) whether Government proposes to construct any new stadium/sports complex in Odisha, if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Sir, as per information provided by Sports Authority of India (SAI), the five stadia under their control namely : Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Indira Gandhi Stadium Complex, Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium, Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges and Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerjee Swimming Pool Complex were renovated/upgraded to international standards in 2010 with state-of-the-art facilities. These Stadia are being maintained properly within the available resources.

(c) At present, there is no such proposal.

Identification of sports talents at primary school level

2012. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to identify and nurture the sports talents in the country including at primary school level by including sports as a compulsory subject;

(b) if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof;

(c) the time by when talent hubs are likely to be set up in the country including rural, and tribal areas; and

(d) the details of schemes implemented for promotion of sports among girl children and woman and by introducing sports as part of the curriculum in schools to promote physical health?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) No Sir. There is no proposal by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports to identify and nurture the sports talents in the country including at primary school level by including sports as a compulsory subject. However the Ministry is proposing to implement a Scheme called the National Sports Talent Search Scheme (NSTSS) with the following objectives :—

- (i) Identification of sporting talent among students in the age group of 8–12 years (for admission in Class IV to Class VI) who possess inborn qualities such as anthropometric, physical and physiological capabilities without any anatomical infirmities.
- (ii) Nurturing of the sporting potential/talent in District level sports schools/ Central Sports Schools/Junior Sports Academies etc., to make them excel at the national and international sports competitions.

In addition, the Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is implementing the National Sports Talent Contest, (NSTC) Scheme for spotting talented young children in the age group of 8-14 years from schools and nurturing them by providing scientific training.

The following are the distinct sub-schemes of the NSTC Scheme :—

- (i) Regular Schools of NSTC Scheme
- (ii) Indigenous Games and Martial Arts (IGMA)
- (iii) Akharas

(c) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is running sports talent hubs in the form of SAI Training Centres (STC)/Special Area Games (SAG) Centres etc., through the Sports Authority of India (SAI).

(d) There is no scheme being implemented by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for promotion of sports among girl children and women and by introducing sports as part of the curriculum in schools to promote physical health. Further, Sports being a State subject, the primary responsibility for encouraging sports among students at school level is that of States. However, Department of Sports and the Sports Authority of India supplement the efforts of the States. To this end, in the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) annual sports competitions, there is *inter alia* provision for holding of a separate women competition. School Games Federation of India (SGFI) and Association of Indian Universities (AIU) have been recognized by the Government of India as National Sports Promotion Organizations (NSPOs) and are eligible for the same level of assistance as are available to National Sports Federations (NSFs).

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, has been enacted, making elementary education a Fundamental Right, which, *inter alia*, provides for

- (i) A play ground for each school;
- (ii) A part time instructor for physical education in upper primary schools;
- (iii) Supply of play material, games and sports equipment, as required, to schools.

In terms of the provisions of the RTE Act, no school shall be established or recognized unless it fulfills the norms specified in the Schedule attached to the Act.

Further, Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has made it mandatory for all schools affiliated to it to provide one compulsory period for sports upto 10th class and two periods in a week for classes 11 and 12.

Development of Youth Affairs and Sports

2013. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has paid attention to the development of Youth Affairs and Sports in the country; and

(b) if so, the State/UT-wise and scheme/programme-wise details of implementation and the funds allocated/spent for the purpose along with the achievements made therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry is implementing following schemes for development of Youth Affairs and Sports all over the country:

Department of Youth Affairs

- (i) Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)
- (ii) National Service Scheme (NSS)
- (iii) Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)
- (iv) National Youth Corps (NYC)
- (v) National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD)
- (vi) International Cooperation
- (vii) Youth Hostel
- (viii) Assistance to Scouting and Guiding Organisations
- (ix) National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP)

Department of Sports

- (x) Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA)
- (xi) Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme
- (xii) Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs)
- (xiii) National Sports Development Fund (NSDF)
- (xiv) Scheme of Human Resource Development in Sports
- (xv) Scheme of Special Cash Awards
- (xvi) Scheme of Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons
- (xvii) Scheme of National Sports Awards
- (xviii) National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons
- (xix) Scheme of Sports and Games for persons with disabilities
- (xx) Grant-in-aid to Sports Authority of India (SAI)

Following schemes are also being implemented by SAI, an autonomous body under the administrative control of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for development of sports :—

- 1. National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)
- 2. Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC)
- 3. Special Area Games (SAG)
- 4. SAI Training Centres (STC)
- 5. Centres of Excellence (COX)

(b) The details of scheme-wise allocation and expenditure under the various schemes/programmes during each of the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement (*See below*). While it is not always possible to quantify the achievements, the same, on account of implementation of schemes of the Ministry have been in terms of increased availability of sports infrastructure, mass participation in sports, talent identification and nurturing of identified talented sportspersons, coaching and training of sportspersons and teams with a view to maximize medal prospects in international sports events, participation of Indian sportspersons and teams in international sports events, providing cash incentives to medal winners in international sports events and their coaches, pension to meritorious sportspersons with a view to providing financial security, conferring outstanding sportspersons and coaches with Awards in recognition of their achievements etc. as well as in terms of development of leadership qualities, voluntarism, community development, national integration, communal harmony, adventurism, international perspective, traditional art and culture etc., among youth.

Statement

Details of scheme-wise allocation and expenditure under the various schemes/programmes during each of the last three years and the current year

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Allo- cation	Actual Ex- pendi- ture	Allo- cation	Actual Ex- pendi- ture	Allo- cation	Actual Ex- pendi- ture	Bud- get Esti- mates	Actual Ex- pendi- ture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)	106.38	106.20	106.38	120.70	134.00	133.27	133.75	0.00
2.	National Service Scheme (NSS)	80.00	76.88	75.50	73.80	82.18	77.21	70.15	0.00
3.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)	20.00	24.59	20.00	20.00	15.86	15.86	20.00	0.00
4.	Natioal Youth Corps (NYC)	52.72	52.72	52.62	36.30	22.46	22.46	33.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD)	23.00	20.69	23.00	22.48	32.00	31.63	17.10	0.00
6.	International Cooperation	4.00	2.66	4.00	3.13	2.80	2.63	7.00	0.00
7.	Youth Hostel	2.00	1.32	1.50	1.34	0.49	0.46	1.50	0.00
8.	Scouting and Guiding	1.50	1.50	1.00	0.63	1.00	1.00	1.50	0.00
9.	National Young Leaders Programme	—	—	—	—	12.21	12.21	100.00	0.00
10.	Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)/ Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) since 2014-15	155.00	154.98	200.00	147.42	85.00	83.84	95.00	0.00
11.	Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS)	23.00	23.00	50.00	36.35	25.00	24.89	25.00	0.00
12.	Sports Authority of India (SAI)	275.00	275.00	312.00	327.00	335.30	335.30	345.78	0.00
13.	Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIPE)	25.00	25.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.90	45.00	0.00
14.	Pension to Meritorious sportspersons	2.00	1.98	2.00	1.63	1.50	1.29	2.00	0.00
15.	Special awards to winners of medals in international sports events	4.40	4.40	5.00	4.04	13.20	13.11	30.00	0.00
16.	Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs)	100.00	99.23	160.00	175.00	185.00	183.93	185.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	Talent Search & Training (TS&T)/ Scheme of Human Resource Development in Sports (HRDS) since 2013-14	0.00	0.00	10.00	6.84	0.35	0.33	5.00	0.00
18.	National Sports Development Fund (NSDF)	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	3.75	3.75	5.00	0.00
19.	Anti-Doping activities (NADA + NDTL + WADA)	3.00	3.00	8.30	2.75	11.60	10.86	12.00	0.00
20.	Promotion of Sports among disabled	7.00	6.50	7.00	7.00	4.00	3.61	4.00	0.00
21.	Commonwealth Games 2010	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00
22.	National Institute of Sports Science and Sports Medicine	0.40	0.06	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00
23.	National Institute of Sports Coaching	0.10	0.10	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00
24.	National Physical Fitness Programme Resource Centre at Gwalior	0.10	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00
25.	Scheme for Identification and Nurturing of Sporting Talent in the Country (INSTAL) -Sports Schools at District Level	0.00	0.00	5.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00
26.	Enhancement of Sports Facility at J&K	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.00	100.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	National Sports University, Manipur	—	—	—	—	0.10	0.00	50.00	0.00
28.	National Sports Talent Search System Programme	—	—	—	—	0.10	0.00	100.00	0.00

Suspension of PCI

2014. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Paralympic Committee of India (PCI) has been suspended indefinitely by International Paralympic Committee for its apathy towards athletes, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has inquired into the apathy and misbehavior with Indian athletes by PCI; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the guilty by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Sir, the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) has taken a decision to suspend the Paralympic Committee of India (PCI) for an unlimited period of time mainly due to conflicts at the national level between different groups and persons.

(b) and (c) Sir, recently there were media reports about the pathetic infrastructure and lack of amenities at the venue for the 15th National Para Athletics Championship conducted by the Uttar Pradesh Paralympic Association from 20th to 22nd March, 2015 at Ghaziabad, U.P. under the aegis of Paralympic Committee of India (PCI), the National Sports Federation (NSF) for Para-Sports. Sports Authority of India (SAI) conducted an enquiry and submitted its report to the Ministry. As per the report, the event was organised at the Janhit Para Sports Academy, Govindpuram, Ghaziabad (U.P.) which did not have facilities for conduct of a national championship and also lacked allied facilities required for differently-abled athletes such as ramps, disabled-friendly toilets, lodging facilities, etc. There was total lack of planning in conceptualisation and conduct of the event. Based on the report submitted by SAI, a show-cause notice to PCI was issued on 16.04.2015. Keeping in view the serious complaints from different quarters including players and media, alleging poor management in

the conduct of the 15th National Para Athletics Championship, 2015, enquiry report submitted by SAI and suspension of PCI by the concerned International Federation, the Government suspended the recognition given to PCI *vide* order dated 22-04-2015 with immediate effect.

Restricting involvement of politicians in NSFs

2015. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any proposal is pending with Government to impose restriction on the involvement of politicians in National Sports Federations (NSFs) in the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) National Sports Federations (NSFs) are autonomous bodies registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860. The Government does not interfere in their day to day affairs. However, Government has issued guidelines imposing age and tenure limits in respect of office bearers of NSFs, including those of the Indian Olympic Association (IOA). These have further been reiterated in the National Sports Development Code of India, 2011, which has been made effective from 31.1.2011. As per the guidelines, the Government has, *inter-alia*, provided the following age and tenure limits in respect of office bearers of the NSFs:—

- (i) The President of any recognized National Sports Federation, including the IOA can hold office for a maximum period of twelve years with or without break.
- (ii) The Secretary (or by whatever other designation such as Secretary General or General Secretary by which he is referred to) and the Treasurer of any recognized National Sports Federation, including the IOA, may serve a maximum of two successive terms of four years each after which a minimum cooling off period of four years is required to seek fresh election to either post.
- (iii) The President, the Secretary and the Treasurer of any recognized NSF, including the IOA, shall cease to hold that post on attaining the age of 70 years.

Compliance to the directions of the Government by the NSFs has been made mandatory to receive government recognition and thereby become eligible to receive financial as well as other forms of assistance from the Government of India.

Upliftment of tribal sports persons from Jharkhand and Gujarat

2016. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the tribal people of Jharkhand and Gujarat are enthusiastic of sports and have participated in various competitions within and outside the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by Government for their upliftment and to provide them with better training sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per information provided by Sports Authority of India (SAI), the tribals of Jharkhand and Gujarat are enthusiastic about sports and have participated in various competitions within and outside the country. State-wise data is not maintained in this regard.

(c) At present, there are 3 centres of SAI each in Gujarat as well as Jharkhand in which 229 and 138 athletes train respectively. Apart from this, various schemes of the department for promotion of sports are for Gujarat and Jharkhand as well.

BCCI's share of profits with NSDF

2017. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that BCCI has not made any contributions to the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) since 2008 as per the understanding during the No-Objection-Certificate;

(b) if so, details of delay in submission of expenditures by the Ministry from the 2008 grant;

(c) the details of actions taken against BCCI and expediting the submission of utilization expenditure of the 2008 grant;

(d) whether Government maintains a record of the income and expenditure of the BCCI; and

(e) if so, the year-wise details of head-wise income and expenditure of the BCCI since 2011-2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) Sir, the Board of Control

for Cricket in India (BCCI) had made contribution to National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) of ₹ 15 crores and 35 Crores on 15.2.2008 and 31.3.2009 respectively. Thereafter, it has not made any contribution. NSDF has not maintained separate accounts of the BCCI contribution as the same has been credited to the accounts of the fund alongwith contributions from other sources and Government of India contribution. Ministry had written to BCCI on 27.3.14 regarding utilisation of NSDF funds and arrangements with BCCI for utilisation of the contribution by BCCI.

While granting of No Objection certificate (NOC) from sports angle for Indian Premier league 2014, BCCI was asked to contribute to NSDF. It has intimated that the Income Tax authorities held that donation to NSDF was against the objects of BCCI and hence the Income Tax exemption to BCCI was withdrawn. The appeal of BCCI against the said decision is pending. In view of the above, BCCI has informed that it is not in a position to make any contribution to NSDF at the present moment. The Government has informed BCCI that the said information given by BCCI is at variance with that of the information received from the Ministry of Finance. Therefore, BCCI has again been requested to contribute to NSDF.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

Schemes for welfare of youth

2018. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry implements a number of schemes for the welfare of youth of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes and since when these schemes have been started;

(c) what achievements were made due to implementation of these schemes; and

(d) the State-wise and scheme-wise details of funds allocated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports implements the following schemes for the welfare of youth of the country:

Department of Youth Affairs

1. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) (1972)

2. National Service Scheme (1969)
3. Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD) (1993)
4. National Youth Corps (NYC) (2010-11)
5. National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) (2008)
6. International Co-operation (IC)(2005)
7. Youth Hostel (YH) (1985)
8. Assistance to Organisation of Scouts and Guides (1984)
9. National Young Leaders Programme (New Scheme)(2014-15)

Department of Sports

10. Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) (2014-15)
11. Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (2010-11)
12. Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs) (1975)
13. National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) (1998)
14. Scheme of Human Resource Development in Sports (2014)
15. Scheme of Special Cash Awards (1986)
16. Scheme of Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons (1994)
17. Scheme of National Sports Awards viz Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award- (1991-92), Arjun Awards (1961), Dronacharya Award (1985), Dhyan Chand Award (2002)
18. National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons (1982)
19. Sports and Games for persons with disabilities (2009-10)
20. National Sports Talent Contest (1985)
21. Army Boys Sports Companies (1991)
22. Special Area Games (1985)
23. SAI Training Centres (1995)
24. Centre for Excellence (1997)

(c) It is not always possible to quantify the achievement on account of implementation of Schemes of Department of Youth Affairs. However, under the NPYAD scheme a large number of NGOs/institutions have been given financial assistance for the welfare of youth. NYKS under its core programme is implementing annual programmes such as Youth Club Development, Skill Upgradation Programme, Awareness and Education Programme, Provision of sports material to Youth Clubs

etc., NYKS is also conducting National Integration Camps and Adventure Camps to mobilise and unite the youth. Under NSS 4.41 crore students have benefited since its inception. So far 83 Youth Hostels have been constructed across the country. Under International Cooperation, 6 International Youth Exchange Programme took place during the last financial year. RGNIYD conducts various training programmes/workshops/exhibitions for the youth. In regard to NYC Scheme, two volunteers are normally deployed in every block. They are engaged as volunteers upto two years and after the end of their tenure they are provided with skill development training.

Achievements on account of implementation of schemes of the Department of Sports have been in terms of increased availability of sports infrastructure, mass participation in sports, talent identification and nurturing of identified talented sportspersons, coaching and training of sportspersons and teams with a view to maximize medal prospects in international sports events, participation of Indian sportspersons and teams in international sports events, providing cash incentives to medal winners in international sports events and their coaches, pension to meritorious sportspersons with a view to providing financial security, conferring outstanding sportspersons and coaches with Sports Awards in recognition of their achievements etc.

(d) Funds are not allocated State-wise however, Scheme-wise details are given in Statement-I and II (*See below*).

Statement-I

Funds allocated during 2015-16 by Department of Youth Affairs

(₹ in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of scheme	Allocation
1.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)	168.75
2.	National Service Scheme (NSS)	81.05
3.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)	23.00
4.	National Youth Corps (NYC)	33.00
5.	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD)	17.10
6.	International Cooperation	7.10
7.	Youth Hostel	1.50
8.	Scouting and Guiding	1.50
9.	National Young Leaders Programme	100.00

Statement-II*Funds allocated during 2015-16 by Department of Sports*

(₹ in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Budgetary allocation
1	2	3
1.	Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA)	95.00
2.	Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme	25.00
3.	Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs)	185.00
4.	Scheme of Human Resource Development in Sports	5.00
5.	National Sports Development Fund	5.00
6.	Promotion of sports among disabled	4.00
7.	Special Cash awards to medal winners in international sports events	30.00
8.	Pension to meritorious sportspersons	2.00
9.	Sports Authority of India	345.78
10.	Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education	45.00
11.	National Anti-Doping Agency	2.50
12.	National Dope Testing Laboratory	8.90
13.	Contribution to World Anti Doping Agency	0.60
14.	Commonwealth Games, 2010	0.10
15.	National Institute of Sports Science and Sports Medicine	0.50
16.	National Institute of Sports Coaching	0.50
17.	National Physical Fitness Programme Resource Centre at Gwalior	0.10
18.	Scheme for Identification and Nurturing of Sporting Talent in the Country (INSTAL) - Sports Schools at District Level	0.50
19.	Enhancement of Sports Facility at J&K	100.00
20.	National Sports University, Manipur	50.00
21.	National Sports Talent Search System Programme	100.00
22.	Arjuna Award	1.10
23.	Dhyan Chand Award	0.20
24.	Dronacharya Award	0.32

1	2	3
25.	Sports Authority of India	58.61
26.	Lakshmibai National University of Physical Education	15.00
27.	National Welfare Fund for sportspersons	1.00
28.	Other expenditure	0.42

Opening of sports academies in States

2019. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to open a sports academy in each State with a view to promote sports in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) The Government of India proposes to set up National Sports Academies (NSA) for Seniors and Juniors at various places in the country to nurture sporting talent spotted through various avenues. However, the scheme is in conceptual stage and hence it would not be possible to furnish further details at this juncture.

Discrimination against female sports persons

2020. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the complaints received by Government regarding discriminations made against women players in various sports in the country and the steps taken by Government to ensure equal opportunity to men and women in sports;

(b) the steps taken by Government for increasing participation of the women including those belonging to rural areas and the tribal sector in sports;

(c) whether any recent initiative has been taken by Government for active participation of girls/women in national and international sporting events; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made/expected as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (d) The Government has not received any complaint regarding discrimination made against women players in various sports in the country.

For ensuring equal opportunity for women in sports, all schemes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and the Sports Authority of India, aiming at mass participation in sports and promotion of excellence in sports are inclusive schemes and are equally applicable to women sportspersons.

Sports competitions conducted under Scheme of Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), which was introduced during 2008-09, revised in 2014 as 'Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan' (RGKA) provide a great opportunity for girls to take part in sports in large numbers, as the Scheme of RGKA operates from the grassroots level. Further, under the scheme, sports competitions exclusively for women are organized every year at district, State and national levels through out the country.

Further, efforts are constantly being made to increase the intake of the number of sports women under various sports promotional schemes of Sports Authority of India (SAI).

Under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations, the NSFs conduct national championships for women also in all the three categories, namely, senior, junior and sub-junior.

Due to various steps taken by the Government, women sportspersons have performed very well in major international events including Olympics, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games.

Implementation of NSTSS in rural areas

2021. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to implement a National Sports Talent Search Scheme (NSTSS) in Universities and colleges, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the scheme will be implemented in the rural parts of the country to nurture the sporting talent and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) No Sir. However, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is proposing to implement the National Sports Talent Search Scheme (NSTSS) in schools with the following objectives :—

- (i) Identification of sporting talent among students in the age group of 8–12 years (for admission in Class IV to Class VI) who possess inborn qualities such as anthropometric, physical and physiological capabilities without any anatomical infirmities.

- (ii) Nurturing of the Sporting Potential/talent in District level Sports schools/Central Sports Schools/Junior Sports Academies etc., to make them excel at the National and international sports competitions.

(b) The Scheme envisages covering students in the entire country, including rural areas.

National sports academies in universities/colleges

2022. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to set up national sports academies and start sports science courses in different universities and colleges, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is also trying to educate the coaches in the discipline of sports of science and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) The Government of India proposes to set up National Sports Academies (NSA) for seniors and Juniors at various places in the country to nurture sporting talent spotted through various avenues. There is also a proposal for (i) funding of existing Universities/Institutes for setting up of Faculty of Sports Science and Department of Sports Medicine in the country and (ii) to set up an Indian Institute of Sports Science and Research (IISRR) for advance research work, extension support services, certification of nutraceuticals and for coordination between faculty of sports science and sports medicine within India and abroad. However, the above schemes are in conceptual stage and hence it would not be possible to furnish further details at this juncture.

(b) Sports Authority of India, under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, has its Academic Wing of various educational programmes at Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (NSNIS), Patiala. NSNIS, Patiala, through its other regional centres, is educating the coaches in the various disciplines of sports science *viz.* Exercise Physiology, Sports Biomechanics, Sports Psychology, Scientific Training Methods, Sports Nutrition, Sports Biochemistry and Sports Anthropometry, by following ways :—

- (i) Through one year course of Diploma in Sports Coaching
- (ii) Through Post Graduate Course of M.Sc. in Sports Coaching
- (iii) Through Skill Development Programmes being organised in the different sports science disciplines.

Support to sportspersons outside the ambit of SAI

2023. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry supports young sportspersons who are even outside the ambit of Sports Authority of India (SAI);

(b) the State-wise details of young sportspersons given assistance in last two years who were not in SAI; and

(c) how many centres of SAI are functioning in the State of West Bengal and their intake and actual capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Sir, 'Sports' is a State subject. The primary responsibility for development and promotion of a sports discipline rests with the concerned Sports Federation and the State Governments. Government of India only supplements the efforts of the National Sports Federations (NSFs) by providing financial assistance under various schemes. Government supports young sportspersons who are outside the ambit of Sports Authority of India (SAI) by providing financial assistance to them under the "Scheme of Assistance to the NSFs". Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to the recognised NSFs for conducting National/International tournaments, training and participation in international tournaments abroad, training/coaching of national teams under Indian and Foreign coaches/experts, equipment support etc. In addition, Government also supports young and promising sportspersons under the scheme of National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) by extending financial assistance for their equipment, training abroad etc. Further, Government also provides financial assistance from the NSDF to various Sports academies for development of infrastructure where young sportspersons get their training.

However, State-wise details of sportspersons benefited under these schemes are not maintained.

(c) As per information provided by SAI, there are 06 SAI Training Centres, functioning in the State of West Bengal. Presently 366 athletes are training there. The capacity of the training centres is determined by SAI based on requirements.

Sports competitions conducted in Tamil Nadu under PYKKA

2024. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) how many sports competitions have been conducted in Tamil Nadu under Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) scheme during last five years; and

(b) the State-wise and year-wise details of financial assistance given to States under PYKKA scheme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) The Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) was being implemented by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports till the financial year 2013-14. The PYKKA Scheme has been revised and renamed as Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) *w.e.f.* the financial year 2014-15. Details of competitions conducted in Tamil Nadu under the PYKKA scheme during the last five years of the Scheme are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The State-wise and year-wise details of financial assistance given to States under PYKKA scheme during the last three years of the Scheme are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

Sports Competitions conducted in Tamil Nadu under Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) scheme during last five years of the Scheme

Sl.No.	Year	Competition held
1.	2009-10	PYKKA Rural Competitions
2.	2010-11	PYKKA Rural and Women Competitions
3.	2011-12	PYKKA Rural and Women Competitions
4.	2012-13	PYKKA Rural and Women Competitions
5.	2013-14	PYKKA Rural and Women Competitions

Statement-II

State-wise and year-wise details of financial assistance given to States under PYKKA scheme during the last three years of the scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
		Rural	Women	NEG*	Rural	Women	NEG*	Rural	Women	NEG*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	11.16	0.34	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.95	0.28	0	1.99	0.32	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	1.51	0.09	0	0.62	0.23	0	1.6	0.21	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.11	0.13	0	1.12	0.14	0	0.7	0.13	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	2.17	0	0	2.58	0.69	0	2.45	0.41	0
13.	Kerala	0	0.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4.37	0.54	0	4.18	0.57	0	4.1	0.55	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	3.44	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0.75	0.17	0.1	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0.08	0.67	0	0	0	0	0.11
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0.1	1.06	0.13	0.1	0.58	0.13	0.1
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0.91	0	0.12	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	3.86	0.53	0	0	0.27	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0.24	0	1.45	0.13	0
22.	Rajasthan	1.72	0	0	3.42	0.46	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	1.12	0	0.08	1.12	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0.81	0.44	0	8.32	0.57	0
25.	Tripura	0.59	0.11	0.09	0.76	0.16	0	0.67	0.14	0.1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8.2	0	0	0	0	0	1.15	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	1.29	0.11	0	1.18	0.1	0	1.1	0.1	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UTs										
29.	A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		24.03	1.49	0.35	39.63	4.52	0.32	22.12	2.64	0.31
National Level Competitions released to SAI		2.6	0	2.5	0	0	0	2.5	0	0
GRAND TOTAL		26.63	1.49	2.85	39.63	4.52	0.32	24.62	2.64	0.31

* NEG - North East Games

1.00 P.M.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. Question Hour is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Statement by the Minister correcting ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not going on record. Why are you wasting your breath?

STATEMENTS BY MINISTER — Contd.

Correcting Answers to Questions

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री [प्रो. (डा.) राम शंकर कथेरिया]: सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित विवरण (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

- (i) Correcting Annexure-I to answer to Unstarred Question 3403 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 11th August, 2014 regarding 'Protection of Sanskrit Language'; and
- (ii) Correcting the answer to Unstarred Question 334 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 27th April, 2015 regarding 'Review of working of UGC'.

[श्री उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए]

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2014 — Contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, further discussion on the Companies (Amendment) Bill. Mr. Ishwarlal Shankarlal Jain, you have only two minutes.

श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैन: उपसभापति महोदय, कंपनी संशोधन विधेयक, 2014 के साथ जो अमेंडमेंट्स गवर्नमेंट लेकर आई है, उस पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हूँ। सर, कम्पनीज बिल दो बार कमेटी के पास गया, वापस आया और उसके ऊपर बहुत बहस हुई, ऐसा बताया जाता है, परन्तु इस हाउस के अंदर जब बिल पास हुआ, तो बड़ी हड़बड़ी के अंदर पास हुआ, किसी प्रकार का डिस्कशन भी इस पर नहीं हो सका था। अब जो पब्लिक उसके परिणाम भुगत रही है, उससे पता चलता है कि इसके अंदर काफी खामियां हैं। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी करीब 16 अमेंडमेंट्स लेकर आए हैं, इन 16 अमेंडमेंट्स को छोड़कर कई बार 16 अमेडमेंट्स होंगे, इसलिए यह एक बार अमेंडमेंट्स लाकर नहीं चलेगा, बल्कि दो-तीन बार अमेंडमेंट्स लाकर इसको रिफाइन करना जरूरी होगा।

उपसभापति महोदय, जब प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनी और लिमिटेड कम्पनी में हम अंतर नहीं कर रहे हैं। प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनी पर जो एक्ट हम लगा रहे हैं, वे न तो किसी से डिपार्जिट्स ले रहे हैं, न किसी को दे पा रहे हैं, किसी की दो कम्पनी हों, तो एक कम्पनी कोलेटरल सेक्योरिटी दूसरी कम्पनी को नहीं दे पा रही है और इसकी वजह से बिजनेस में बड़ी दिक्कतें आ रही हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, अगर हम कम्पनीज रजिस्ट्रेशन के मानकों को समझें कि अगर हमने अच्छा बिल लाया होता तो इससे बिजनेस बढ़ता, कम्पनीज का रजिस्ट्रेशन बढ़ता, लेकिन रजिस्ट्रेशन घटता गया है और लोग पार्टनरशिप फर्म के अंदर ज्यादा जाना पसन्द करने लगे हैं। अगर हम इस प्रकार की restrictions ले आएं कि जिससे बिजनेस करना मुश्किल हो जाएगा, तो हमारे यहां पर इकोनॉमी अच्छी नहीं हो पाएगी। अगर अच्छी इकोनॉमी करनी है, तो हमें ये restrictions हटाने होंगे। इसके अंदर कई और बदलाव लाने होंगे।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि मैं कमेटी स्थापित करता हूं और उसके अंदर विचार लेता हूं। **...(समय की घंटी)...** मेरा सजेशन है कि कमेटी स्थापित करके इसे पब्लिक डोमेन में भी डालें। जो प्रेक्टिशनर्स कम्पनी सेक्रेटरीज हैं, जो प्रेक्टिशनर्स सी.एज. हैं, उनकी ओपिनियन भी इसके बारे में ली जाए। उनकी ओपिनियन पहले भी ली गई थी, उनकी ओपिनियन आई, परन्तु उसका उपयोग नहीं किया गया। अब उसका उपयोग किया जाए। जो प्रेक्टिकल डिफिकल्टीज लोगों को बिजनेस कैरी करने के लिए आती हैं, उनको हटाया जाए। मैं यही निवेदन करता हूं।

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) : उपसभापति महोदय, सेलेक्ट कमेटी का एक मोशन है। आप पहले इसको ले लीजिए।

**MOTION FOR REFERENCE OF THE RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION
AND TRANSPARENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION
AND RESETTLEMENT (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 2015 TO
A JOINT COMMITTEE**

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ; AND THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): Sir, I move:

That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that this House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses further to amend the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and resolves that the following ten Members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee :—

1. Shri Prabhat Jha
2. Shri Ram Narain Dudi
3. Shri Digvijaya Singh
4. Shri Jairam Ramesh
5. Shri P. L. Punia
6. Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav

7. Shri Sharad Yadav
8. Shri Derek O'Brien
9. Shri Rajpal Singh Saini
10. Shri Sharad Pawar

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

DR. T. N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, there is no representation of CPI or CPI(M).

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, representation of National Parties, by their Members in this House or that House, has been taken care of. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. That has been taken care of, because it is a joint Committee. Therefore, you have to consider it together. Now, Dr. Ashok Ganguly. You have got only two minutes.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2014 – Contd.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): As usual, but thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman.

First of all, I compliment that The Companies (Amendment) Bill, which is overdue, has been brought forward. However, I recollect an earlier discussion that if it is to really advance the cause of Make in India and Ease of Doing Business in India, it needs simplification. It is highly complex, especially for companies to run their affairs well. Now, SEBI has a very critical role to play, but they also have an enabling role. They have the oversight role – of course, exceptions are there, like the recent Sahara case, which is in the public domain – and there is a task between the SEBI and the RBI on willful default; fraud and malfeasance which are yet quite rampant and have not yet been controlled, while auditors are going all over the place to produce audit reports.

Now, based on the official minutes of the Board meeting of companies, a clearer distinction must be made between the role of full-time Directors, Executive Directors and Independent Directors as far as fraud and malfeasance are concerned. On being made aware, statutory auditors must be authorized to advise, or even insist on, forensic audit and to record clearly in the interim audit report that they have recommended

forensic audit. The vast majority of the companies are honest, and the malfeasance of a few must not create an environment of fear and apprehension in the business community. This would be very retrograde, primarily because there are not enough qualified auditors in India. They might be qualified, but many are not competent auditors. There are not enough competent auditors, and it is now becoming even more difficult as Company Secretaries are in severe short supply. So, in order to enable companies that are not able to attract really qualified auditors or Company Secretaries, some provision has to be made. I hope the hon. Minister would take these issues into consideration.

Sir, I support the Bill, and I thank the Deputy Chairman for permitting me my usual time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Thangavelu. Your time is two minutes.

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): I am deeply grateful to my party leader Dr. Kalaingar for permitting me to submit the views of my party on the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2014.

The Companies Act of 2013 replaced the half a century old law. The Companies Act, 2013 was brought into force after a very long deliberation for over a period of time.

In spite of long deliberations and consultations made for a decade and the Parliamentary Standing Committee scrutinized before enacting the law, what necessity had arisen to amend the Bill?

The Companies Act, 2013 was notified on 29.8.2013. Out of 470 sections in the Act, 283 sections and 22 sets of Rules corresponding, to such sections, have so far been brought into force.

There are some provisions, which is appreciable by, one and all. I wish to bring to the notice of the House one or two.

One is, this Amendment Bill makes the “promoters” of the company own certain liability in certain cases. I appreciate the step taken by the Government. If this Bill would have been in place, when the Bhopal Gas Tragedy took place, what would have happened? It can be anybody’s guess.

Another provision is, till now it was enough to have 50 members to establish a public limited company. Now, that the number has been increased to 200, it allows more people to enter into the corporate world. Sir, please take note that inspite of the existence of market watchdog SEBI and other organizations, two big corporate frauds took place in our country. One is Satyam case and another one is Sahara case.

[Shri S. Thangavelu]

In the past also starting from Harshad Mehta to Abdul Karim Telgi made use of the existing set up to get windfall gains. That is a huge gain. We have to be very alert. We must provide 'ease of doing business' but with transparency. I urge the Minister to consider the issues highlighted in the course of my submission. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, all right, thank you very much. Now, Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra. Your time is two minutes please.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Sir, while I generally support the amendments brought about, I wonder about the loss of thousands of crores of money to the public by chit funds operators. It did not impress upon the Government to bring in some amendments which would protect the public against such operators. In spite of the Satyam case which Shri Badnore had mentioned, where the auditors had defaulted, why is the Government placing so much of trust in auditors in the amendment of this Section 143? They are left to the discretion of the auditors. Is there any reason to believe? You will not have any reason to believe and they will not bring it to the notice of the Government. Later on you will discover, and when you discover, it will be too late. That is the problem. That problem has to be solved. And in the case of holding companies, earlier it was Director to Director; loans were prohibited because it was within the family companies; in closely-held companies this practice was there. Today, you will see wholly owned subsidiaries where one can lend. They will create wholly owned subsidiaries, one will be run by the son; another one run by the wife. So many things can happen. It is only a change of nomenclature. I wonder why in Clause 15(d) it is subsidiary company, when in Clause 15(c) it is wholly owned subsidiary company. In Clause 15 (d) you say, "...to its subsidiary company." There is no wholly owned subsidiary company. In the proviso also you say about the subsidiary company, which refers to wholly owned subsidiary of Clause 15 (c). I hope it is just a technical omission. The last point is about the special resolution. There are a number of provisions relating to this in the original law, *i.e.* Section 188- sale, purchase or supply of any goods or materials, selling or otherwise, etc. Every time, we say that let us not part with more than 74 per cent of the shares because 26 per cent ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. Please sit down.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: You are giving it up. Kindly reconsider this. Thank you.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2014. The Bill seeks certain amendments in relation to related party transactions, minimum paid up share capital, duties of the

auditors, particularly fraud reporting by auditors, making common seal optional and jurisdiction of appeal courts to try certain offences. The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill ensures ease of doing business in India.

In regard to removal of minimum paid up share capital, the Act has defined that the minimum threshold capital for a private company or a public company, which was required earlier, is being removed. I think this provision would ensure either a level-playing field or it will give a way for shell companies to thrive. If the hon. Minister sheds some light on this and enlightens the House, it will be useful.

In regard to punishment for contravention for acceptance of deposits from the public, the Bill inserts a new provision which states that when a company accepts or invites or allows another person to accept or invite on his behalf, any deposit which is in contravention in the provisions specified in the Act or rules under it, or fails to repay the deposit or any interest, earlier in part or whole, within the time specified, in the Act or further time allotted by a Tribunal, it shall be subject to certain penalties. I think SFIO will ensure the stringent measures as far as the punishment aspect is concerned.

Then powers and duties of the auditors have been specified. The Bill replaces the provisions with regard to the fraud and its quantum. It now requires that to qualify....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, I have not spoken anything.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do?

SHRI ANIL DESAI: It is very strange. I have given my name to speak on the subject. I gave my name much earlier than my fellow colleagues who spoke much earlier than me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You fall in the category of 'Others', and you have two minutes.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: This is happening every time, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Because you fall in the category of 'Others', and you have been allotted time according to that.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, in 'Others' category also, so many other Members have spoken much before me. That is what I am saying.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct. You gave the name and it is there at the fourth place.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, I gave my name well in time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You gave in time, but that is at the fourth place. What can I do? Before 1.30 p.m. this Bill has to be passed. You understand my compulsions. Before 1.30 p.m. this Bill has to be passed or rejected. I have no problem. But I have to dispose it of. That is what I am saying. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, you tell your Member to cooperate. Mr. Minister, I request you to tell him.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: I have mentioned a few things. Sir, you should have given me a chance earlier.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot do that. I have to go by the list, by the serial order. Don't make such comments. I go by the list.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, there is a provision to set up special courts. For the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences under the Act, the Central Government may establish...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are reading a speech again. That is against the rule. Shri Prem Chand Gupta.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, you are not letting me speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are reading it. Shri Prem Chand Gupta. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are not making a speech. You are reading it. You must understand that. It is not permitted.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: When I am making a statement, Sir, you are saying, "You are reading." If I have to refer to some specific section, I do have to read it. It cannot just come on my own.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now you sit down. Please co-operate with me.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Yes, I am co-operating, Sir. In two minutes, I will conclude.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Bill has to be passed by 1.30 p.m. There are only ten minutes left. Mr. Naqvi, why don't you tell your Members to co-operate? Now, Shri Gupta. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, one last point. Regarding making the common seal optional, a specific thought needs to be given to this.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Sir, I will take five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. Where is the time?

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: मान्यवर, कल जब हमारे मित्र, वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस बिल को हाउस में पास करने के लिए इंट्रोड्यूस कर रहे थे, तो इनके चेहरे पर मैं पीड़ा देख रहा था। वह इनकी पीड़ा नहीं थी, बल्कि पूरे देश के कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर की, इंडस्ट्रीज की, ट्रेड की और SMEs की, सब की पीड़ा इनके चेहरे पर मैं देख रहा था। रोज सुबह जब ये अखबार देखते होंगे, तो इनको क्या लगता होगा कि “No winds of growth in India, says CEOs.” There are news items like this in newspapers which must be worrying them. श्रीमन्, 2013 में Companies Act पास किया गया था। मैं समझता हूँ कि जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा नुकसान अगर किसी बिल ने इस देश के कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर का किया, तो इस 2013 के बिल ने किया। हमने अपने साथियों की मदद की, आँख बन्द करके मदद की, बगैर कुछ सोचे-समझे मदद की, लेकिन यह नहीं मालूम था कि यह जो 2013 का बिल है, यह इतना घातक होगा कि आज हमारे मित्र, वित्त मंत्री महोदय अपने आपको हेल्पलेस स्थिति में महसूस कर रहे हैं। श्रीमन्, आपको एक साल हो गया, अब तो इसमें आप कुछ कीजिए for the ease of doing business in India. Today India is placed at 142nd position. क्या आप बंगलादेश, पाकिस्तान और श्रीलंका से भी पीछे चले गये हैं? Sir, the cost of compliance has gone up. The extortion rate has gone up. I am sorry to use the word ‘extortion’. I mean it and I say it with total presence of mind. महोदय, आप जो अमेंडमेंट बिल लेकर आये, it is not enough. आपने हम सब लोगों से जो वायदा किया है, आप इसकी एक कमेटी बनाइए और छः महीने के अन्दर इसके पूरे सिस्टम को रिव्यू करिए। मैं ये कुछ सजेसंस देना चाहता हूँ, — I don’t want to annoy you and get myself annoyed — मुझे आप परमिशन दीजिए कि मैं इसे ले कर सकूँ, ताकि आपके नोटिस में ये जो अमेंडमेंट्स हमारा कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर, हमारे ट्रेड, इंडस्ट्री और स्मॉल एवं मिडियम इंटरप्राइजेज चाहते हैं, उनको यह मिल सके। इसके साथ-साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक बार फिर एक प्रार्थना करूँगा कि don’t take it easy. It is going to be a death knell.

सर, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ‘Make in India’ का स्लोगन दिया। अब आपको डिसाइड करना है कि आप ‘Make in India’ चाहते हैं या ‘Quit India’ चाहते हैं। This is what we have to decide. कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर को आप अलाउ नहीं करेंगे, तो वे दूसरे मुल्कों में चले जायेंगे। अभी पूरी ग्लोबल इकोनॉमी हो गयी है, तो आप कहीं भी बिजनेस कर सकते हैं। अगर आप आज भी अखबार में पढ़ेंगे, Economic Times में पढ़ेंगे, जो माननीय मंत्री जी रोज पढ़ते होंगे, most of our industrial houses are quitting this country. What are we doing about it? I am sorry to say, but I fail to understand how this Companies Act of 2013 was passed. Although we were a party to it, yet, I feel sorry for that. धन्यवाद।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members who have spoken. In fact, it is very rare, as I said, that law made in 2013 has to be reviewed, because it is an Act with 470 Sections. Therefore, a lot of representations had started coming in the moment this Act was notified. There were some drafting

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

oversights, because it is a long Act. Plus, some inconveniences were felt when the Act was being implemented. We, therefore, held consultations with all stakeholders and we were able to identify several points which required to be revisited. Some of those points were revisited by virtue of notifications or even under rules. For example, one of the issues that Naresh Agrawalji has raised is with regard to a large number of private limited companies and the provision of very onerous nature being made applicable to them. Now, by virtue of a notification, it was possible to give private limited companies exemptions from some of those provisions. And, therefore, those exemption notifications have been given and the pain of some of those provisions has been diluted by that particular process.

Now, I was, initially, able to shortlist fourteen amendments and then two more have been added after the Bill was passed in the Lok Sabha. Provisions have to be brought in line with the international standards. Now, the question asked is: Why are we in a hurry? As Prem Chand Guptaaji rightly mentioned, people are finding it extremely inconvenient after this legislation to comply with all the provisions. And, therefore, they are finding out devices of not forming a company and going in for other devices, including a limited liability partnership. People are thinking whether it will be a better option to do business rather than a company registered under this Act itself.

Sir, for example, you look at sub-section (6) of section 212. For some reason we have to be careful of this whole process. About four years ago, even in the Customs Act this provision was brought in. So, a provision for bail which was considered very onerous even for anti-terrorism law is brought in for violation of the Companies Act. So, it was earlier brought in under the Customs Act. When I had pointed it out to the then hon. Finance Minister, he had withdrawn it. Now, this is an onerous provision. So, except in very serious cases of fraud, we cannot use this. So, I have amended that provision. And the normal provisions under the Cr.P.C. will apply as far as bail is concerned.

Now, the provisions which are being amended – some of which were referred to by Rahman Khanji when he spoke – are relating to the mandatory capital limit which is now globally being considered as obsolete provision. So, the world over we have seen in all the corporate laws they do not have a provision as far as this is concerned.

Similarly, the whole idea of a company seal has also now started becoming almost a relic as far as global laws are concerned. So, our law is being brought to this level.

The third amendment relates to deposits. If there is a prohibition in accepting deposits and if company violates that and still accepts deposits, a provision was enacted but punishment for violation was forgotten to put in. So, that gap has to be filled up by virtue of an amendment.

The next provision is with regard to inspection of records of companies. Now, AGM resolutions are meant for public display. But, Board resolutions are not. A Board resolution of a company may actually contain confidential things. You have a private company or a public company, its entire corporate strategy may be contained in the Board's resolution, the manner in which its financial strategy may be contained in that, its intellectual property strategy may be contained in it. It may contain saying that this is going to be the name of my product, this is going to be the patent that I am going to ask for, etc. So, those are not available for public display anywhere. So, this Act obliterated the distinction between a Board resolution and an AGM resolution. Hence, a correction had to be done.

There was another lapse that has taken place. There was a provision for setting up of past losses and depreciation before declaring dividend. If you have accumulated losses, first you account for those accumulated losses and only then the shareholders get dividend. Now, this provision was put under the rules without putting it in the Act. So, the gap, as far as drafting is concerned, has to be rectified. Similarly there is a transferring equity shares for which unclaimed dividend has to be transferred to the Investor Education Fund. Now, the rule is that for seven years if dividend is not claimed then that is to be transferred. Now, there was a drafting error into this that even 'if it is not claimed for one year'. That is how the drafting came about. There was a little ambiguous drafting which has to be corrected. People make various kinds of allegations of fraud or some mistake because fraud can be very widely defined. A fraud may involve only ₹ 20, it may involve twenty million rupees. So, threshold has to be provided that only the cases above a threshold can be reported to the Central Government. There is a major provision with regard to related party transaction. In fact this is one of the provisions which has been complained of the maximum, particularly, in relation to a large number of companies, where people, as mentioned, are Directors of multiple companies or their relatives or spouses are Directors, etc. Now, instead of 'rule by majority', the criticism against this provision is that it is becoming a 'rule by minority'. Because you won't be there and somebody else, the minority shareholders will have to vote on your fate. And the majority required is 75 per cent of them by a special Resolution. For the present, I am diluting it to an ordinary Resolution, but I am accepting the suggestions which has

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

been made by Shri Naresh Agrawal, Shri Naresh Gujral and others that the Act is so wide that even these fifteen-sixteen amendments may not cover the entire field and, therefore, a Committee in which we have the representatives of the Company Secretary institute, the CA institute or some Chambers, plus somebody from the Department, a broad-based Committee, will be constituted to go into this whole question for the next few months as to where the shoe pinches as far as this Act is concerned, and these may not be the last amendments which we are bringing in. Besides the related party transactions, there is some exemption to be granted in related party transactions with regard to transaction between a company and its wholly-owned subsidiary. Because that is one entity itself. Even there, there are no minority shareholders, it is wholly-owned subsidiary because the principal company owns everybody, so that provision was becoming unworkable. Now, with regard to the bail provisions, except serious frauds, where the tough bail provision will apply, in all other cases the normal provisions under the CrPC will apply. So if the offences are minor, the courts will grant bail. If they are not minor, the courts will not grant bail. All winding up cases to be heard by a three-Judge Bench. Anybody who knows our judicial structure, three-Judge Benches are constituted only when there are very serious complicated questions of law, we call it the full Bench and in every court it is constituted very rarely. Now for winding up a company to go to three judges is too complicated a procedure, that provision, therefore, I am altering. Similarly, all cases of Companies Act to be tried by Special Courts. There may be technical violations, technical violations are only liable for minor penalties and so on. So if only serious offences are there, we have categorised the serious offences, only they will go to a special Court, the others have to be tried by the normal Magisterial Court. This, Sir, is the substance of these amendments and I am grateful to the Members who have spoken on this and as I have said, I will be constituting a committee very shortly to go into other areas of this Act, so that other amendments which are required in this Amendment could also be brought about.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:—

That the Bill to amend the Companies Act, 2013, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 4, there is one Amendment (No.3) by Shri Arun Jaitley.

Clause 4 - Amendment of Section 11

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move:

(3) That at page 1, *for* lines 15 to 17, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

"4. Section 11 of the principal Act shall be omitted."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 to 7 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 8, there are two Amendments (Nos.6 and 7) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving your amendments?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I am satisfied with the reply. So, I am not moving my amendments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, amendments are not moved.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill

Clauses 9 and 10 were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 11, there are two Amendments (No.8 and 9) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving your amendments?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I move only Amendment No.8.

Clause 11 – Amendment of Section 124

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I move:

(8) That at page 3, line 4, *for* the words "seven consecutive years", the words "six consecutive years" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was negated.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 12 to 18 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, there is one Amendment (No.4) for insertion of a new Clause 18(A) by Shri Arun Jaitley.

Insertion of New Clause 18A

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move:

(4) That at page 4, after line 17, the following be inserted, namely :—

"1 8A. In section 248 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), —

(i) in clause (a), after the word "incorporation", the word

"or" shall be inserted;

(ii) clause (b) shall be omitted."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

New Clause 18A was added to the Bill.

Clauses 19 to 21 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, there is one Amendment (No.5) for insertion of a new Clause 22 by Shri Arun Jaitley.

Insertion of New Clause 22

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move:

(5) That at page 4, *after* line 31, the following be *inserted*, namely :—

"22. In section 462 of the principal Act, for sub-section (2), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) A copy of every notification proposed to be issued under sub-section (1), shall be laid in draft before each House of Parliament, while it is in Session, for a total period of thirty days, and if, both Houses agree in disapproving the issue of notification or both Houses agree in making any modification in the notification, the notification shall not be issued or, as the case may be, shall be issued only in such modified form as may be agreed upon by both the Houses.

(3) in reckoning any such period of thirty days as is referred to in sub-section (2), no account shall be taken of any period during which the House referred to in sub-section (2) is prorogued or adjourned for more than four consecutive days.

(4) The copies of every notification issued under this section shall, as soon as may be after it has been issued, be laid before each House of Parliament."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

New Clause 22 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 1, there is one Amendment (No.2) by Shri Arun Jaitley.

Clause 1 – Short Title and Commencement

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move:

(2) That at page 1, line 2, *for* the figure "2014", the figure "2015" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the Enacting Formula, there is one amendment (No.1) by Shri Arun Jaitley.

THE ENACTING FORMULA

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move:

(1) That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-fifth", the word "Sixty-sixth" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for thirty minutes for lunch.

*The House then adjourned for lunch at thirty-nine minutes
past one of the clock.*

*The House re-assembled after lunch at
nine minutes past two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**RE. AN ISSUE RAISED ABOUT CERTIFICATION OF A BILL AS A
MONEY BILL BY THE SPEAKER OF LOK SABHA**

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मेरा एक पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। श्रीमन्, यह बिल जो एक मनी बिल के रूप में लाया जा रहा है, संविधान के आर्टिकल 109 के तहत स्पीकर साहब को पावर दी गयी है कि वह किसी भी बिल को मनी बिल declare कर सकते हैं। यह पावर शायद यह समझ कर दी गयी होगी कि मनी बिल वाक्यी में मनी बिल रहेंगे। उसके बाद स्थिति निर्मित होती है कि अगर स्पीकर किसी बिल को मनी बिल declare कर दें, तो फिर इस हाउस की कोई पावर ही नहीं रह जाती! अगर हम उस बिल को न मानें, उस बिल का

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

विरोध करें, तो भी 14 दिन बाद वह एक्ट अपने आप लागू हो जाएगा। दोनों सदन अलग-अलग सर्वोच्च हैं। हम नहीं चाहते कि दोनों सदनों में कहीं टकराव हो। मैं नहीं मानता कि स्पीकर साहिबा की कोई ऐसी मंशा रही होगी कि वे इस सदन, जो उच्च सदन है, इसके अधिकारों में कहीं कटौती करें।

श्रीमन्, आप संविधान में आगे देख लीजिए कि कौन-कौन से बिल वित्त बिल होंगे, उसको भी कहीं न कहीं कैटेगरीज किया गया है। यह उसमें दिया हुआ है। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि अनुच्छेद 109 के अंतर्गत जो भी बिल फाइनेन्स बिल डिक्लेयर हो जाएगा, तो क्या उस बिल पर राज्य सभा को कोई अधिकार होगा या नहीं? जब संविधान निर्माताओं ने राज्य सभा और लोक सभा का गठन किया था, तो पहले राज्य सभा का गठन हुआ, फिर लोक सभा का हुआ और इसमें था कि राज्य सभा कभी भंग नहीं होगी, लोक सभा भंग होगी। इसी कारण उन्होंने राज्य सभा को सर्वोच्च सदन माना। तो यह एक ऐसा प्रश्न है, जिस प्रश्न पर जरूर डिस्कशन होना चाहिए, क्योंकि ऐसे तो सभी बिलों में फाइनेन्स इन्वॉल्व होता है। अगर सभी बिलों को लोक सभा से फाइनेन्स बिल बना दिया गया, तो हम राज्य सभा में क्यों बैठे हैं? राज्य सभा के अधिकार क्या हैं और राज्य सभा के अधिकार किस सीमा तक रहेंगे, इस पर हम आपकी रूलिंग चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, we all agree with him.
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we support the point made by him.
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. Sit down. I will allow you.
...*(Interruptions)*... Before discussing it further, I want to make one point here. The Constitution does not provide this House or me, the Chair, to sit on judgement as to whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not. It is entirely for the hon. Speaker of the Lok Sabha to certify whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not. In this case, and on any Bill, that is the position. If the hon. Speaker has certified it to be a Money Bill, I have to take it like that only. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right. I will allow you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I just want to make one point. We fully understand your position.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:*. I am sorry; I am sorry! That word is expunged.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no. It should not be expunged. It should be there. Otherwise, if you don't say it, I would say it; you are *! In this situation, the Constitution prescribes a certain procedure and that is sacrosanct till we change

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

the Constitution; there is no doubt about that. But, Sir, can we not, from the Rajya Sabha, suggest to the hon. Speaker that there should be some criteria for deciding whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am making a submission. Please consider it. So far, the general sense and the general understanding has been that a Money Bill is something that withdraws amounts out of the Consolidated Fund of India or that leads to the accrual of some funds into the Consolidated Fund of India. Now, if this criterion is not met — unless we take up the other course of challenging that constitutional provision; that is a separate matter — from this House, can there not be a set of rules framed for that? We frame rules for everything.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not binding on the hon. Speaker, even if you frame a rule.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, that could be a suggestion from our House. It is ultimately left to the hon. Speaker; I agree. But there could be a suggestion from this House that there has to be a set of rules for this. You have rules for everything. Why can't you have rules which would suggest which Bills should be considered as Money Bills and which should not be? At least, this appeal from this House must go, irrespective of anything that the hon. Speaker may decide, and which the Constitution provides for. We agree that that is the right of the hon. Speaker of the Lok Sabha and that would remain. But from here an opinion can go, and that is what we are asking you for. You must send an opinion from this House that there should be a set of rules that would define the criteria for any Bill that would fall under the purview of the definition of a 'Money Bill'. It cannot be an indiscriminate right.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Money Bill is defined in Article 110 of the Constitution. Article 110 of the Constitution defines 'Money Bill'.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I agree. We go by that definition. Then, why this clause in the Constitution again? As I told you, that is a separate matter. We will have to take it up separately. But can we not, on the basis of the definition under article 110, suggest to the hon. Speaker that there should be a set of rules defining this?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I wish to add one point to what my colleagues have said before this, on the liberal interpretation of the term 'Money

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

Bill'. Sir, my suggestion, through you, to the Chairman is that, without questioning the ruling of the Speaker and the powers of the Lok Sabha Speaker, this House itself sets up a Committee which will examine the liberal interpretation of Money Bill by Members of the Rajya Sabha. Through you, Sir, we suggest to the hon. Chairman that such a Committee is constituted in this House at the earliest.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, under Article ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After disposing of this, I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... I have called the Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, without disputing the larger sentiments of senior colleagues, as a Member of this House, I have to state one thing. Article 110 (3) of the Constitution says, "If any question arises..."...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we all know that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Just give me two minutes' time. ...(Interruptions)... "...whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the Speaker of the House of the People thereon shall be final." ...(Interruptions)... This is the constitutional provision. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We know that. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, let him say. ...(Interruptions)... Let him say. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, my limited submission is that if we want to change this provision, there is a provision in the Constitution how to change it. But the Speaker there and the Chairman here are completely sovereign in respective fields. And the larger question I would like to raise is: Can we in this House ask this House to prepare a guideline as to how the Speaker of the other House should conduct? That is the larger issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think we cannot. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: This is a very wrong interpretation. All of us are aware of the constitutional provision. We are only saying that we want the hon. Speaker there to decide what are the sets of rules on the basis of which he or she may decide that this is a Money Bill. We are not giving any sermons or anything to anybody else. We all understand the Constitution. Hopefully, we are all literate

even to understand the implications of it. We don't require learned counsels to explain it to us. All that I am saying is, we know the Constitution. Unless there is a Constitution amendment, we know that you cannot say anything or do anything. We know that. All that we are suggesting from here is that the let hon. Speaker of the Lok Sabha define for themselves, let the other House define, what will be the set of rules to declare any legislation to be in the category of a Money Bill. Let them do it. We are not giving them any directions or any sermons.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Can this House give a suggestion to the Lok Sabha? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Why can't this House give a suggestion? ...(Interruptions)... Sir, my right as a Member of Rajya Sabha is being curtailed; I feel. Therefore, I think, we can give our opinion. ...(Interruptions)... Nobody can stop us from giving our opinions. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, before you give your ruling, listen to me also. I understand your position and don't give a ruling at this point of time; reserve your ruling. As suggested by Mr. Derek, this House can suggest to the Chairman to set up a Committee so that that Committee can go into the issue and redefine the powers of Rajya Sabha so that there is no clash between the two Houses. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज जो ब्लैक मनी का बिल आ रहा है, इसे फायनेंस बिल माना गया, क्योंकि इसमें फायनेंस इनवॉल्व है, लेकिन इसमें सिर्फ पैनल्टी के रूप में फायनेंस इनवॉल्व है। आपने कहा है कि यदि फॉरेन में किसी के पास अनडिस्कलोज्ड मनी है और अगर वह within 60 days, डिस्कलोज करेगा, तो उसे 30 परसेंट टैक्स देना पड़ेगा और 30 परसेंट पैनल्टी देनी पड़ेगी। अगर कोई छः महीने के अंदर भी डिस्कलोज नहीं करता है, तो उस पर 100 परसेंट पैनल्टी लगेगी।

श्रीमन्, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 110 का पार्ट-टू देख लीजिए। "A Bill shall not be deemed to be a Money Bill by reason only that it provides for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties.." अब, अगर फाइन के आधार पर इसे मनी बिल मान रहे हैं कि इसमें पैसा इनवॉल्व हो गया ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : सब-क्लॉज (3) देखिए। उसके बाद सब-क्लॉज(3) में बताया गया है कि if any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the Speaker shall be final.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मेरा प्रश्न है कि क्या यह हाउस प्रस्ताव नहीं कर सकता? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have understood your point. Now, I will do one thing. I am not giving a ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, a Money Bill is...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come to that. ...(Interruptions)... I am not giving a...(Interruptions)... Let me finish, please. I am not giving a ruling on this now. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: A Money Bill can be...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. I will call you. Let me finish this. I will call you. ...(Interruptions)... On this subject, your leader has spoken. Now, you sit down. ...(Interruptions)... On this subject, your leader has spoken. That is enough. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Ragesh, on the issue of Money Bill, your leader has spoken. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing you.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I just want to make one point. The Constitutional provisions are there. We respect the Constitutional provisions. The role of the Speaker is there. We respect the role of the Speaker. However, Sir, the broader point is the following: that in the last Finance Bill that we just discussed, considered and returned, in five very important pieces of legislations, amendments were made and they were part of the Finance Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over now. You talk about this.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I am making a point. Please allow me to finish. Regarding depriving Members of a valuable right to scrutinise the legislation, to understand its implications in its totality and come back better informed and in a better position to debate, discuss and pass the legislation, the broader point I want to make is that getting into these technicalities of what is a Money Bill and what is not a Money Bill, there is a larger political point that I am driving at is that, in its wisdom, I request the hon. Leader of the House to please do not deprive other Members of this House the opportunity for looking at these amendments. Ultimately, we will support the position. I have no doubt in my mind that the five Bills that he made part of the Finance Bill and which we agreed to, would have, perhaps, passed in the Monsoon Session.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sharad Yadav. That is already passed here. Talk about this Bill.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Therefore, Sir, the same principle applies to the black money legislation also. There has been no opportunity to study the full implications of this legislation, even though all of us are united in fighting the menace of black money. ...(Time bell rings)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Now, Sir, if we raise this question, we will be said to be...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I have to take up the other Bill.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I rarely speak. Please give me an opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But you made your point. That is enough.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Those who raised the question for this legislation, their *bona fides* will be questioned saying that they are against bringing black money back. This is a very important issue. The legislation has made...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; Shri Sharad Yadav. That is okay.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: This is not the first time that such a legislation is ...(*Time bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. आप बोलिए। शरद जी, आप बोलिए।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, you are determined not to allow me to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have allowed you enough. Now, Sharadji.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: This is very unfair, Sir.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : सर, मेरा इसमें यह निवेदन है कि यह एक दिन की बात नहीं है। स्पीकर का मामला एक दिन का नहीं है, यह उनका अधिकार है कि किसी बिल को उन्होंने मनी बिल कहा है। इस पर हम 68 वर्ष के बाद बहस कर रहे हैं। ठीक बात पर आने के बजाय... यह तो उनका prerogative है, उस prerogative पर बीस तरह की बहस करना और बीस तरह की चीजों को निकालना ठीक नहीं है और न ही सदन को इस पर कोई सुझाव देना चाहिए। इसलिए मेरा आपसे कहना है कि इस पर जो बहस चल रही है, वह निरर्थक है और इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है। यह काम 68 वर्ष से चल रहा है, यह कोई आज से नहीं चल रहा।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : हम सुझाव तो भेज सकते हैं।

श्री शरद यादव : सुझाव किस बात का भेजेंगे? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों को आपके माध्यम से यह बताना चाहूंगा कि हमारी जो व्यवस्था है, जो पार्लियामेंटरी सिस्टम है, वह ब्रिटिश मॉडल पर आधारित है तथा पॉलिटिकल साइंस और सोशल स्टडीज़ के सारे स्टूडेंट्स जानते हैं कि हाउस ऑफ लॉर्ड्स को शुरू में ही ये सारे अधिकार प्राप्त थे। स्वयं उसने अपने indifference की वजह से, अपनी उदासीनता की वजह से, अपनी अटेंडेंस न

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

आने की वजह से हाउस ऑफ कॉमन्स के हाथ में एक तरीके से अधिकार दे दिए। अगर हम indifferent बने रहेंगे, अपनी बात कहेंगे भी नहीं तो जिस तरह से हाउस ऑफ लॉर्ड्स सैंक्रेड चैंबर के बजाय सैंक्रेडरी चैंबर बन गया, यह हाउस भी सैंक्रेड चैंबर के बजाय सैंक्रेडरी चैंबर बन जाएगा। इसलिए हम अपनी बात कह तो सकते ही हैं और अपनी बात को वहां तक पहुंचा सकते हैं क्योंकि हिस्ट्री इस बात को बताती है कि किस तरह से ये चीजें बदली जाती हैं। सर, संविधान में बड़े-बड़े संशोधन हुए हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: संविधान में बदलाव करो। I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, मैं संविधान बदलने की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि इतिहास इस बात का गवाह है कि हाउस ऑफ लॉर्ड्स, जो सर्वशक्तिशाली सदन ब्रिटेन में था, उसके अधिकार इसलिए चले गए क्योंकि वह अपने अधिकारों को धीरे-धीरे छोड़ता चला गया। उसने एक शब्द भी एतराज के रूप में नहीं कहा था, इसलिए हाउस ऑफ कॉमन्स के हाथ में अधिकार चले गए, क्योंकि वित्तीय शक्तियाँ उसके पास में थीं। अभी कोई कुछ नहीं कह रहा है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... हम यह नहीं कह रहे हैं कि यह गलत है, लेकिन इतना तो हो कि हर बिल को, आए दिन किसी बिल को, जिसको मनी बिल नहीं होना चाहिए, उसको वहां से मनी बिल सर्टिफाइ करके इसलिए न भेजा जाए कि यह हाउस उसमें इधर-उधर की बात न कर सके।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now hon. Members... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, No. ...*(Interruptions)*... No discussion on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I have given a notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I am a disciplined Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: On this, I gave a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... I gave a letter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing you on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I am a disciplined Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your leader has... ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... On this, I am not allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your leader has spoken. What more

you want? *...(Interruptions)*... No, I am not allowing you on this. *...(Interruptions)*... No, no. Not on this. This cannot be a discussion like this. *...(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I gave a notice. *...(Interruptions)*... As per the rules.. *...(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing you on this subject. Sit down. *...(Interruptions)*... No, I am not allowing. *...(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: I want to know the rule. If I gave a letter objecting to this, as per which Rule... *...(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down, I am not allowing you. What are you doing? *...(Interruptions)*... If everybody wants to speak, how will we take up the Bill? *...(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, he has given a notice. *...(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): He has given a notice, Sir. *...(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What notice? *...(Interruptions)*... I do not know. I have not got a notice on this. *...(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Kindly check it up from your office, Sir. *...(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You please sit down. This is a point of order raised by Shri Naresh Agrawal. Now, on this point of order... *...(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. I am on my legs. On this point of order, I have no notice. Apart from that, there is no rule to give a notice on a point of order. Now, even though, I should not have allowed it, I heard hon. Members. Because hon. Members wanted to raise this issue, I allowed it. But I am telling you that the Constitution is very clear that the Speaker is the final arbiter and authority to decide whether a Bill is a Money Bill. However, I can give a ruling on this; I will convey your feelings to the hon. Chairman.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, for conveying the feelings of the hon. Member of the House – as he wrote yesterday itself to the Chairman on this particular issue – you need to hear him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will hear him. *...(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: That is what I am asking for. That is what Mr. K. N. Balagopal wanted to place before you. *...(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But there is a rule for this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Balagopal, if you have anything other than this subject, you can speak... ...*(Interruptions)*... Not on this subject.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I am not going into the details. Sir, I gave a notice earlier. I am not continuing with that. Already, the leaders have spoken. I am supporting the point. But as has been said, the FEMA Bill is coming up, the black money Bill is coming up. There is a provision in the FEMA Act itself that the black money...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this?

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: I gave a detailed letter to the Chairman.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chairman will decide. ...*(Interruptions)*... You do not speak about the letter to the Chairman here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: I gave a notice. I am not going into that because the Chair is not allowing. I gave a notice. Yesterday, I raised the issue. A detailed note, letter is there with the Chairman.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair will consider that. If there is any other issue, you speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, in the morning, hon. Chairman, while he was in the Chair, said that the lunch-break will be from 1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Expecting that lunch will be there from 1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m., we went to the Notice Office for giving amendments and all that. While coming back, we got an inference that the discussion was going on. Lunch was announced from 1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. While coming back, we heard that there was a Select Committee motion by the Minister. Naturally, when the discussion on the Companies Bill was going on, in between, such a motion should not have been there. In between, a motion came and, unfortunately, I have to say that there is no representation of Left in the Select Committee on Land Bill. It is against the procedure. It was not informed. Secondly, it is against the announcement that there is no representation from the Left. Actually, yesterday, the names were collected from us also and these are not included. There are two aspects: one is that the lunch-break is changed and another one is regarding the procedure, in between a discussion on Bill, there should not be a motion for selecting people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव : सर, मेरा यह निवेदन है कि यह सम्पूर्ण देश का एक गंभीर मामला है। लेफ्ट के लोगों को ज्वाइंट कमेटी में शामिल न करना, बहुत ही गलत बात है। उनको इसमें जरूर शामिल करना चाहिए। मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि जब आम सहमति से यह काम करना चाहते हैं, तो इसमें रास्ता भी निकालना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : नाम भी लिया है, नाम भी लिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: लोक सभा में इनक्लूड है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please. ...(Interruptions)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी) : सर, जितनी भी पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज़ हैं, उनके लिए ज्वाइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी है। उसमें 20 मेम्बर्स लोक सभा से हैं और 10 मेम्बर्स राज्य सभा से हैं। उसमें लेफ्ट पार्टी के सलीम साहब लोक सभा से सदस्य हैं तथा AIDMK से भी जो उनके लोक सभा से मेम्बर हैं, वे सदस्य हैं। इसलिए सभी पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज़ को इसमें इनक्लूड किया गया है, क्योंकि यह ज्वाइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी है। इससे पहले इस हाउस की जब भी सेलेक्ट कमेटी बनी है, तो उसमें सभी पार्टियों को representation मिला है और कभी भी कोई भेदभाव नहीं हुआ है। जब भी ज्वाइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी बनती है, तो दोनों हाउसेज़ के सदस्यों को उसमें रखा जाता है।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have got a point. It is not a question of what he said that, firstly, does this Government and you also as the Chair, recognise that Rajya Sabha is Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha is Lok Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. I agree.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Do you recognise?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: So, do not give us a logic here saying that because it is a joint thing, we have no business here to raise that issue. That is wrong. Do you agree? ...(Interruptions)... Who's shouting there?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. you proceed. ...(Interruptions)... You proceed. You continue.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Now, the second point. If that is the case, you please think over it before you give any suggestion or ruling. Second point, the Chair announced the lunch-break from 1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. You have informed the Members that that is the period they can go outside and have their lunch and come back. And, at that time, the lunch break is not there. You continue the House. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: No, no. There was no such announcement made. ...(Interruptions)... There was no such announcement made. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I was there. ...(Interruptions)... I was there. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, I am sorry. There was an announcement. Check your records. ...(Interruptions)... Check your records.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Check your records. There was an announcement. Mr. O'Brien, if you are not paying attention, I do not know; there was an announcement. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will. I will. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes. You are correct. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: And, now, the Chair also agrees. If you don't mind *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come back. *...(Interruptions)...* I will come back. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: If you don't mind, the Chair also agrees to that. Now, the point, Sir, is this. Why did you violate such things? It gives a wrong impression for the Government also that you are manipulating, you are manoeuvring. You have a discussion on the Companies Bill. You stop that half-way through and get this Joint Committee proposal made here. Is it ever done? When you are having a discussion on one Bill, one legislative matter, do you stop that discussion and bring in a proposal to get a Joint Committee elected and then dispose of that matter and continue with that discussion? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Have you ever done it as a Chairman?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You have made your point.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am saying all these things which show a certain manoeuvring that you are doing. That is the point that I want to mention here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you have made your point.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no. I want answers to it, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* One question I will answer. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You will answer but let the hon. Ruling Benches understand what is the question so that they may answer after you answer! *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sitaramji, *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The point is, why are you doing such a manoeuvring

and such manipulation that does not speak well for the credentials of the Government?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: No, no; not manoeuvring. ...(Interruptions)...
सीताराम जी, जो Supplementary List of Business है, यह सदन में बांट दिया गया था। राज्य सभा की सेलेक्ट कमेटी के जो प्रपोज होने वाले सदस्य हैं, इनके नाम इसमें थे। यह जो Supplementary List of Business है, यह सुबह साढ़े ग्यारह और बारह बजे के बीच में सभी सदस्यों के हाथ में आ गया था। यह पूरी तरह से ...(व्यवधान)... ठीक है, part of the Business or on a Bill, यह तय हुआ था कि एक बजे ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर सेलेक्ट कमेटी की एनाउंसमेंट करेंगे। वे उस समय थे, उन्होंने उसको एनाउंस किया। उस समय सारे मेम्बर्स अवेलेबल थे, इसलिए इसमें कहीं कोई कंप्यूजन नहीं है।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : देखिए, आपने जो लिस्ट किया, उसे आपने सर्कुलेट किया, मैं मानता हूँ। वह लिस्ट सर्कुलेट करने के बाद मिनिस्टर महोदय से बातचीत हुई, वह बात आप भी जानते हैं, या आप कहिए कि यह फॉर्मलिटी है, यह लिस्ट सर्कुलेट हो गई, जो भी कहना है, सदन में कहेंगे। फिर छोड़िए बातचीत, सरकार हमसे बातचीत न करे, हम जो भी रेज़ करना चाहते हैं, यहीं पर करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, now let me react to it.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, there is a certain degree of practicality. Certain practical issues are involved.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not disagreeing with it.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: My Members told me that they were asked to give a name. They gave a name. Why was not that not included then? Why did you ask for the name to be given then if this was the understanding?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. I will give my ruling and my view on this. Then we will go back to the Bill because it has to be taken up. Yechuryji and Balagopalji have raised two points. First one relates to the Chair. So, I would react to the first one.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You only react to the issue concerning the Chair. Let the Government react to the second issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I believe they have already said what they have to say. I have to proceed with the business also. What you said is correct. It could have been taken up after the Bill was disposed of. That procedure would have been better. That procedure would have been more correct. I admit it. However, the Minister informed the Chair through another Minister that there was some urgency and asked if it could be taken up then. I was asked to consider that. I did not take it upon myself. I asked the House if I could take that up. I said if the House would agree,

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

I would take that up. I asked this question. At that time, nobody objected to that. If anyone had objected to that, I would not have taken that up. But I understand the other difficulty. At that time, your Members were not there. That is the problem. I asked whether the House would agree to take that up. If, at that time, I heard a voice saying 'no,' I would not have taken that up.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, how can there be a voice saying 'no?'

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I put a question. Let me complete. I was putting a question whether the House would agree to take that up. At that time, anybody could say 'no' to that. That did not happen. Therefore, it was taken up. But I concede your point. It would have been better if it had been taken up after disposing of the Bill. I concede that.

Second point is regarding the Membership of the Rajya Sabha. I know the political compulsions of the Ruling Party and other political parties. But the Chair has no political compulsions. For the Chair and for all of us, the Rajya Sabha is as important as the Lok Sabha. In the Constitution, if I am correct, the Council of States is mentioned first. Simply because a Member of the other House is in the Committee, that cannot be a reason to deny a Member of this House membership in the Committee. That is my view. With that, it is closed. We shall now take up the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Bill, 2015.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I want to *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I gave a ruling.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I agree with that. I only want to make a point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I gave a ruling.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you did. I am not disputing that. I am only saying that if you announce that you will have a lunch-break at a certain point, then you cannot expect Members to be here who will say 'no.'

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, that also you add.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why I said it could have been better if it was taken up after that. I concede that. It is not that I rejected your point. I conceded your point. When I conceded most of your points, you should be happy.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am, Sir.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Operation was successful but the patient died.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Bill, 2015.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, before the hon. Minister speaks, I have just one point. My Party is strongly supporting this Bill. But, I would like to flag one point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can do so after he moves the Bill. Let him move.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We are not going to oppose. In that sense, I want to make a point. It is being generally felt that this Bill has been made a Money Bill just to undermine the position of Rajya Sabha. Many provisions of other Bills have been incorporated in it; otherwise, this could not have been a Money Bill. Since this has been brought forward, we are not going to oppose it. I would just caution the hon. Finance Minister that this should not be repeated in future.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, hon. Finance Minister.

GOVERNMENT BILL — Contd.

**The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and
Imposition of Tax Bill, 2015**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS;
AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN
JAITLEY): Sir, I rise to move:

That the Bill to make provisions to deal with the problem of the Black money that is undisclosed foreign income and assets, the procedure for dealing with such income and assets and to provide for imposition of tax on any undisclosed foreign income and asset held outside India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, with this introduction, I would not make any opening comments because of time constraints. Let the matter be discussed. I will say subsequently whatever I have to say on this Bill. At that stage, I will also answer the question which Mr. Azad has raised.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. The time allotted to this is two hours. Should we stick to two hours or reduce it to one hour? ...(*Interruptions*)... All right. Now, Dr. E.M.S. Natchiappan.

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I support the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Bill, 2015. As our leader has said, the Congress Party fully supports this Bill. At the same time, we have to bring up certain deficiencies which are there to be rectified in future amendments.

First of all, I would like to bring to the attention of the Government that we are bound by the United Nations General Assembly which, as early as 31st October, 2003, had made that on the basis of recalling its Resolution 55/61 of 4th December, 2000, it established an *ad hoc* committee to go into the question of these types of evasion of taxation throughout the world. It happened for three years by having different types of meetings and finally, they came forward with the United Nations Convention against Corruption. I would just quote the beginning of the Preamble. I quote, "Concerned about the seriousness of problems and threats posed by corruption to the stability and security of societies, undermining the institutions and values of democracy, ethical values and justice jeopardising sustainable development and the rule of law". This is where the Government has it. All the States-Parties of the Convention have signed it. 140 countries have signed this Convention. On that basis, different levels of discussions were going on and finally, they came out with different topics and chapters, so to say, covering about 71 articles. In different ways, States-Parties have to follow it in their own countries. I find that this particular Bill which is coined as the Black Money Bill (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Bill is very, very fragile and it is only an extension of Section 139 of the Income Tax Act. Section 139 is very clear in stating that the filing of Income Tax Return is compulsory. In various cases, they are saying that. Finally, sub-clause (3) provides that any asset including financial interest in any entity located outside India or signing authority in any account located outside India is required to file a return of income in prescribed form compulsorily, whether or not he has the income chargeable to tax. But, if you see the present Act, it defines why this particular Act has come into force. On the basis of the definition, we can find in clause 2 (11) "undisclosed asset located outside India" means an asset (including financial interest in any entity) located outside India, held by the assessee in his name or in respect of which he is a beneficial owner, and he has no explanation about the source of investment in such asset or the explanation given by him is in the opinion of the Assessing Officer unsatisfactory." This is, more or less, expansion

of section 139. If we go further, clause 4 also defines like that. Finally, we can very easily find out how the architecture of this Bill is repeated on the basis of the Income-tax Act. The Income-tax Act is also having the Assessing Officer. It is having its own hierarchy of officers who go into it. If the officer has given a verdict, then, about that, there is an appeal provision given for the Tax Appellate Tribunal. Similarly, the Tax Appellate Tribunal is vested with the same powers in this Bill for the violation also. Then, they can go to the High Court, and finally they can end up in the Supreme Court. This is the architecture on which this Bill is made. That means we are repeating the same Act which is already there in the Income-tax Act, and we are culling out certain portions, and defining it further, and saying that we want to stop the black money. Actually, we are not addressing the problem which we have promised to the people. In the international Convention also we have shown such a position, and I will quote from article 3 of the international Convention. "This Convention shall apply, in accordance with its terms, to the prevention, investigation and prosecution of corruption and to the freezing, seizure, confiscation and return of the proceeds of offences established in accordance with this Convention." This is the promise you have made. We have accepted this Convention. But now we have not mentioned anything on the topic of prevention, investigation; only the prosecution is there. There is nothing on the freezing, seizure, confiscation and return of the proceeds of offences. That means, we just want to make a white washing of our own enactments, telling that we are very much interested in abolishing black money, and, therefore, we are bringing a law. But really are we making that law? We are just evading our international commitment which we made.

Similarly, Chapter II of Preventive Anti-corruption Policies and Practices, article 5, clearly says what are the preventive measures that you are taking in a Bill represented by the State. There they have to make it clear in article 1, the Statement of Purposes. The purposes of this Convention are: (a) To promote and strengthen measures to prevent and combat corruption more efficiently and effectively; (b) To promote, facilitate and support international cooperation and technical assistance in the prevention of and fight against corruption, including in asset recovery; (c) To promote integrity, accountability and proper management of public affairs and public property." That means we have to come forward with a domestic legislation, covering the preventing measures, that is, the preventive anti-corruption policies and practices which says in article 5.1 "Each State party shall in accordance with the fundamental principles of this legal system develop and implement, or maintain effective, coordinated anti-corruption policies that promote the participation of the society and reflect the principles of the rule of law, proper management of the public affairs and public property, integrity, transparency and accountability." We are not

[Dr. E. M. Sudarsana Natchiappan]

covering all these things. But we are making some small definition here. Article 7 deals with how public sector has to be accountable for this purpose. Article 8 is on 'Codes of conduct for public officials'. Lots of explanations were given. Article 9 is on 'Public procurement and management of public finances'. These are all sources of black money. These are the sources from where this would come out. Article 10 is on 'Public reporting'. Let me quote, and it says, "Taking into account the need to combat corruption, each State Party shall, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its domestic law, take such measures as may be necessary to enhance transparency in its public administration, including with regard to its organization, functioning and decision-making processes, where appropriate. Such measures may include, inter alia:" and, then, it explains further. Article 11 is on 'Measures relating to the judiciary and prosecution services'. Only this has been incorporated in the Act; nothing more than that. That is already there in the Income Tax Act. Article 12 is on 'Private Sector'. It says, "Each State Party shall take measures, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its domestic law, to prevent corruption involving the private sector, enhance accounting and auditing standards in the private sector and, where appropriate, provide effective, proportionate and dissuasive civil, administrative or criminal penalties for failure to comply with such measures." Nothing has been addressed here on this aspect. Article 13 is on 'Participation of society'. Nothing is addressed here.

Article 14 is on 'Measures to prevent money-laundering'. Already, there is an Act, which is also fragile. Then, Chapter III is on Criminalisation and Law Enforcement. Article 15 is on 'Bribery of national public officials'. Nothing is addressed here. Article 16 is on 'Bribery of foreign public officials and officials of public international organisations'. Nothing is addressed here. Article 17 is on 'Embezzlement, misappropriation or other diversion of property by a public official'. Nothing has been taken into consideration. Article 18 is on 'Trading in influence'. Article 19 is on 'Abuse of functions'. Article 20 is on 'Illicit enrichment'. Article 21 is on 'Bribery in the private sector'. Article 22 is on 'Embezzlement of property in the private sector'. Article 23 is on 'Laundering of the proceeds of a crime'. Nothing is addressed here. Article 24 is on 'Concealment'. Article 25 is on 'Obstruction of Justice'. Article 26 is on 'Liability of Legal Persons'. Article 27 is on 'Participation and Attempt'. Article 28 is on 'Knowledge, Intent and Purpose as Elements of an Offence'. Article 29 is on 'Statute of Limitations'. Article 30 is on 'Prosecution, Adjudication and Sanctions'. Nothing is addressed here. Article 31 is very, very important. It is totally missing. It goes against the wishes of the people. Article 31 is on 'Freezing, Seizure and Confiscation'. I will quote a small portion of it.

It says," 1. Each State Party shall take, to the greatest extent possible within its domestic legal system, such measures as may be necessary to enable confiscation of:

- (a) Proceeds of crime derived from offences established in accordance with this Convention or property the value of which corresponds to that of such proceeds;
- (b) Property, equipment or other instrumentalities used in or destined for use in offences established in accordance with this Convention."

Nothing has been addressed in this Bill. We can very conveniently say that the Money-laundering Act will apply in this case. But it is not applicable; it has more or less been diluted. It does not meet the requirements of criminal justice.

Article 32 is on 'Protection of Witnesses, Experts and Victims'. Nothing has been said here. Article 33 is on 'Protection of Reporting Persons'. Article 34 is on 'Consequences of Acts of Corruption'. Nothing has been said here. Article 35 is on 'Compensation for Damage'. Nothing is said here. Article 36 is on 'Specialized Authorities'. Our own officers become arbitrators of Income-tax. Even when they themselves violate that particular provision, they decide on it. Article 37 is on 'Cooperation with law enforcement authorities'. Article 38 is on 'Cooperation between national authorities'. Article 39 is on 'Cooperation between national authorities and the private sector'. Article 40 is on 'Bank secrecy'. Article 41 is on 'Criminal record'. Article 42 is on 'Jurisdiction'. Finally, you have Article 43 on 'International cooperation'. Nothing is said, except one chapter which says that in this way you will go in for bilateral relationships; but we are not following the international convention to which we are the signatories. Article 44 is on 'Extradition'. We do not apply this provision at all. Article 45 is on 'Transfer of Sentenced Persons'. Article 46 is about mutual legal assistance and in that way it goes on till Article 71 but none of these things like transfer of criminal proceedings, law enforcement co-operation, joint investigation, special investigative techniques and finally asset recovery. Article 52 says about prevention and detection of transfers of proceeds of the crime, but nothing is said here. Article 53 says about the measures for the direct recovery of the property. Article 54 is about the mechanisms for recovery of the property through international cooperation in confiscation. Article 55 is about International cooperation for purposes of confiscation. Article 56 is about special cooperation. Article 57 is about return and disposal of assets. Finally, Chapter VI is about technical assistance and information exchange and it goes on like that and Mechanism for Implementation, Chapter VII, Article 67, Conference of the State parties and convention. Now we are going to attend the conference of the State parties. In 2015 it is going to be started. What are we going to report it? Are we going to give this small fragile

[Dr. E. M. Sudarsana Natchiappan]

Bill before the international body to tell that we are preventing everything, but we are the signatories to the International Convention? Sir, I request the Government to come forward with a new amended Bill, more so, a comprehensive Act, to address all the provisions of the conventions. We were the signatories as early as in 2003 when the NDA Government was there and subsequently you have given another chance and instead of talking something outside and doing something inside, you can straightaway go forward with a proper convention, with a proper domestic law and that will be a good thing to show that India is an investment destination and you can believe us and come here as we are following the International Convention. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Thank you, Shri Natchiappan. Now Shri R.K. Sinha.

श्री आर. के. सिन्हा (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, सर्वप्रथम मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री, श्री अरुण जेटली जी को हार्दिक बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने काले धन की रोकथाम के लिए इस कड़े क़ानून को सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) पीठासीन हुए]

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे तो यह आश्चर्य होता है कि काले धन की चर्चा हम लोग बचपन से सुनते आए और बूढ़े भी हो गए कि इस देश में एक दूसरी अर्थव्यवस्था, समानांतर अर्थव्यवस्था चल रही है और काला धन विदेशों में, स्विस् बैंक में और न जाने किस-किस बैंक में जमा हो रहा है। इस देश में बड़े-बड़े विद्वान और पूर्ववर्ती वित्त मंत्री हुए हैं, नाम गिनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, सभी जानते हैं, किन्तु इतना कड़ा और सार्थक कदम सर्वप्रथम माननीय अरुण जेटली जी ने ही उठाया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर (राजस्थान): इनकी मेडन स्पीच है, इनको बोलने दीजिए, आप यह क्या करते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आर. के. सिन्हा: हम राजनीति में तो पुराने हैं, लेकिन यह मेरी मेडन स्पीच है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हमको पता नहीं था।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please continue, please continue.

श्री आर. के. सिन्हा : कोई बात नहीं, टोका-टोकी करना आपका अधिकार है और बोलना मेरा अधिकार है। ...(व्यवधान)...

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): यह इनकी मेडन स्पीच है। ये जो कह रहे हैं, उसको आप सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

3.00 P.M.

श्री आर.के. सिन्हा: मित्रो, हम जब भी काले धन की बात करते हैं और सुनते हैं तो यह गौर फरमाने की जरूरत है कि काला धन पैदा कैसे होता है।

अगर हम उसकी जड़ में न जाएं, उसके क्रिएशन में न जाएं तो रोकथाम करना, उसके लिए कारगर कदम उठाना, वह भी उतना सार्थक या कारगर नहीं हो सकता है। अभी तक की अर्थव्यवस्था में जो हमारे देश में कर प्रणाली रही है और कर वंचना के कारण, टैक्स चोरी करने की प्रवृत्ति के कारण यह काला धन पैदा होता है। यह इतनी भयंकर समानान्तर अर्थव्यवस्था है जिसका अगर जिक्र किया जाए, बताया जाए और उदाहरण दिए जाएं तो यहां सदन में उतना समय नहीं मिलेगा। महोदय, मैं बिहार से आता हूं। दिल्ली में हमें काम दिया गया और जब मैं 1989 में पहली बार दिल्ली आया तो हमें किराये का मकान नहीं मिलता था, जो किराए का बैंक लेने को तैयार हो। मैं दिन में बीस जगह देखने के लिए जाता था, शायद ही कोई मकान मालिक ऐसा मिलता हो जो यह कहे कि वह किराये का पेमेंट बैंक से लेगा। अगर उसने बहुत रियायत की तो कहता था कि आधा किराया कैश दे दो और आधे का बैंक दे दो। हमारे पास समस्या यह थी कि कैश देने की कोई व्यवस्था मेरे पास थी नहीं। सारा कारोबार बैंक से होता है और टैक्स पे करने के बाद जो बचता है वही हमारे उपयोग में आता है और वही हम लोग कमाते हैं। देश और अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए टैक्स ज्यादा देते हैं और कमाते कम हैं, लेकिन मकान किराये पर नहीं मिला। फिर हमने जमीन खरीदने के बारे में सोचा लेकिन जमीन भी नहीं मिली, क्योंकि इसमें भी बैंक से पेमेंट लेने वाला कोई नहीं मिला। फिर हमने फ्लैट खरीदना चाहा, वह भी यहां नहीं मिला। पता लगा कि नोएडा में नए फ्लैट बन रहे थे। वहां पर बिल्डर ने कहा कि हम बैंक ले लेंगे। तब जाकर अंत में मैं नोएडा में बसा। इतनी बुरी अर्थव्यवस्था है। जब बाजार में कोई चीज खरीदने जाते हैं तो दुकानदार साफ कहता है कि बिल नहीं लीजिएगा तो आपका 12 परसेंट बच जाएगा। मैंने उसको बोला कि मैं बिल भी लूंगा और बैंक भी दूंगा। तो वह कहता है कि बैंक रिएलाइज होने के बाद आपको सामान मिलेगा। इस बात के लिए भी तैयार होइए, तब भी कई दुकानदार ऐसे हैं जो कहते हैं कि नहीं, हम इस तरह का काम नहीं करते। अच्छे-अच्छे ब्रांडेड प्रोडक्ट्स आप लेने जाइए। आज बाजार की स्थिति यह हो गई है कि कोई आपसे नम्बर वन में बैंक पेमेंट पर डीलिंग करने को तैयार नहीं। इसलिए माननीय मंत्री महोदय से मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि कृपया इस बात पर भी गौर करें कि ब्लैक मनी का जो सृजन होता है, क्रिएशन होता है, how to stop that. अगर वह नहीं करेंगे और ब्लैक मनी जनरेट होती रहेगी तो देश में भी रहेगी और विदेश में भी रहेगी, मैं यह नहीं मानता हूं कि ब्लैक मनी सिर्फ विदेश में ही है, वह देश के अंदर भी है और हमारे देश में बैंकों में भी जमा है। अगर इसकी भी स्कूटनी आप करेंगे तो हजारों ऐसे अकाउंट्स मिलेंगे, लाखों ऐसे अकाउंट्स मिलेंगे जिनका कोई अता-पता नहीं है। आपने के.वाई.सी. स्कीम चलाई, बहुत बढ़िया स्कीम चलाई, लेकिन आप उसकी प्रगति खुद भी जानते होंगे कि कितने लाखों लोगों का अभी के.वाई.सी. नहीं हुआ। आप ऐसे सारे अकाउंट्स सीज कीजिए। यह पैसा देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में आएगा। आपने बैंक खाते खोले करोड़ों की संख्या में, मैं आपको बधाई देना चाहता हूं। जब तक शत-प्रतिशत बैंक खाता प्रत्येक नागरिक का नहीं होगा और शत-प्रतिशत बैंक transaction नहीं होगा और transaction में पारदर्शिता नहीं आएगी, तब तक काले धन का बनना बंद नहीं हो सकता है।

[श्री आर.के. सिन्हा]

अभी मैं सदन में एक चर्चा सुन रहा था कि चीन का सामान हमारे बाजार में बहुत आ रहा है और चीनी products हमारे मार्केट में हमारे सामान से बहुत compete कर रहे हैं और उस वजह से हमारे यहां के लघु और सूक्ष्म उद्योगों की हालत बहुत खराब हो रही है। यह बात बिल्कुल सही है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय चीन से जो सामान आ रहा है, यह कस्टम पे कर के नहीं बल्कि smuggled route से आ रहा है। उसे रोकने की आवश्यकता है। जो भी सामान smuggled route से चीन से भारत के अंदर आएगा, वह सस्ता बिकेगा। अगर वह कस्टम पे कर के आएगा, तो वह हमारे लघु उद्योगों से compete नहीं कर सकता। इस पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। आपने बंगलादेश के साथ बॉर्डर का समझौता किया है और जब वहां fencing हो जाएगी तो उससे काफी हद तक smuggling की रोकथाम होगी। इसी तरह नेपाल के बॉर्डर पर भी आपको सख्ती करने की जरूरत है कि यहां बिना कस्टम पे किए smuggling कर के सामान न आए। इस के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिस्पर्धा में, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार में आपको छूट देने की आवश्यकता होगी। हमारे यहां विदेशों से भी सामान आएगा, लेकिन अगर उनको हमारे अपने उद्योगों से compete करना है, तो एक fair level field आपको create करनी होगी और उसके लिए smuggling के रास्ते को रोकने की जरूरत होगी और जब creation of black money बंद होगा, तो आप आधे से ज्यादा समस्याओं का निदान कर लेंगे।

महोदय, आज हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वच्छता अभियान शुरू किया है, लेकिन अभी भी पुराने कूड़े नहीं उठाए जा रहे हैं। मैं देश भर में घूम रहा हूं और देख रहा हूं कि पुराने कूड़े उठाने में अभी भी काफी दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, लेकिन अब नए creation of garbage नहीं हो रहे हैं। लोग वहां कूड़ा फेंकना बंद कर रहे हैं, लोगों में जागरूकता आ रही है और यह एक अच्छी बात है। उसी प्रकार से जब आप creation of black money रोकेंगे, तो black money का circulation बंद होगा और विदेशों में भी उसका जाना बंद होगा।

वित्त मंत्री जी से मैं सब से बड़ी बात यह कहना चाहूंगा कि ब्लैक मनी एक बहुत ही खतरनाक बीमारी है जिसका बहुत बड़ा दुरुपयोग ड्रग इंडस्ट्री और terrorist industry में हो रहा है। अगर आप ब्लैक मनी का creation रोकेंगे, तो ड्रग माफियाज़ और terrorism के फैलाव पर काफी हद तक आपका नियंत्रण हो सकेगा। आपको इस कार्य में सफलता मिले, मैं इसकी शुभकामना देता हूं।

अब सवाल यह है कि आप विदेशों से काला धन वापस कैसे लाएंगे? पिछले चुनाव के दौरान इस बारे में इतनी चर्चा हुई कि सारा कालाधन एक देश से दूसरे देश और दूसरे से तीसरे और चौथे देश shift होता गया और पूरे विश्व में फैल गया। अब आप कहां-कहां से उसे लाएंगे और कैसे लाएंगे?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY) : Please appreciate that it is his maiden speech.

श्री आर. के. सिन्हा : आपको उसके लिए एक बार Infrastructure Bond या कोई ऐसी चीज करनी होगी। मैं जानता हूं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट की क्या रूलिंग है। मैं यह भी जानता हूं कि चिदम्बरम जी हाउस में आश्वासन देकर गए हैं, लेकिन आपको कोई ऐसा provision करना पड़ेगा जिसमें बिना नाम disclose किए जो अपना ब्लैक मनी वापस लाकर इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में डालना

चाहता है, उससे आप टैक्स लीजिए, penalty लगाइए, लेकिन कृपा कर के कोई रूट खोलिए ताकि वह ब्लैक मनी वापस आए और देश के विकास में लगे। इसके लिए जब तक कोई कारगर कदम नहीं उठेगा, सिर्फ ब्लैक मनी कंट्री टू कंट्री बात करके वहां से आप कब तक लाएंगे और किस टाइम लिमिट में लाएंगे, आप किस-किस देश से समझौता करेंगे, तो यह बड़ा मुश्किल का काम होगा। इसलिए आपको इसके लिए कोई एक रूट निकालना पड़ेगा। चाहे देश के इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए हो, देश की किसी भी विकास योजना के लिए हो, किसी भी प्रकार से हो, आप चाहे जितना टैक्स ले लीजिए, जितनी पैनल्टी ले लीजिए, लेकिन एक रास्ता खोल दीजिए, ताकि जिन लोगों ने ब्लैक मनी को छिपा कर रखा हुआ है, उनको उसे वापस लाने में सहूलियत हो। फिर आप इसका क्रिएशन बंद कीजिए, तभी अपने आप ब्लैक मनी का ट्रैफिक रुकेगा।

महोदय, अंत में मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगा, मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां बिहार में एक कहावत है कि सारा धान 22 पैसेरी नहीं बेचा जाता। आप ट्रांसपेरेन्सी बरतिए, ईमानदारी से काम करने वाले लोगों से आपके लोग इज्जत से पेश आएँ और उनको सम्मान-पूर्वक व्यापार करने दें, व्यवसाय करने दें। आपने जो आज कंपनी (अमेंडमेंट) बिल लाया था, वह बहुत ही सराहनीय कदम है। उससे लाखों, करोड़ों लोगों को राहत मिलेगी, क्योंकि पहले जिस तरह के उसमें स्ट्रिंजेंट लॉ थे, उससे काफी कंपनियां बंद हो गई थीं और काफी कंपनियां बंद होने के कगार पर थीं। इसी प्रकार से आपका जो सिस्टम ऑफ कलेक्शन है, आप उसमें ईमानदारी से काम करने वाले लोगों को परेशान होने से बचाने का उपाय कीजिए। आज वे त्राहि-त्राहि कर रहे हैं। जिस प्रकार का उनके साथ सेंट्रल एक्साइज, सर्विस टैक्स और इन्कम टैक्स के ऑफीसर्स का बर्ताव हो रहा है, उसे आप देखें। देश में अच्छा काम करने वालों, ईमानदारी से काम करने वालों, एक नंबर में सारा काम करने वालों से अगर वे घूस मांगते हैं, तो वे उनको कहां से लाकर देंगे? वे नहीं दे सकते, इसलिए वे लोग परेशान हो रहे हैं। आपको यह व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी कि इस देश में जो ईमानदारी से काम करना चाहता है, उसको पूरी इज्जत मिले और उसे पूरी ईमानदारी से काम करने दिया जाए। आप उनको चाहे पुरस्कृत न करें, लेकिन आप उनको शक की निगाह से न देखें, आप उनको बेईमान और चोर न समझें। वे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए लाखों करोड़ रुपए दे रहे हैं। अगर वह कमा रहा है, तो पूरे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था चल रही है। आपका एग्रीकल्चर सबसे बड़ा सेक्टर है, उस पर इन्कम टैक्स नहीं है। स्माल एंड मीडियम इंडस्ट्रीज आज 45 परसेंट इंप्लायमेंट दे रहा है, वह आपके लिए कंट्रीब्यूट कर रहा है, इसलिए उसकी ओर भी आपको देखना है कि उसे आप क्या सहूलियत देंगे। बड़े उद्योगों के बड़े हाथ होते हैं, लेकिन छोटे उद्योगों में जो एंटरप्रेन्युर्स हैं, वही पीर, बावर्ची, भिश्ती, सबका काम करते हैं। उसी को प्रोडक्शन देखना है, उसी को मार्केटिंग देखना है और उसको 45 इंस्पेक्टरों के यहां हाजिरी लगानी पड़ती है। वे उद्योगपति कैसे काम करेंगे? आपको यह देखने की आवश्यकता है कि ये जो छोटी-छोटी माइक्रो इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, जिनमें आईआईटी, आईआईएम के पढ़े हुए इंजीनियर्स, मैनेजमेंट ग्रेजुएट्स, अगर वे कोई छोटा-मोटा काम भी करना चाहते हैं, तो उनको काम करने की सहूलियत दें और उनको आप डायरेक्ट टैक्स, इन्डायरेक्ट टैक्स, टैक्स पर टैक्स से छुटकारा दिलाइए। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे, तभी जाकर देश का विकास होगा, तभी काले धन के क्रिएशन पर बैन लगेगा, काले धन का सर्कुलेशन कम होगा और विदेशों से काला धन वापस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में भी आएगा। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया और सदन के माननीय सदस्यों ने मेरी बातों को सुना, उसके लिए मैं सभी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Thank you for the maiden speech. Now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत दिनों से हमारे देश में विदेशों में जमा धन के बारे में चर्चा चल रही है। चुनाव के दौरान तो इसे एक मुद्दा बना दिया गया था। मैं जिस background का हूँ, उसमें इस तरह के मामलों की कोई विशेषज्ञता हमारे पास नहीं है, लेकिन एक layman की हैसियत से मैं आज बात करूँगा।

महोदय, पहली बात तो यह कि जो तमाम एजेंसियों ने चुनाव के वक्त कहा था कि इतना पैसा विदेशों में जमा है, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ने कोई कोशिश यह जानने की है कि विदेशों में जो undisclosed money है, जिसे हम काला धन कहते हैं, उसका एमाउंट लगभग कितना हो सकता है, जिसे लाने के लिए आप कानून बना रहे हैं, उसका magnitude क्या है, क्या यह जानने की कोशिश की, इस पर क्या कोई स्टडी की?

महोदय, मेरी दूसरी बात है, जिस पर मैंने कल भी थोड़ा सा इशारा किया था और आज भी मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि आपने काला धन इस देश में लाने की बात कही थी, लेकिन वह धन तो लाए नहीं, इस पर विधेयक जरूर लाए हैं, अच्छी बात है। मैंने आपसे इसी सदन में एक बार अनुरोध किया था, जिसके बारे में अभी श्री आर.के. सिन्हा साहब कह रहे थे, मैं उनसे पूरी तरह सहमत हूँ। मैंने भी आपसे कहा था कि जिस तरह से एक बार श्री पी. चिदम्बरम साहब ने voluntary disclosure की व्यवस्था की थी, तब बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों ने अपनी मनी disclose की थी और सरकार को टैक्स के रूप में पैसा मिला। उस वक्त आपने मना किया और यह कहा था कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इसके बाद कोई फैसला दिया था कि इस तरह का वालंट्री डिसक्लोजर नहीं किया जा सकता। अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट की यह दिक्कत थी, तो इस बिल में इसकी व्यवस्था की है कि अगर वह डिसक्लोजर करता है, तो 30 परसेंट टैक्स और 30 परसेंट पैनल्टी लगेगी और अगर निश्चित अवधि के बाद करता है, तो 100 परसेंट पैनल्टी लगेगी। अब 100 परसेंट तो कोई करेगा नहीं, क्यों करेगा?

महोदय, दुनिया भर में जहां नियम सरल हैं, वहां टैक्स सबसे ज्यादा मिलता है। हमारे यहां दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि टैक्स इतना ज्यादा है कि जो टैक्स देने वाले हैं, जो बच ही नहीं सकते हैं, जैसे सर्विस क्लास है, वे तो बच ही नहीं सकते हैं, उनकी सैलरी से कट जाता है। यदि किसी की इनकम एक लाख रुपए है, तो उसके 30 हजार रुपए टैक्स में चले गए। जैसा सिन्हा साहब ने कहा कि ब्लैक मनी क्यों जेनरेट होता है, जब इतना ज्यादा टैक्स होगा, तो फिर आदमी टैक्स देने से बचने की कोशिश करेगा और जब टैक्स से वह बचने की कोशिश करेगा, तो वह धन ब्लैक मनी के रूप में जेनरेट होगा। आखिर जो पैसा विदेशों में है, क्या वह पैसा उन्होंने विदेशों में पैदा किया है? नहीं, वह पैसा यहीं से गया है, इसलिए आप इस पूरे प्रश्न को केवल विदेशों तक सीमित रख कर, confine करके और यहां की ब्लैक मनी से अलग करके नहीं देख सकते। यह पूरा इंटर-कनेक्टेड है, यह क्लोजली इंटर-कनेक्टेड है। जब यहां ब्लैक मनी होगी तभी वह किसी न किसी रूट से बाहर जाएगी। इसलिए जो अभी कहा गया कि आपको एक रूट खुला रखना चाहिए जिससे पैसा आए, मैं उससे सहमत हूँ। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो आपको बड़े पैमाने पर पैसा मिलेगा। इसके अलावा अगर टैक्स पेयर्स की संख्या बढ़ानी है तो टैक्स को थोड़ा सा कम करना ही पड़ेगा। अभी लगभग चार करोड़ लोग, पॉपुलेशन के चार फीसदी लोग

टैक्स पेयर हैं, जबकि होने चाहिए 30-40 करोड़ के आसपास। अगर आप इसे कम कर दें तो 20 करोड़ लोग हो जाएंगे जो टैक्स देने लगेंगे, इन्कम टैक्स रिटर्न भरने लगेंगे और आपके पास जो पैसा आता है, वह बढ़ जाएगा। फिर आदमी चोरी क्यों करेगा? टैक्स को बचाने की कोशिश क्यों करेगा? आपने ब्लैक मनी के लिए एक एसआईटी बनायी। एसआईटी ने क्या किया, क्या रिपोर्ट दी? आज भी एक रिपोर्ट आयी है, उसने कोई तीसरी रिपोर्ट आपको दी है। एसआईटी, विदेशों में जो जमा धन है, उस पर कम काम कर रही है और यहां से कोई लिख कर दे दे कि गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब के पास ब्लैक मनी है तो उसके लिए इन्कम टैक्स वालों को भेज देगी और विदेश वालों का, किसी का पता नहीं करेगी। समाचार पत्रों में, टेलीविज़न चैनल्स में— मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता - उत्तर प्रदेश के एक अधिकारी के बारे में बहुत लम्बा-चौड़ा निकला कि उनके पास इतना धन है। इन्कम टैक्स वालों ने तो कुछ ज्यादा नहीं पाया लेकिन एसआईटी ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट को जरूर लिख दिया कि सीबीआई से जांच करायी जाए। जब आप जवाब दें तो मैं यह जरूर जानना चाहूंगा कि एसआईटी के माध्यम से कितना लाभ हुआ और आपके विभाग को उससे कितनी सहायता मिली? विदेशों में जो पैसा जमा है, उसके बारे में कितनी जानकारी मिली? जो जानकारी एसआईटी को दी है या सुप्रीम कोर्ट को दी है, वह आपके विभाग ने ही दी है। एसआईटी ने क्या काम किया है, क्या काम कर रही है इसके बारे में मैं जानना चाहूंगा। जो तरह-तरह की बातें एसआईटी के बारे में चल रही हैं, उन्हें मैं यहां पर कहना ठीक नहीं समझता। वे तमाम ऐसी बातें हैं जिन्हें मैं यहां कहना नहीं चाहूंगा, लेकिन जो एजेंसियां हैं, जिनको सही तरीके से काम करना चाहिए, उस तरह से काम नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि रूल्स में, नियमों में कुछ सरलीकरण कीजिए। केवल पनिशमेंट देने से, केवल सीज़र करने से काम नहीं चल सकता है। आदमी उससे बचने के लिए, छिपाने के लिए कोई न कोई रास्ता निकाल लेगा। ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग टैक्स दें, इस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। ऐसे इन्कम टैक्स के और अन्य कानून बनाने की जरूरत है जिनसे अधिक से अधिक लोगों को इन्कम टैक्स के दायरे में लाया जा सके। अगर अधिक से अधिक लोग इन्कम टैक्स के दायरे में आएंगे तो कम से कम ब्लैक मनी जैनरेट होगी। जब कम से कम ब्लैक मनी जैनरेट होगी तो विदेश में उसके जाने की संभावना भी कम होगी। **...(समय की घंटी)...** अभी आप जितना धन लाना चाहते हैं, उसमें दो महीने का टाइम दिया है कि 30 और 30 परसेंट, 60 परसेंट कर देंगे। दो महीने के बाद वाले में 100 प्रतिशत का है। अगर आप 100 परसेंट सीज़र करेंगे तो कोई आदमी डिसक्लोज़ क्यों करेगा? स्वयं अपनी इच्छा से डिक्लेयर करना चाहेगा, तभी आप ऐसा करेंगे। अगर हंड्रेड परसेंट लेना है, पेनल्टी और देनी है, तो यह मूर्खता कौन करेगा? आप इसको थोड़ा सा *relent* कीजिए, जिससे लोग आपको अधिक से अधिक टैक्स के रूप में धन दें। वित्त मंत्री को तो बहुत बढ़िया बिजनेसमैन होना चाहिए और आप तो वकील भी हैं। आप तो देश के लिए ज्यादा पैसा लोगों से ले भी सकते हैं। कैसे ज्यादा पैसा मिले, वह तरीका अख्तियार कीजिए। केवल पेनल्टी के जरिए से पैसा ज्यादा नहीं मिल सकता है। आप रिलेक्सेशन दीजिए। आप लोगों से कहिए कि वे इस नेट के अंतर्गत आएँ, इन्कम टैक्स के दायरे में आएँ। जो इन्कम टैक्स रिटर्न जमा नहीं कर रहे हैं, उन्हें भी इन्कम टैक्स के दायरे में लाइए। जब आप बजट प्रस्तुत करते हैं, तो सारे लोग आपसे यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि आप थोड़ा सा इन्कम टैक्स का स्लेब बढ़ा देंगे, जो सर्विस क्लास के लोग हैं, उनको कुछ राहत मिल जाएगी। उन्हें राहत मिलती नहीं है और जिनके पास अपार पैसा है, वे कोई न कोई रास्ता निकाल कर पैसे को इधर-उधर कर देते हैं, वे पैसा बचा लेते हैं। वे इतना पैसा बचा लेते हैं कि जितनी आपके सीनियरमोस्ट ऑफिसर्स को तनखाह मिलती

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

है, उससे सैकड़ों गुणा लोग ज्यादा पैसा वे बचा लेते हैं। आप कुछ कम कर दोगे, तो संभावना यह है कि वे भी विज़डम प्रिवेल करें, वे भी अपने टैक्स को बचाने के बजाय अपनी पूरी इन्कम को टैक्स रिटर्न में show करने लगे और आपके खजाने में अधिक से अधिक पैसा आने लगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: मैं वैसे ज्यादा नहीं बोलता हूँ। मैं वित्तीय मामलों में कोई एक्सपर्ट नहीं हूँ, इसलिए मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोल सकता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): देखिए, मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आप ही लोगों ने तय किया कि इस पर दो घंटे चर्चा होगी। मैंने आपको तीन मिनट ज्यादा समय दे दिया है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ठीक है। मैं अपनी बात खत्म करने जा रहा हूँ। मैं सिर्फ यह अपील करता हूँ कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, एक बहुत बढ़िया बिजनेसमैन के रूप में जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन विदेशों से ला सकें और देश के अंदर से भी ला सकें, इसके लिए कोई रास्ता निकालिए। मैं इन शब्दों के साथ, जो बात नाच्चीयप्पन साहब ने कही है, वे इसके जानकार हैं, उन्होंने तमाम खामियों के बारे में बताया, लेकिन बहुत व्यावहारिक बातें सिन्हा साहब ने बताई, उनसे सहमति व्यक्त करते हुए, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Now, Dr. Anil Kumar Sahani.

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir How? The scheme is that we are going in the order of speakers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): You cannot question 'how'. It is as per the order enlisted here. I am following this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Anil Kumar Sahani. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बोलिए।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, काला धन (अप्रकटित विदेशी आय और आस्ति) और कर अधिरोपण विधेयक, 2015 लोक सभा से पारित होकर यहां आया है और इस पर बोलने के लिए आपने मुझे समय दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। इस देश में काले धन के लिए जो भी जागरूक व्यक्ति है, चाहे जो भी हो, जिन लोगों ने पिछले लोक सभा चुनाव में मतदान किया, सभी लोगों का ध्यान काले धन की तरफ है, भ्रष्टाचार की तरफ है। वे लोग इंतजार कर रहे हैं कि इस देश में काला धन कब आएगा, क्योंकि सरकार द्वारा पास बुक खुलवा दी गई है, लेकिन उसमें काले धन का जो 15 से 20 लाख रुपया जमा होने वाला था, वह आज तक जमा नहीं हुआ है, यह भी लोगों के बीच में चर्चा है। आज इस सदन में जो बहस हो रही है, इसको शायद पूरे देश के लोग टी.वी. के माध्यम से देख रहे होंगे। वे यह देख रहे होंगे कि किस प्रकार से सदन में काला धन वापस लाने के लिए अभी जो बिल लोक सभा से पास हुआ है, उसमें कहा गया है कि जो विदेशों में पैसा रखा हुआ है, वह अगर अभी

जमा करना चाहे, तो 30 परसेंट दंड देकर, काले धन पर जो कर लगता है, उसको देने के बाद, वह रुपया एक नम्बर का हो सकता है। दूसरी बात यह है कि जब समय-सीमा बंद हो जाएगी, तो 90 per cent tax लगेगा और 10 वर्ष तक की सज़ा का भी प्रावधान किया गया है। महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जो रुपया विदेशों में रखा हुआ है, उस काले धन का प्रस्ताव कितने लोगों ने अब दिया है? काले धन के बारे में लोगों से बहुत सारी बातें कही गईं और लोगों को बड़ा समझाया गया कि वह पैसा सीधा आपके एकाउंट में आएगा। आज उस काले धन को लाने की बात को लेकर पूरा साल होने जा रहा है मगर एक भी पैसा इस देश में नहीं आ सका है। आज पूरा देश हमारी तरफ तथा सरकार की तरफ देख रहा है कि यह पैसा कब आएगा और कब हमारे खाते में जाएगा, सब लोग ऐसा सोच रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। अभी आर.के. सिन्हा जी बोल रहे थे, वे बहुत अच्छी बात बोल रहे थे। यह काला धन बड़े-बड़े धनी लोग इकट्ठा नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि निचले स्तर भी काला धन इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है। अभी वे ठीक बात बोल रहे थे कि आप किसी दुकान पर जाइए और दुकानदार से कहिए कि हमें 500 रुपए का सामान चाहिए, तो वह दुकानदार कहेगा कि इस पर वैट लगता है और अगर आप रसीद नहीं लेंगे, तो आपका वह पैसा माफ हो जाएगा और वह पैसा डायरेक्ट चला जाएगा। शुरुआत से ही लोगों में काले धन का एक परिचालन बनता जा रहा है। अब लोगों के व्यवहार में यह आ गया है कि कैसे काला धन बचाया जाए, सरकार का टैक्स कैसे बचाया जाए? इसका कारण क्या है, इसका कारण है कि इस देश में राइट ऑफ मनी और राइट ऑफ लैंड की व्यवस्था नहीं है। इस देश में व्यक्ति को कितना रुपया रखना है और कितनी जमीन रखनी है, आज तक इसकी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। आज इस पर गंभीरता से बहस करने की आवश्यकता है कि अगर काला धन रोकना है, तो जिस प्रकार हम MP हैं और हमें 50 हजार रुपए महीने के हिसाब से मिलते हैं। TA, DA मिलाकर हमें एक लाख रुपए के आसपास मिलते हैं। जब एक महीने में एक लाख रुपए मिलते हैं, तो साल में 12 लाख रुपए बनते हैं, इसलिए आप 12 लाख रुपए को Tax Free कर दीजिए। इस देश में जो आदमी 12 लाख रुपए कमाएगा, तो उस पर कोई Tax नहीं लगेगा। एक सांसद को जितने रुपए मिलते हैं अगर उतने रुपए कोई आदमी कमाता है, तो उसके ऊपर कोई Tax नहीं लगेगा। अगर कोई आदमी 12 लाख रुपए से ज्यादा कमाता है, चाहे वह गरीब आदमी है या कोई उद्योगपति है या अन्य कोई बड़ा करोड़पति है, तो 12 लाख से ऊपर की रकम भारत सरकार की होगी, इस देश की होगी। आप ऐसा नियम बनाने की कोशिश कीजिए।

दूसरी बात राइट ऑफ लैंड की है। इस देश में कितनी जमीन रखने की परमिशन है? लोग अपने पास कितनी जमीन रख सकते हैं? आज इसी कारण से भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है। आज इसी कारण से काला धन रखा जा रहा है। दूसरे की पॉकेट का पैसा अपनी पॉकेट में कैसे आए, यही भ्रष्टाचार का, काले धन का मूलरूप है। आज इसको रोकना होगा। जब तक आप राइट ऑफ लैंड, राइट ऑफ मनी लागू नहीं करेंगे, तब तक इस देश में भ्रष्टाचार और काले धन को कोई नहीं रोक सकता है, क्योंकि आने वाले दिनों में आप देख लीजिए कि इस शहर में लोगों को रहने के लिए कितनी जमीन चाहिए, रहने के लिए कितनी बिल्डिंग चाहिए। आज आप उसका भी निरीक्षण करवाइए। इन सबमें काले धन का रुपया लगा हुआ है, भ्रष्टाचार का रुपया लगा हुआ है। आप इसकी भी जांच कराइए, क्योंकि एक निचले स्तर को लेकर होड़ लगी हुई है कि हमारे पास धन कहां से आए और हमारे पास ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन आ जाए तथा हमारे पास

[डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी]

ज्यादा से ज्यादा जमीन हो जाए, इसका कोई अंत नहीं है। इसी कारण से दरें बढ़ती हैं। इसी कारण से आलू से लेकर प्याज तक और अन्न के दाम बढ़ते हैं और वहां पर काला धन आता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सरकार से यह मांग करूंगा कि अगर सरकार सचमुच काला धन रोकना चाहती है, तो वह राइट आफ लैंड और राइट आफ मनी का कानून बनाए। इन्हीं चंद सुझावों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। जय हिन्द, जय भारत।

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I want to thank three of my colleagues – my friend from the Congress Party, Professor Ram Gopal from the SP and my friend from the JD(U) – for setting up this debate very nicely because we have already gone into the many demerits of this Bill. With those demerits, my Party is supporting this Bill. Sir, I am doubly delighted that when I am speaking from here, you are sitting there, on the Chair. So, on a personal note, that feels very good.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): There is nothing personal!

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Right, Sir.

Sir, during the discussion on the Finance Bill last week, and when we were discussing the Appropriation Bill, the Minister of State for Finance gave us some interesting views of his, where he had said that because of his past experience, he benchmarks everything – everything is to do with benchmarking – and how he had read 21 Budgets and based on benchmarking those 21 Budgets, how he had come to this conclusion. This was said by the Minister of State for Finance. We would come to the Union Minister of Finance in a minute. So, I want to use this opportunity to do some benchmarking on this Bill as far as the BJP goes.

Sir, let us start by benchmarking. I have got four parameters. The first parameter is this: “The names of the foreign account holders must be made public and I demand a time-bound assurance from the Government”. Who said this – It was the current Parliamentary Affairs Minister, Shri Venkaiah Naidu. When did he say this – when he was not in Government. So, this is the first benchmarking – fail. Now, let us move on to the second benchmarking. “If our Party forms the Government at the Centre, it will bring back all the black money stashed in foreign banks within 150 days. The money brought back will be spent on the welfare schemes.” Who said this – the current HM, that is, the Home Minister. Don’t get mixed up between the HM and the FM because that is the Home Minister. There is also an FM currently who is also the HM. Let me explain. The Finance Minister is also the Information and Broadcasting Minister. He is in-charge of the fiscal management, but he is more interested in ‘headline management’. That is the Finance Minister. Sir,

these are all their rules, that is, benchmarking by the Minister of State. Then, there was one gentleman whose name I would not take, but we all know him. He had said he would start getting one lakh crores of Indian money back within 100 days of the formation of the Modi Government. He is the same man who disappears in disguise in the middle of the night. Let's not mention his name. So, here again, the benchmarking – failed. Sir, the fourth example of benchmarking is actually the best one, and that is, “I will bring back every rupee that is stored away in foreign banks, any which way, and ensure that it is used for the rehabilitation of the poor in the country.” Who said this – that time, chief election campaigner and now the Prime Minister of India! This is the fourth example of benchmarking – fail. So, in my simple opinion, this actually is the BJP, which I feel, should be called ‘**jumla* promises’. This is ‘**jumla* promises’ or BJP, because none of these promises have been kept, and now they have brought this Bill.

Sir, if you look seriously at this Bill, let me point out that 12 such VDI schemes have happened in the past. No one knows how much money came back through these VDI schemes. The Standing Committee has appointed three agencies to ascertain the amount of black money which has come back to India. We still do not have any figure. Now, generation of black money is the issue. Real estate is where the black money is. So, unless we stop this generation from the real estate business, all this will be like election promises. Sir, this is the situation as it is today.

Sir, I have the contents of a letter here dated the 10th September, 2014 which says, “India’s ratification of this International Convention Against Corruption was accompanied by a major reservation that it will not apply where there is a bilateral protocol with any country. Moreover, the information supplied...” – this is important – “...is only to be used for tax purposes, neither investigation, arrest nor prosecution”. This is not my note; this is from the PMO. So, it cannot be used for investigation, arrest or prosecution. This is a note to the Secretary, Revenue, from the PMO. So, Sir, how will this Bill apply in these situations?

Sir, I want to end this little discussion on this mere *jumla* by giving two suggestions, and I hope the Government will consider both these suggestions. One, this 'black money' is a wrong word. It is racist because, as it is, we have creams in India to try and look white. So, this black money is a wrong concept. In the year 1200 in Europe, when they were actually minting silver coins, that time in those coins, a lot more copper got in. So, those coins became black. That is why those black coins became black money. So, I think we should use the term 'dirty money'. My last suggestion is very, very serious which, I hope, will go to the

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

Minister for Finance, who has been sitting here for most of the discussion and I can see that Ravi Shankarji is making notes for him. My last suggestion is very serious and please consider this. We, the Trinamool Congress and Mamata Banerjee, are suggesting that you bring back whatever money you can and you find whatever money you can from here – your Bill is not going to do it but in whatever way you can – and then you set up what we call a DEF, that is, Democratic Electoral Fund. Whatever you get, put all the money in the Democratic Electoral Fund and please use this money to start serious electoral reforms. So, that will become the corpus and in that case all political parties will not have to go running around with suitcases only before elections. Please set up this Democratic Electoral Fund. Your track record of delivering election promises is very, very poor. You keep managing the headlines. You are very, very good at that. But, otherwise, I am afraid, nothing else is happening with this Government. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I want to draw your attention to one thing. In his enthusiasm, the hon. Member has used a lot of words. I take objection to one of the words which is used. If it is parliamentary or not parliamentary, you may check it up.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Okay.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: * is just not allowed; I object to it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Okay. Records will be verified and if anything is found unparliamentary, that will be expunged. That is a rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Sir, I take it in the right spirit. ...*(Interruptions)*... I take it in the right spirit. If * is there, I replace it with 'बहुत', बहुत जुमला पार्टी।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): All right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I don't think that the Member has a choice. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has used something which is not acceptable. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't think he has a choice of words. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Sir, the Minister in her over-enthusiasm, because she has told me that I am enthusiastic, need not be so enthusiastic. I will change it. If I said something, I can replace it. But I am not going to drop it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I wish, the discretion is left to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... After you establish it, the hon. Member may be given a choice. But, I think, at this stage I won't permit if you allow a choice for the Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I have to make only one point. Mr. Derek O'Brien is a very eloquent and brilliant speaker and my esteemed friend. I have personal regards for him. But when he used that expression, it was basically a kind of attribution to my party. I think that should be avoided. He has got the right to criticize. Kindly have a look at it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Mr. Minister, I have already ruled that the records will be verified and if anything is found unparliamentary, that will be expunged.

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA):* is an Urdu word. It means *. * is unparliamentary.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): All right. I have already ruled.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I am replacing the word in the right spirit if it is unparliamentary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): That will also be considered. ...*(Interruptions)*... That will also be considered. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): How can you describe *? I don't know. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the criterion for choosing a particular word whether it is parliamentary or unparliamentary? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Mr. Sen, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Sen, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... As per the Procedure, ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you are senior Members ...*(Interruptions)*...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर, I think, मैडम ने इसका उर्दू में गलत interpretation किया।* का मतलब है- 'ज्यादा बोलना'। तो 'ज्यादा बोलना' is not unparliamentary.

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): (سر، I think، میڈم نے اس کا اردو میں غلط interpretation کی۔)* کا مطلب ہے، 'زیادہ بولنا'۔ تو زیادہ بولنا، is not unparliamentary.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): There should not be any debate on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. ...*(Interruptions)*... There should not be any debate on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already ruled. ...*(Interruptions)*... As per the book, * is an unparliamentary word. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Sir, in the right spirit, I am replacing the word with 'बहुत'; I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): So, this will be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, I have a request to Navaneethakrishnanji and Satish Chandra Misraji, kindly accommodate Mr. Sitaram Yechury because he has requested that he would leave early for some reason or the other. If you kindly accommodate, then I can call him.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, we have no problem.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we have no problem.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Now, Shri Sitaram Yechury.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir. I am very grateful to my colleagues.

Sir, at the outset, I would like to only register a commitment that on the black money issue, we want all the black money to come back to the country, to be utilised for the country's development, and that is something which we have been saying for a very long time. The question we are debating right now is as to how effectively we can do it. Now, I feel, this is one of the biggest frauds that is being committed on our country and our country's resources are being illegally siphoned off, and these should be brought back for the use of our people and betterment of their livelihood and our country's development. On that, there is no dispute. But, I think, the Bill that has been today introduced is totally inadequate to meet that task. Before I say as to why I feel so, I only have to make two comments. One is that we use the terms 'black money' and 'white money'. I seriously beseech this Government, at least, to change the terminology. It has a very racist connotation. We have very black people in our country and, therefore, to say that they are good, they are bad, etc., is not a good term. So, please consider this and change the terminology.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra) : Overseas money is 'green money'.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: There is my good friend who is also a very good successful businessman, who only sees the colour of money as green, which is the dollar. He only sees that colour.

Anyway, this light banter apart, since this is already a Money Bill, our opinion is only for record. Therefore, nothing substantial is going to happen. Anyway, I think, I just want to be on record. Now, I will tell as to why I say that this Bill is inadequate. We have had many one-time amnesty laws that both the Houses have enacted, which were directed at drawing this money back into the country, but that did not work. In fact, Sir, we had one-time amnesty of the non-performing assets in the banks. The Government implemented it. The NPA amounts have increased since then. You had this one-time declaration and amnesty for black money holders. You legitimised the black money holders. You, in fact, pardoned them and said that the crime they committed was right. The country pardoned these people. That is something which is not acceptable. Therefore, this one-time amnesty scheme is not going to work. It may, in fact, turn out to be protecting them. And, that is something that I am completely against and I do not think we should aim at that as being the objective of this Bill.

Secondly, why do I say that this will be inadequate? The problem is the generation of black money. This Bill deals with demand side of the problem, not with the supply side. How is black money generated in our country? We have gone through this issue in this House before. A decade earlier, we were debating this issue. Though this Government has now made it a habit to say that nothing happened in the 60 years before they came to hold the Office, when the six-year term of an earlier Government, led by Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, was there, you entered into Double Taxation Avoidance Treaties, a huge number of them. The hon. Supreme Court has said, and we have known from our experience, that the Double Taxation Avoidance Treaty, even by definition, is double taxation avoidance. You cannot have a Double Taxation Avoidance Treaty with a country which does not have that tax at all. There is no tax on capital gains in certain countries, with whom you have entered into these treaties. They don't pay the capital gains tax in our country as well. So, what is the net result? You are giving them an avenue to go scotfree without paying any tax. This is how black money is generated. We need to relook at all the Double Taxation Avoidance Treaties. This is absolutely necessary if you are serious about curbing the black money. The hon. Supreme Court's judgments on this issue must also be kept in mind. They say that the earlier Governments did not have the courage to take up this issue with the other countries. You are a '56-inch ki sarkar' So, '56-inch ki sarkar', you please take up this issue with the other Governments and stop this loophole of the Double Taxation Avoidance Treaty.

[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

Secondly, coming to the tax collection, there is more than 4 lakh crore of 'uncollected' direct taxes according to the Government's own admission. In the Annual Report, they furnished to us, it is mentioned. They call it not 'uncollected' but 'tax avoidance'. It is as per the statement they give us. Now, it is more than 5 lakh crore of rupees... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): It is 'Revenue Foregone'. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, 'Revenue Foregone'. Thank you. *...(Interruptions)...* Unrecovered is also a word. Sir, this is as per Government's Budget papers. They tell this every year. You have these taxes, and, you create these loopholes. What my friend, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav said, more the loopholes you create, more the avenues for generating black money.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): The time is over.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I will only request you to please extend it because I want to make two important points. Unless you curb this 'crony capitalism', you cannot curb the black money. This 'crony capitalism' you will have to target, if you are interested to do something.

My third point is regarding the Participatory Notes, which you allow in your stock exchanges. Who are they, where are they coming from, what is their origin? You do not even know as to who is buying all these stocks through the Participatory Notes? If you do not stop that, you cannot control the black money.

The fourth point is about the tax havens. The Supreme Court has noted it. We have been raising it so often. The House has debated it, but, unfortunately, my good friend, the Finance Minister, in reply to a question on 15th July, 2014, has said, and, I quote, "The Government has not identified any country as tax haven." This was the statement made in this House. Now, if the Government of the day says that there are no tax havens, then, what the Supreme Court is talking about, what we are talking about, and, if this ambiguity continues, Sir, it is not possible. When Germany and the United States of America have collected the details from the tax havens, and, they are prosecuting their own citizens holding these unaccounted moneys, why cannot this '*56-inch ki sarkar*' do it? Why can't you do it, and, why don't you propose a legislation arming you to do it, and, that is why I am saying that it is absolutely inadequate.

You had the UN Convention against corruption in 2004. We ratified it in 2011.

Why the Government took so long is a different story. But having ratified it, what are the steps we are going to take; there is no enumeration on that.

And, finally, Sir, there is a BJP's Task Force itself. It is not my Party. It is ruling Party today. The BJP appointed a Task Force in 2011. They gave a report titled 'Indian Black Money Abroad in Secret Banks and Tax Havens'. This report was submitted in 2011. Very eminent economists of the country were involved in it, and, that report has told you which are the tax havens, where they are, but no action has been taken on that. Therefore, this law should not to be reduced again also as an election *jumla*, as they call it. Forget the fifteen lakh rupees going into everybody's account as a result of this Government coming to power. But, if this law has to be effective, then, the points that I have raised must be taken into consideration.

My final appeal is that if you want the opinion of this House, please do not record it as a club discussion. If some action is taken on it, we will be grateful. Therefore, please do not keep treating and categorizing these as money bills, and say that we have no role to play; I think, that is very unfair. So, I hope the Government will take into account all these points. Thank you.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, and thanks hon. Amma. The AIADMK, headed by hon. Amma, is supporting this Bill – the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Bill, 2015. This Bill is to provide for imposition of tax on any undisclosed foreign income and assets held outside India. Hence, I humbly request the hon. Finance Minister regarding the share of the States because this Bill contemplates to levy a tax and penalty on the undisclosed foreign income and assets, that is, there would be a direct tax. So, the tax and penalty to be levied is a direct tax. Therefore, what is the share which the States are going to get? I need that clarification because Voluntary Disclosure Scheme is contemplated. As per that Voluntary Disclosure Scheme, we hope that the persons, who are holding the property outside India, would definitely make the declaration and avail the benefits as contemplated under the Bill. As the States have the stake in this matter, I need a clarification from the hon. Minister. Also, from Tamil Nadu, many people are working in foreign countries in the field of Information Technology, software and finance sector. They are only at the middle level. They are not rich people. They are not smugglers. So, they may hold their genuine and legitimate income in the form of assets or bank deposits in foreign countries. They shall not be harassed. This is our humble request because many people from Tamil Nadu, are working in USA, Germany, London etc. ...(*Interruptions*)... All Indians are working in foreign countries, in many fields. The working class shall not be affected because of this

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

4.00 P.M.

legislation. This is meant only for those who have cheated the Government by not making the payment of income tax.

Another important thing, according to me, is like all taxation provisions, the Assessing Officers are vested with discretionary power to believe or not to believe the explanation offered by the assesses. Has this discretionary power been given under this Act to the Assessing Officers? The Government must take certain steps so that it is not abused. The genuine and legitimate person shall not be affected.

Also, I would like to point out that good provisions are also available in this Bill. Section 71 is very clear. This Chapter dealing with Voluntary Disclosure Scheme is not applicable to the person who is detained under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act and also those who are prosecuted under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 and the Prevention of Corruption Act and to any person notified under Section 3 of the Special Court (Trial of Offences Relating to Transactions in Securities) Act, 1992 and also in relation to any undisclosed asset located outside India which has been acquired from income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act for any previous year relevant to an assessment year prior to the assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2016— where a notice under Section 142 or sub-Section (2) of Section 143 or Section 148 or Section 153A or Section 153C of the Income-tax Act has been issued in respect of such assessment year and the proceeding is pending before the Assessing Officer; or where a search has been conducted under Section 132 or requisition has been made under Section 132A or a survey has been carried out under Section 133A of the Income-tax Act in a previous year and a notice under sub-Section (2) of Section 143 for the assessment year relevant to such previous year or a notice under Section 153A or under Section 153C of the said Act for an assessment year relevant to any previous year prior to such previous year has not been issued and the time for issuance of such notice has not expired. So, these are the good provisions. Hundred per cent is only a penalty on the taxes. It is not hundred per cent worth of the property.

Clause 61 makes it very clear. It says, “Notwithstanding anything contained in the Income-tax Act or in any Finance Act, the person making a declaration of undisclosed asset located outside India shall, in addition to tax charged under section 60, be liable to penalty at the rate of one hundred per cent of such tax.” It is not on the value of the property.

With this, I conclude. I, once again, thank hon. Amma for giving me this opportunity. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. सर, इस एक्ट का नाम ब्लैक मनी एक्ट रखा गया है। It is called the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Bill, 2015. इस एक्ट को इतना publicise किया गया था कि आम जनता और हम लोगों को यह समझ आ रहा था कि कोई ऐसा एक्ट आने वाला है कि पिछले चुनाव के दौरान भारतीय जनता पार्टी और उसके नेताओं ने जो वायदे किए थे कि हर व्यक्ति के खाते में 15 लाख रुपया आ जाएगा, तो ऐसा लगा कि इस एक्ट के तहत उस 15 लाख रुपये की बरसात होने वाली है। अब एक साल बीत गया है और अब वह वायदा पूरा हो जाएगा। ऐसा इसलिए भी लगा क्योंकि कहा गया कि 5 करोड़ के लगभग खाते एक-एक रुपए में खुलवा दिए गए और एक वर्ल्ड रिकॉर्ड बना दिया गया। अब वे खातेदार बैंक में रोज जाकर पूछते हैं कि हमारे खाते में रुपया आ गया या नहीं? उनको बैंक वाले जवाब देते हैं कि आपको कल भी बताया था कि अभी जमा नहीं हुआ है और आज भी जमा नहीं हुआ है। वे खातेदार इस इंतजार में हैं कि यह 15 लाख रुपया कब आएगा? जब आप यह एक्ट लाए तो ऐसा लगा कि वह 15 लाख रुपए, जिन आम लोगों ने खाते खुलवाए हैं, उनके खाते में आ जाएंगे, लेकिन इस एक्ट को पढ़ने से लगा कि हालांकि एक्ट का नाम ब्लैक मनी दिया है, लेकिन इसे definition clause में कैसे define किया गया है, यह कहीं नज़र नहीं आया है। इस एक्ट का नाम आपने ब्लैक मनी एक्ट जरूर रख दिया है, लेकिन ब्लैक से आपका मतलब क्या है, यह भी जाहिर कर देते, तो शायद आम जनता जो समझ रही है कि काला धन वापस आएगा, सरकार ने वायदा किया था कि वह काला धन वापस लाने जा रही है, वह काला धन 15 लाख उसे मिल जाएगा। इसमें आपने कहा लिखा है कि काले धन का क्या मतलब है? तो सिर्फ एक्ट की हैडिंग काला धन दे देने से आप लोगों को गुमराह करना चाहते हैं, अगर हमारे दोस्त कहेंगे कि 'गुमराह' word unparliamentary है, तो आप कोई और वर्ड बता दीजिएगा, लेकिन आम जनता को इस काले धन शब्द से तो आप गुमराह मत कीजिए। आप यह बताइए कि इस एक्ट में क्या है? इस एक्ट में आपने क्या कहा है? इस एक्ट में आपने कुछ नहीं कहा है। यह जो इतना बड़ा एक्ट आप पास करवा रहे हैं, इसमें आपने यह कहा है कि यहां पर जो रुपया किसी का है और उसने बाहर ले जाकर जमा किया है, उसके लिए आप एक्ट नहीं लाए हैं। जो रुपया किसी ने यहां कमाकर या नहीं कमा कर या गलत तरीके से, जिसे आप काला धन कहते हैं, उस पर टैक्स नहीं दिया और बाहर ले जाकर जमा किया, उसे आप वापस ला रहे हैं, ऐसा इस एक्ट में नहीं कहा गया है। यह पूरा का पूरा एक्ट कहता है कि अगर foreign country में किसी ने कमाई की है, foreign land में किसी इंडियन ने रुपया कमाया है, यह आपने अपनी definition में क्लीअर किया है कि यह सारा एक्ट उस आमदनी के बारे में है। जो इनकम out of the country हुई है, आपने अपनी definition में क्लीअर कर दिया है कि assessee जिससे कि आप पैसा वसूलेंगे, उसे आपने define किया है और वह sub-clause (2) of clause 2 में आपने कहा है कि “Assessee” means a person, being a resident other than not ordinarily resident in India within the meaning of clause (6) of section 6 of the Income-tax Act, by whom tax in respect of undisclosed foreign income and assets, or any other sum of money, is payable under this Act.. अगर कोई व्यक्ति बाहर कमाई करता है और आपको टैक्स नहीं दे रहा है, यह एक्ट उसके बारे में है। उसकी

[Shri Satish Chandra Misra]

लिस्ट आपने कहा कि हमने पहले ही collect कर ली है। जिन लोगों ने बाहर कमाई की है और आपको टैक्स नहीं दे रहे हैं, तो उसके लिए आपके पास existing provisions हैं। आपके इनकम टैक्स एक्ट में प्रोवीजंस हैं, आपके पास FERA है, आपके पास FEMA है, आपके पास आधा दर्जन टैक्स इस तरीके के हैं कि जिसमें कि आप इस बात को take care करते हैं कि अगर कोई इंडियन बाहर पैसा कमा रहा है और आपको टैक्स नहीं दे रहा है, तो आप उससे वसूल कर सकते हैं। आप सिर्फ इस बात के लिए इस बिल को लाए हैं। आपने केवल इतना और किया है कि ऐसे लोग, जिन्होंने बाहर आमदनी की है और आमदनी करके अगर टैक्स नहीं दिया है, तो आप कहते हैं कि हम आपको मौका देते हैं कि आप voluntarily यहां आ जाइए और टैक्स दे दीजिए, हम आपसे 30 परसेंट लेकर आपको छोड़ देंगे। हम आपसे 30 परसेंट लेकर आपको छोड़ देंगे। इस कंट्री में कहीं पर भी जो काला धन था, उस काले धन के बारे में इस बिल में आपने कहीं कोई जिक्र नहीं किया है, लेकिन अगर बाहर की कंट्री में कोई इन्कम कर रहा है, तो उसको लेकर पूरा का पूरा यह बिल संबंधित है। आपने इस कंट्री में इतने एक्ट्स बनाए हैं, उसके बाद आपने एसआईटी भी बना दी है। प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी कह रहे थे कि आपने एक्ट्स बनाए, उसके बाद एसआईटी बनाई और कहा कि काला धन यह एसआईटी वापस ले आएगी। आप नहीं ला पाए। आप तो कहते हैं कि हमने एसआईटी बना दी है, वह एसआईटी वापस ले आएगी। अभी एसआईटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट सबमिट की है। उस रिपोर्ट के हिसाब से कोई धन वापस नहीं आ रहा है और न ही कोई ऐसा धन है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे पास कोई ऐसी इंफॉर्मेशन नहीं है कि हम लाकर दे सकें। हां, इस कंट्री के लोगों के लिए जरूर वे कहते हैं कि यहां पर जो लोग रह रहे हैं, उनको हम किसी तरीके से पिक एंड चूज करके अगर हरैस करना चाहते हैं, तो हम उसको उस कैटेगरी में ला सकते हैं, अदरवाइज काले धन के संबंध में कुछ नहीं कहा है। यह बिल टैक्स से संबंधित है और टैक्स के लिए ऑलरेडी प्रोविजन्स हैं। जो बाहर कमाई कर रहे हैं, उनको टैक्स पे करना ही चाहिए और अगर वे नहीं पे कर रहे हैं तो आप उन्हें छूट देने का काम कर रहे हैं कि चलिए आप पे नहीं कर रहे थे, हम इस तरीके की पैनल्टी लगा कर आपको माफ कर देंगे, अगर आप 30 परसेंट देंगे। इस तरह का बिल आप लेकर आए हैं। इसमें टैक्स से संबंधित प्रोविजन है, काले धन से संबंधित नहीं है। काले धन से यह किस तरह से संबंधित है, यह मैं जरूर मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि इससे इस देश के काले धन को वापस लाने की बात कैसे हो रही है? सबके खाते में 15 लाख रुपये कैसे आएंगे? पांच करोड़ आदमी इंतजार में हैं। लोग एक-एक रुपया लेकर बैठे हुए हैं, रोज बैंक जाते हैं, बैंक वाले धक्का देकर बाहर धकेल देते हैं और कहते हैं कि भाई, अभी तुम्हारे खाते में पैसे नहीं आए हैं। तो ये 15 लाख रुपए उनको कब मिलेंगे, यह बताने का कष्ट करें। इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is better late than never. At the end, after 3642 days of the Government, at least, the Government has brought forward this Bill thinking that black money will now definitely come back after the House passes this Bill. I have my own doubt. The whole country is waiting as if after this Bill is passed, ₹15 lakh will go to each individual family, as promised by the Party who is in power today. It is not just a promise in a

public meeting, but it is in the manifesto of the Party. It is one of the points in the manifesto of the Party. It was in their manifesto.

Sir, before the last General Elections, there was an atmosphere throughout the country as if crores of rupees are there outside. Many party leaders this side, time and again, said that the extent of amount is so many lakhs of crores rupees. But, when a question was raised in the Lok Sabha – it is Unstarred Question No. 866 dated 27th February, 2015 – the hon. Finance Minister replied that there is no official estimation of the amount of black money within and outside the country. This is the state of affairs.

Sir, the black money generates here only. I have said it time and again. When the new Lok Sabha was formed, at the outset, in the Budget Session, I said that the black money generates here. The tree is growing here. Unless you kill that tree, the black money will be generated. Not only it is generated, but also the extent to which that black money is in demand here in this country. Black money is demanded at your nose. Everybody knows black money. What is the actual definition of black money? It is known to everybody, but nobody knows the figure. But, the poor man wonders as to when he will get back this money. Sir, only when the Supreme Court gave a direction that the names should be revealed, and the black money should be brought back, the Government took some steps. When the UPA Government was in power, they said that it was not possible to reveal the names because of restrictions imposed by those countries where black money had been stashed. They have also said that due to bilateral relations it was not possible to reveal those names. Those who have questioned the previous Government that why they are not disclosing the names are also not in a position to reveal the names though one year of their ruling is going to pass by. Sir, what is more important is 50 per cent of the black money in India is in the hands of the real estate agents. Unfortunately, the Real Estate Bill has been referred to a Select Committee. The real estate agents are exploiting individual families by promising to give the flats within one year. But they are taking five years to seven years to hand over the flats. They take home loans at a higher interest. They are not getting justice.

Through you, I appeal to the hon. Finance Minister, that the law of the land is not enough to check black money which is generated here and stashed abroad. Therefore, you need to bring another law to check black money. I wish the hon. Finance Minister definitely addresses this problem. The Minister should inform the House how the black money is being generated in the country, how it is going abroad through airlines or through the sea or by road. This has to be explained to the countrymen, through this House. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Mr. C.M. Ramesh, not present. Mr. Praful Patel.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Black Money Bill has been very actively debated for a very long time. All I can say is that a lot of expectations were raised by the Government itself during the elections that there are unlimited sums of black money held by the Indians outside the country, and, therefore, that money would be brought to productive use and that money would be put into the accounts of individuals at the rate of approximately Rs.15 lakhs or so. That has caused anxiety and enthusiasm about this Black Money Bill.

Sir, the genesis of black money in our country is due to the tax regime over the years when we had 97 per cent tax. We used to go abroad and get \$7 a day as our travelling allowance. Because of this reason, over the years, this kind of a malaise has come into our system. Of course, things have drastically changed. It is not the same as before. Certainly with a better tax regime, I am sure, compliance also will be better. I do not want to go into the sums because nobody knows the exact number of people who have money abroad, the sums which they hold. The BJP in its past avtaar in the opposition has brought out a white paper on black money which, I think, was one of the bases, on which people started talking of astronomical sum being stashed by Indians abroad. I think somewhere down the line to create a panic and anxiety, you yourself are responsible to some extent for raising the expectations and the bar on what kind of black money exists outside the country.

Sir, ease of doing business is one of the mantras of this Government and rightly so. I respect that. I remember in the good old days, when the NDA Government was there, there was a Finance Committee with which I was associated. One of the jobs which was given was to repeal FERA and to bring in FEMA. Why? Because FERA was considered a draconian law. People, in an increasingly globalized economy, were finding it difficult to comply with the strict provisions of FERA, and that is why FEMA was brought in. Unfortunately, even after bringing in FEMA, authorities have been resorting to using another strict law, the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, which was essentially brought in by a UN Charter because after 9/11, everybody thought that to check the terrorism and narcotics money this law needs to be enacted. But our agencies also started using it for simple economic offences, because the teeth under FERA was lost and FEMA did not have the requisite penal provisions. I am just mentioning this as a background, so that the Government and others understand that we ourselves have, over the years, decided that we must have more ease of doing business. The Commerce Minister is here. A large amount of exports and imports take place in the country. I would say, one of the genesis of this problem lies in the export and import of so many goods and

services. Today, if you want to look at the overall situation... *...(Time-bell rings)...*
Sir, I have not even started.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): What to do?
My hands are tied.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, today, we Indians remit the highest amount of foreign exchange into our country, more than even China. About \$70 billion are the remittances by Indians from overseas. That itself is a very important number, I would say, from an economic point of view. Our own openness of transacting business with the rest of world has greatly increased. Indians are allowed to remit \$2,50,000 each year per individual. Now, today, even when this is being remitted, there are so many questions that are being asked. Questions are raised about what this money is being used for. So, I think there needs to be some kind of a clarity in our objectives, as to how we want to treat the free flow of money, goods and capital. Everybody doing business, everybody transacting business outside the country, need not be treated as a criminal or be treated with suspicion.

Today, I read something in the Economic Times. I am sure the hon. Finance Minister must have read it too. On page 7, there is a report that 80,000 Indians have, in the last month itself, sought residency in Dubai or Singapore. I do not have any veracity of the figure, but, increasingly, this kind of talk is happening. I don't wish to attribute any motive to anybody. I am sure the Government, all of us here and everybody, wants to see that black money and such other undisclosed assets come back into our country for productive use, they should be legally taxed, and so on. But if people living in India, primarily being in business, are moving outside India to live abroad and to, maybe, have some kind of an 'ease of doing business', or to avoid some compliances, I think that is an issue which needs to be seriously looked at by the Government. I am being very objective and I am making no criticism here at all, but I feel that this needs to be adequately dealt with. While we are bringing this Bill, we should also not forget, as Dr. Natchiappan said, that we already have the Income-tax Act, we have the Enforcement Directorate, we have the Department of Revenue Intelligence and so many other agencies, which are already looking at all the aspects and trying to regulate black money or foreign assets...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please conclude now.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Therefore, while international jurisdictions are getting narrower, we also realise that post-2017 there would be a much more free flow of information that the Government would be able to collect from outside. I think we also need to understand how economics and the world of commerce and business moves. And, though there is an SIT appointed by the Supreme Court, we also need

[Shri Praful Patel]

to educate them about the larger issues of how international business and commerce works, because people talk of ridiculous amounts. It is very easy to talk that so much of money is outside and this is the way people are making black money, etc. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please conclude now.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I think there is very little understanding. Therefore, I feel that even our own authorities, whether it be the Income-tax, DRI, ED or so on, too need to be told to handle things very, very deftly and carefully. If there is somebody who is genuinely doing wrong, he should be punished. But there are people who are genuinely transacting business. Showing eagerness and enthusiasm to try and catch anybody and everybody would also work to the detriment of the good intentions with which the Government is bringing this Bill.

So, Sir, without saying much, I would only say that it is a good step, a step in the right direction, but I also feel, over the years, Mr. Finance Minister, you may have to moderate, modulate and regulate this in a more and more user-friendly manner.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please conclude now.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Thank you, Sir.

MR. VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Now, Hon. Members before I call the name of the next speaker, there is a message from the Lok Sabha. Secretary General.

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA — *Contd.*

The Negotiable Instruments (Amendments) Bill, 2015

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha.

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Negotiable Instruments(Amendment) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th May, 2015."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

GOVERNMENT BILL**The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Bill, 2015 — Contd.**

MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Shri K.T.S. Tulsi.
Not present. Shri Sanjay Raut.

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): धन्यवाद सर। ब्लैक मनी के बारे में यहां पर बहुत से सदस्यों ने अपनी राय व्यक्त की है। मैं बिहार के सिन्हा साहब को सुन रहा था। उन्होंने एक बात बताई कि 1982 में जब वे दिल्ली आए थे और बैंक लेकर दिल्ली में घर खरीदने के लिए घूम रहे थे, तो उनसे कोई बैंक से पैमेंट नहीं लेना चाहता था, सबको कैश चाहिए था, इसलिए वे घर नहीं ले सके। आज भी हालत नहीं बदली है। प्रफुल्ल पटेल जी, आप मुम्बई में रहते हैं। मुम्बई की हालत क्या है, यह आपको मालूम है। आज मुम्बई में, जहां वर्ल्ड में आपका घर है...

MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please address the Chair.

श्री संजय राउत: आप नरीमन प्वाइंट जाइए, आप जुहू जाइए, आप नेपियन सी रोड जाइए, इन एरियाज के बारे में मैं आपको इसलिए बता रहा हूँ कि यहां के फ्लैट्स की कीमत मिनिमम 75 करोड़, 85 करोड़, 100 करोड़ रुपये है। इसमें बैंक से कितना पैसा जाएगा, समझ लीजिए 15 करोड़ या 20 करोड़ जाएगा और बाकी 60 करोड़ रुपये का व्यवहार है, वह कैसे होता है? यह 60 करोड़ रुपया कहाँ जाता है, यह 60 करोड़ रुपया ब्लैक मनी है, यह विदेश में जाता है। विदेश से वापस यहां आता है। जब तक रियल एस्टेट में जो ब्लैक मनी है, इसको नहीं रोकेंगे, तब तक विदेश में जो ब्लैक मनी है या undisclosed प्रापर्टी का जो कानून आप लाए हैं, इसका कोई ज्यादा फायदा नहीं होगा। हम मुम्बई में देखते हैं, अगर हम 10-20 लाख रुपये का छोटा घर भी लेने जाते हैं, तो हमें 8 लाख, 15 लाख रुपया कैश में देना पड़ता है अन्यथा हम और आप घर नहीं ले सकते हैं। आप इतना कैश कहाँ से लाएंगे? ये बिल्डर्स, ये रियल एस्टेट वाले हमसे बैंक लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। यह सारा पैसा ब्लैक मनी का पैसा है। यह मुम्बई में जेनरेट होता है, यह गुडगांव में जेनरेट होता है, यह दिल्ली में जेनरेट होता है, यह नोएडा में जेनरेट होता है, यह बेंगलुरु में जेनरेट होता है, जो बड़े-बड़े शहर हैं, सब में होता है, यह अहमदाबाद में होता है। देश के बड़े-बड़े शहरों में ऐसा होता है।

दूसरी बात, मुम्बई जैसे शहर में अंडर वर्ल्ड का जो कलेक्शन है, दाऊद इब्राहिम का, उसके लोगों का जो कलेक्शन है, उसके बारे में मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। ये लोग मंथली 200 करोड़, 300 करोड़ रुपये जमा करते हैं। ये बिल्डरों से, उद्योगपतियों से वसूल करते हैं, किडनैपिंग करते हैं और यह सारा पैसा दुबई में जाता है, पाकिस्तान में जाता है, वहां से वापस मुम्बई में आता है। ब्लैक मनी पर हमने नया कानून बनाया है, मैंने जो कुछ बताया है, अगर आप उसको रोक नहीं सकते हैं, तो ब्लैक मनी को कंट्रोल करने के लिए यह कानून हमने क्यों बनाया, इस बारे में सोचना चाहिए।

सर, यह कानून बहुत अच्छा है, इसके लिए मैं सरकार का, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ कि आपने एक बढ़िया कानून, एक जोरदार कानून बनाया है। जो करोड़ों

[श्री संजय राउत]

का लेनदेन ब्लैक मनी के माध्यम से होता है, उसे आप किसी भी हालत में रोक नहीं सकते। जब चुनाव आता है, तो उसमें ब्लैक मनी ही लगता है। यह पैसा कहां से आता है, यह सबको मालूम है। सबको मालूम है कि हम सब चुनाव कैसे लड़ते हैं? आप भी और हम भी ...**(व्यवधान)**... सभी के हाथ रंगे हैं। यह ब्लैक मनी की जो गंगोत्री है, यह हमारे चुनावों में, चाहे विधान सभा चुनाव हो, चाहे लोक सभा चुनाव हो, चाहे ग्राम पंचायत का चुनाव हो, वोट खरीदने पड़ते हैं, इतना महंगा चुनाव हो गया है। सरकार बनती नहीं है और सरकार ब्लैक मनी के कारण गिरती भी नहीं है। हम लोग चर्चा कर रहे हैं। यह कानून बहुत अच्छा है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ईमानदार हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने लोक सभा चुनाव में वायदा किया था। उन्होंने कहा था, काले धन के विषय पर, इस प्रधान सेवक के ऊपर भरोसा रखिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यह पैसा देश के गरीबों का है। इसे वापस लाना हमारी प्रतिबद्धता है। इसके रास्ते क्या होंगे, तरीके क्या होंगे, इस पर मतभिन्नता हो सकती है, लेकिन काले धन की पाई-पाई लाने की बात हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने कही थी। इस बात को कहने में साहस की भी जरूरत होती है और हिम्मत की भी जरूरत होती है। हमारे वित्त मंत्री हिम्मत के साथ इस कानून को लाए हैं। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और स्वागत करता हूं। जो बात सदन में उठी है और जैसे आपने भी कहा है, प्रफुल्ल पटेल जी ने भी कहा है, लेकिन सबके हाथ राजनीति में और उद्योग के क्षेत्र में ब्लैक मनी से काले हुए हैं, यह सच है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) : धन्यवाद संजय जी।

श्री संजय राउत : क्यों धन्यवाद सर, अभी तो शुरुआत हुई है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) : आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है।

श्री संजय राउत : मैं आपके हाथ के बारे में नहीं बोल रहा हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) : आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है। दूसरे लोगों को भी तो बोलने का मौका देना है। आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है।

श्री संजय राउत : सर, मेरा समय समाप्त नहीं हुआ है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) : आप प्लीज बैठ जाइए।

श्री संजय राउत : माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो कदम उठाए हैं, अगर यूपीए की सरकार ये कदम पहले उठाती, तो आज यह बिल लाने की नौबत नहीं आती। इसलिए आज ये जो कदम उठाए गए हैं, इनके लिए मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का स्वागत करता हूं और अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, after listening to Dr. Natchiappan, an able colleague of mine, clause-wise on the Bill, I think, it is hardly necessary for me to participate in the discussion. Though I and my Party support the Bill, in view of what is discussed, there is hardly anything to be supported for two reasons. Firstly, there is absolutely nothing new in this Bill which needs deliberation. The second point is, what is compelling me to participate in the

discussion is, I was just thinking that after 1947 till today, out of the 68 years, except 10 years of the non-Congress Party rule, the Congress Party has ruled for 58 years. This country has been made by the Congress Party, what it is today. There can be a number of limitations, a number of objections, a number of shortfalls, but what India stands today, this modern, secular, democratic and liberal Indian nation, unconditionally, unequivocally and undoubtedly is a creation of the Indian National Congress. Now What I am saying this not for the sake of semantics.

AN HON. MEMBER: Including black money!

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Yes. I will come to that. I have read the manifestos of the BJP right from 1952. The Bharatiya Jana Sangh, before emerging as Bharatiya Janata Party, has compiled all their manifestos up to 1980, when the Janata Party collapsed. Not a single political party in the country has claimed the monopoly of credentials, the monopoly of morality, the monopoly of national integrity and the monopoly of character as the BJP has done since its inception. Normally, I would not have bothered to discuss these things. But when I look into the promises which the Congress has given from 1952 till today, and what the Congress has built up, I repeat with all limitations – I know I am trying my level best to become dispassionate – the promises which the BJP has given, particularly in May, 2014 elections exceeded all the promises given by the Congress Party from 1952 till today, and on every promise they have failed, including on the issue of back money. Satish Misraji was just now saying that banks were telling people that there was no money deposited in their banks. Now this is not enough. Banks should also say that the money will never come into their accounts because in this Bill, there is, basically, no mechanism to deal with the methods of bringing back the black money into the country. This is one thing. The second important point is, I understand, that in a competitive democratic politics, parties are giving promises and parties also know that all these promises are not to be fulfilled. But no political party, or, to say, no chief of a political party has made such a statement of depositing of ₹ 15 lakhs of black money into every one's account. This is 'चुनावी जुमला'। I must compliment the capacity of telling truth to the people, after election was over and after getting the victory, particularly, on such false promises.

Sir, in 2011, the names of 782 Indian accounts were there with the Ministry but the UPA Ministry, at that time, did not disclose them. I have, like many others, respect for the present Finance Minister, and despite my disagreement with him, it has not diminished from the time when he was the Leader of the Opposition. In May, 2010, when I joined the Rajya Sabha, I carefully heard his speeches, his commitment to bring the black money, his conviction, his powerful attack, his jurisprudence, his

[Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar]

language and his vocabulary. But so far as this Bill is concerned, nothing of what he said, when he was the Leader of the Opposition, has been reflected in it.

Sir, the next important question, according to me, is about the provisions of the Bill. Despite the fact that it was brought to the notice of the House by Natchiappanji, the Bill was first presented in the Lok Sabha by the UPA in 2011, and was referred to the Parliamentary Panel. But it lapsed when the Lok Sabha was dissolved. That is why I mentioned earlier that this is a replication of good parts contained in that Bill. Secondly, the Bill also provides one line 'compliance opportunity' for a limited period for persons, who have undisclosed foreign assets which have hitherto not been disclosed for the purpose of income-tax. This is unacceptable. It is stated, "Such persons may file the declaration before the specific Tax Authority within a specified period followed by payment of tax at the rate of 30 per cent and an equal amount as penalty." It means that in respect of those people, who are offenders, there is no distinction between the rate of income-tax for them and the rate of income-tax for people, who are honestly paying, within the country. Sir, the biggest problem of the Bill, the shortcoming, is that at no place, has the mechanism, to bring back the money that has been stashed outside, been mentioned.

The fourth important thing is, in relation to the understanding which developed nations have reached over the black money, information exchanges, etc., that information has not been properly utilized while drafting this Bill and thus making it more accurate. In practice, people are at the mercy of Assessment Officers and at their capricious orders, which are justified on the grounds of meeting the tax targets set by the Finance Ministry. But the most important question is, apart from these concerns, the safeguards in the Bill, exempting those holding foreign accounts with a balance of Rs.5 lakhs from criminal consequences, is an amnesty to people, who are offenders, by exempting them from paying the tax.

Another important thing, which, probably, Natchiappanji has not mentioned is, the rules do not clearly define how the assets should be valued leaving the possibility of the increase in the number of litigations and disputes.

Another missing point in the Bill is that the policy of the Income Tax Administration has not been taken into consideration. Being a student of Economics, I cannot share everything that I know, because there is no time. But everybody here knows that economic problems are not economic problems alone. Celebrated Cambridge Professor who was teacher of Dr. Manmohan Singh, Ms. John Robinson, has said, 'The roots of political questions lie in economics and answer to economic questions lie in politics. Corruption is not an economic issue at all. It is economics

only because it deals with money. Corruption is, essentially, a political problem and that is why answer needs to be searched from the politics of the country.'

Sir, we are having discussion today on black money. Even before entering into Parliament, in order to understand economics somewhat in a better manner, I was reading Adam Smith, David Richardo, John Stuart Mill and Karl Marx. Basically, corruption is an unreported economy. It is anti-development because it deprives the nation from utilizing the funds which otherwise would have been available for developmental purposes.

The second one is, it is anti-poor and is pro-elite class. Whenever some reservations are to be given to – I tried to find the dimension to this question – SC, ST, women, poor, vernacular people, we discuss merit. And, what is the merit? The marks obtained at B.Com, M.Com, engineering, etc. All these people who are generating black money, what is their merit? Their expertise or merit is how to generate more and more black money. How many agricultural labourers are there? How many widows are there? How many tribals are there? How many destitute are there? About 30 per cent or 40 per cent of vernacular people are illiterate and not even able to sign! How many such people are there? So, without taking into account the sources of black money, it is just like taking medicine without understanding the diagnosis. I should not forget. But, the hon. Finance Minister, I request you, rather than dealing with and bringing black money, to come, in the next Session, with a Bill 'Prevention of Generation of Black Money.' It will be absolutely better so far as this particular issue is concerned.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Sir, I remember and open for correction ...(Time-bell rings)... In grammar of politics, probably, Harold Laski has said that the law rules the poor; rich rule the law. If my car violates traffic signalrule, probably, people will not question me. But, if an ordinary vendor, traveling in an auto and violates one particular traffic rule he will be immediately slapped with fine. The other day what I saw the picture was shameful. I saw one traffic officer beating woman with a brick who was driving a two wheeler!

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, here, Ministers slapping has also come prominently on television and also in print media. We cannot ignore it.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, I was requesting the hon. Finance Minister to bring in the next Session a Bill 'Prevention of Generation of Black Money.'

All the hon. Members have mentioned about real estate, etc.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you have to conclude.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: How many more minutes do I have?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please conclude.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: You tell me how many minutes left. So, I conclude accordingly.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to conclude in two minutes.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Only two minutes? There are seven minutes left for me.

Okay. Now, the question is: There are five major sources of black money. The first and the main source – people should not feel offended – is the political class and the ruling classes in the country. I am not talking of ruling party. I am talking of ruling classes. Karl Marx has made a distinction between the ruling party and the ruling classes. Second is industry and the corporate sector. Sir, I am distinguishing between corporate ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are the MPs also included in the politically ruling class?

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Of course. Though I am not corrupt but I am exception. ...(Interruptions)... I and many like you also. I am not talking against corporate sector as such. I distinguish between crony capitalism and the corporate sector because it is extremely difficult and erroneous. The third is, trade, domestic and foreign trade. Sir, particularly, in domestic trade corruption is absolutely on such a massive scale that the money is not paid properly for income tax. So far as foreign trade is concerned, the over-invoicing of imports and under-invoicing of exports, that is imports-exports earnings are absolutely manipulating. Fourth is foreign exchange transactions. Foreign exchange transaction is a major business as far as some people are concerned, and I need not speak about the real estate. Sir, two things in this connection I want to mention. One is the abolition of the global participatory receipts. When Mr. Chidambaram was the Finance Minister, even at that time, global depository receipts were the major source of corruption. And the second is the tax haven. When I read ten years ago for the first time carefully, I was reading earlier, that 32 per cent of total Foreign Institutional Investment is coming from Mauritius. ...(Interruptions)... But let us say 35 per cent. What is the size of Mauritius? Mauritius is not even equal to Chandani Chowk and what is the population of Mauritius? What is the Mauritius' aggregate income? What is Mauritius' per capita income? From that Mauritius 35 per cent of the total financial

investment is coming, taking your stock exchange market at the higher level. We are celebrating it, totally disconnected to the real economy, agriculture is stagnating, industry is in recession, trade is not expanding, agriculture is disproportionately under crises and we are saying share market 537 index is topping the list. This is absolute illusion, sustaining on illegal money coming from tax haven in the form of Foreign Institutional Investment which already has been allowed from this country to go abroad. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right. That is okay.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, last point. Sir, as I have mentioned, this is essentially a political question. I wish them best because any political party, Congress or BJP, or any other political party, will be doing yeomen service to the nation, if genuinely we are really able to control the generation of black money, rather than sending black money abroad and then bringing back and making development faster and inclusive. That will be the greatest service to the nation and that is a challenge to them and they should accept that challenge.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Raja.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, I have a request to the House. I would like to know by what time we will be able to complete this because this has to go to the Lok Sabha. I have no problem in sitting long. Lok Sabha Members are also asking, if you can indicate some time because PM also has to be there, Leader has to be there and I have to go to Lok Sabha also. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Shri Raja will take only half an hour.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Shri Raja, you please be crisp.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have four names received within time and three names received after starting the discussion. So four names means it is in the Others Category, four minutes each. That means sixteen minutes. Then, three names received later. I think we have no time to allow that. In that case...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I want to ask some clarification.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. That is a separate matter.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Shall I take it that the Minister's reply will be by five fifteen.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Minister will reply at five fifteen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, please. So, Mr. Raja confine to four minutes. You know how to speak in four minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to place my views on the record for record sake like my previous colleagues. Sir, while we agreed to pass the Finance Bill, we also agreed to allow the Government to amend certain Central laws. Even when we discuss this Bill, whether we agree or not, this Bill also amends a Central law. It is there in Clause 88 of this Bill. It says, "In the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002, in the Schedule, in Part C, after entry(3), relating to the offences against property under Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code, the following entry shall be inserted, namely,.." It is an amendment, Sir. So, I do not know whether it is proper for the Rajya Sabha to agree to amend laws just like that in the name of clearing the Money Bills. It is for the Government to take note because it happened in the case of the Finance Bill and it is happening in the case of this Black Money Bill also.

Sir, this Black Money Bill is a new form of 1997 Voluntary Disclosure of Income Scheme launched by the then Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram. That is what I understand from this. But the present B.J.P. Government is trying to show this piece of legislation as a revolutionary idea to control the black money.

Sir, in 1991, Dr. Manmohan Singh had introduced several schemes, namely, the National Housing Bank Deposits, Foreign Exchange Remittances Scheme, the Indian Development Bonds and the Gold Bonds Scheme. These were all efforts made by the then Government to control the black money. The Wanchoo Committee characterized black money as parallel economy. Black money runs parallel economy that is what Wanchoo Committee Report has said. Since then we had several laws and several initiatives to control black money. As my colleague, Dr. Sudarsana Natchiappan said, what is the drastic difference between the present Bill and the 1961 Income-Tax Act? I do not find much difference. But this Bill has been brought forward. In 2011, a high level Committee was constituted by the Central Government to examine the issue of black money. In 2011, the Supreme Court had instructed the Government to constitute an SIT. In 2012, a Committee on Measures to Tackle Black Money in India and Abroad submitted its Report. In 2012, the Finance Minister tabled a White Paper on Black Money. In 2014, when the present Government came to power, it constituted an SIT. So, all these steps were taken. Besides all these things, our Government entered into several agreements. There is the Double Taxation Avoidance

Agreement. The Government of India signed this Agreement with 82 countries in 2012. Then, there is the Tax Information Exchange Agreements. Our Government signed agreements with 42 countries in 2012. We have Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters. There is no dearth of laws. But black money is not unearthed. Why? This is a political question which should be addressed. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... The Government of the day should have the political will and determination. Now, I want to know whether your Government will have that political will and determination to unearth black money; otherwise, this will go as one of the other existing legislations. Is it that the country wants? No. The country wants you to act. And, I think, this legislation is a response, in fact, a political response to the huge public criticism of your Government for your failure to act on black money. And, as many colleagues pointed out, even this term 'black money' is to be changed. It has some other connotation. In fact, we consider 'black' is a colour and 'black' is a beauty in India. Why should we call it black money? It is unaccounted money, looted money, which is a genuine money belonging to the country and its people. It has been looted and not accounted to the Government. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, now, what the people want is that the Government should act. Will you act? That is the question that the people are asking. I am not going into rhetoric whether rupees fifteen lakh will come into the account of every citizen or not. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... The point is black money needs to be unearthed. Legislations are there. Only the political will is required. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your suggestion is accepted. Okay.

SHRI D. RAJA: Determination is necessary. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I hope, Mr. Finance Minister, you will at least try to do that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay. What you are trying to say is the same thing. Thank you very much. Now, Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra. You have only four minutes.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): I will not take even four minutes because almost everything, which is needed to be said, has been said.

I associate myself with Mr. Yechury who has taken the wind out of the sails, and also with Shri Sanjay Raut. We have a lot of dirt all around. You spend huge amount of money on elections. I am giving you an example. Votes are being purchased. All of us know that in a particular State, ₹ 5,000 per vote were paid. If one lakh votes were purchased, in Assembly elections, payment alone accounted for ₹ 50 crores of rupees. In my own State, during the last elections, same votes were purchased and these at the rate of ₹ 300 to ₹ 1,00 per vote, depending upon

[Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra]

the area, whether it was a tribal area or a non-tribal area. Please think from where all this money comes in different States. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, I have support from Tamil Nadu that it is increasing. Now, it is on a higher scale. So, the dirt is building up. Today, if elections are held for Lok Sabha, the money plays a role everywhere. Money is a big factor. From where does this money come?

A lot of black money is here in the country itself. Yes, there is abroad also. But it is more in the country. We do not come *via* that route. Of course, a lot of people also come here like that. And, all this is known. Shri Sanjay Raut had the courage to say that we had blackened our hands. But for statesmanship, it takes a lot of courage to be break-free. A Government has to be break-free of the shackles of obligation to people who had paid it and, then, go forward. If you do not have courage, please do not use mere words. Has the Prime Minister the courage to take a big broom to clear the garbage all our country? A garbage site is bad to see for us and also for the people all over the world. Please take a big broom. This is a small brush compared to that big broom. If *Swachh Bharat* is to be there in terms of money, the black money has to be – it is much worse than the garbage – cleaned up. Please, Finance Minister *Saheb*, take a big brush. You know – you were in the BCCI – how much of money a cricket betting generates. एक betting में three lakh crores are generated. This is the reported figure. Now, you know the size of the money. The size is not touched in this. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Taxing this, or, making it ‘voluntary disclosure’ is not going to solve the problem. You know the solutions. All of us know the solutions. You know the solutions far better. Kindly act. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Jethmalani. You have four minutes.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairperson, Sir, first of all, I wish to make a strong protest against this ‘four minutes’ theory.’ All persons who have spoken have decided in a private agreement not to oppose this Bill. I am the only person in this House who is opposing the Bill, and I must get all the time that all these Members have taken. And, Sir, I, at least, request that I am the lone person in this country who has been fighting for black money for the last ten years all alone. No help from any quarter; and it is time that this House sat and heard me for a while. If you insist on this ‘four minutes’ rule’, I think, you are * and I will walk out. ...(*Interruptions*)... Take the sense of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान) : सर, यह तो आपके आदेश की अवहेलना हो रही है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, it is very unfortunate that the hon. Member is challenging the decision of the Chair. It is very unfortunate. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, please speak. That remark * is expunged. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I am sorry. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Ram Jethmalani, my problem is, you are categorized in the 'Others' category. In 'Others' category, five Members have to speak.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, a whole Party has told you that I am also speaking for them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is a different matter.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: But it is a matter which you must take cognizance of.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. No. I know that. But, for Chair, everybody is equal. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no. You don't guide me. You need not guide me. I know what to do. Don't guide me. I know what to do. ...(*Interruptions*)... I don't need your advice for that. I have to explain to him. He is a very senior hon. Member. If he has raised a pertinent point, I have to explain to him. Ram Jethmalaniji, you are a very senior learned Member and erudite lawyer. But my problem is, the time is allocated according to the Party. You are categorized in 'Others.' The total time for others is fifteen minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I belong to 'No Party.' ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am an expelled Member of the Party. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Therefore, as per Rule, you can get only four minutes. Take one or two minutes more. Now, you start.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I am sorry. I require, at least, twenty minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

5.00 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am unable to allow that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: If you give me twenty minutes, I will speak. Otherwise, I will walk out. That's all. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you please speak. Please start. ...(*Interruptions*)...
स्टार्ट करिए । ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: All right. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have exhausted your time and advising me. What is this? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Sir, set his time anew. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. Start now, please.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, every poor country of the world is worried about the disaster which every country has suffered as a result of black money, and the United Nations, of all the organizations in the world, decided from 2000 to break these laws of bank secrecy which are preventing the discovery of black money. The United Nations started working on it in the year 2000, and I have been carefully watching the movement in the United Nations as to how this black money is to be brought back.

After four years of deliberation, the United Nations evolved a Convention, the United Nations Convention Against Corruption. The main object of this Convention was to defeat, what the banks called in tax havens, the 'customer confidentiality laws'. The whole Convention has been passed with the object that these rascals and dacoits from all over the world to whom the banks have been providing protection should now be robbed of that protection. The United Nations passed this Convention in 2004. We did not give any assistance in bringing about this Convention, nor did some poor countries, because those countries were also ruled by governments which did not want black money to be brought back. My friends are right when they say that it is not as if only politicians are involved; there are a large number of people in every society who are involved in the generation of black money and the hoarding of black money.

Sir, with this background of the United Nations Convention, the Germans took the first lead. They wanted to break the Swiss Bank Secrecy Laws. The German Government paid 475 million dollars in bribe to an employee of the Leicheinstein Bank and managed to get 1,400 names of international thugs. I call them 'international thugs' because they have stolen money from the poor people of all those nations

and put that money in those banks. Sir, the 1,400 names were examined by the Swiss Bankers' Association. The Swiss Bankers' Association reported that amongst the 1,400 names, majority of the names were those of Indians. I want to ask those who are today ruling the country and those who have ruled the country for the last 15-20 years -- what did you do when you came to know of this most disgraceful fact that the majority of persons who had stolen money and put them in the Swiss Bank of Leichenstein alone were Indians?

Sir, nobody went from here; nobody! And though the Government of India, at least, signed that Convention in 2005, under the United Nations Regulations, a Convention does not become binding merely by signatures; you have to put in a document called the Document of Ratification. We did not put the Document of Ratification till late in the year 2011, under circumstances which I will point out, about how it happened. Sir, the Germans then officially made a public announcement through a person – Sir, I forget the name – that we have got the names of those people from all over the world; any Government that wants to have those names is free to ask for those names; we will give you those names without talk, without conditions. Not one person from India, whether from the Ruling Party then or the Ruling Party now, took the trouble of going to the Germans, but Ram Jethmalani went there! Sir, I was told that there is no demand from India. And, Sir, I told the Germans that India has a democracy; you don't have to look merely to the Ruling Government; there is an Opposition in every country; you have duties to the Opposition in the country and you have to give the names. The Germans said, "Yes, Mr. Jethmalani; you are right. You are right in your argument. We owe an international duty to the Opposition parties in the countries. You may go back and please tell your people in the Opposition who are fighting elections. At that time, elections were almost coming. Sir, I came back to this country and sent a confirming letter to the Germans that you have made this promise and to my people, to the party to which I belong, I wrote them a two-line letter that 'Mr. German Chancellor you have made this promise to Mr. Jethmalani. Mr. Jethmalani is acting on behalf of the people of India; please, give us this information.'" Sir, I have asked the political leaders in this party and I am ashamed to say that they didn't sign the two-line letter and give it to me so that I should be able to give it to the Germans. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, therefore, I make no difference between any sections of this House. Nobody has supported me. That is why I went to the Court in 2009. Why did I go to the Court? Because I found that nobody was willing even to accept this German offer that 'We are willing to give you; don't apply under any Treaty; don't apply under the UN Convention; we have got these names and we are willing to share them.' Sir, I must tell you that the manner in which the election results came in the country, they came because mainly a promise was *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, please, for God's sake. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; your time is over. *...(Interruptions)...* Your time is over. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, please conclude. *...(Interruptions)...* Please conclude. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, the promises were made to the people. Now, those promises are being ridiculed. Yes, our leaders did make a statement that the money will be brought back and shared and will be put into the bank accounts of the poor people of this country because they have realized that this money belongs to the poor people and it must be shared with them. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Let me now tell you that though during the *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, what will happen if you sit for another 15-20 minutes? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. *...(Interruptions)...* It is already decided that before 5.30 p.m. we have to close it. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has only four minutes. *...(Interruptions)...* That you should know. *...(Interruptions)...* Why don't you sacrifice your time? *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Jairam Ramesh, your party could not sacrifice time for him. *...(Interruptions)...* How can I know? *...(Interruptions)...* I have to go by rules. *...(Interruptions)...* Try to conclude, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Try to conclude, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस बिल को लोक सभा भी जाना है और सभी माननीय सदस्यों के साथ सहमति बनी कि सायंकाल 5.30 बजे तक इसे समाप्त कर देंगे including the reply of the hon. Finance Minister. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have decided to have the reply at 5.15 p.m. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : अब यदि इस पर कोई माननीय सदस्य लगातार बोलना चाहते हैं, तो बोलने दीजिए। उन्हें दो दिन दे दीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* यह कोई बात नहीं है। सारे मैम्बर्स

को दो-दो और तीन-तीन मिनट बोलने के लिए दिए जा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो कम से कम इतना तो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Please understand that ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Now let me tell you why I oppose the Bill. ...**(Interruptions)**... I oppose the Bill for the simple reason that an imperative clause of this Bill should have been that all the moneys which are stashed in foreign banks and in respect of which no disclosure has been made so far shall, by operation of Indian law, vest in the Government of India. That is a familiar provision to make. It has been made in other countries; it was made even when the Bhopal tragedy case ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You could move an amendment like that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I have drafted the Bill. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you conclude please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I have drafted the Bill and sent it to the Government ...**(Interruptions)**... and that Bill was wholly dropped. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, please conclude. ...**(Interruptions)**... You have made your point. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I must tell you now ...**(Interruptions)**... Kindly give me four minutes now. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can I allow you alone? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I understand. ...**(Interruptions)**... What has happened is that the leader of the political party, now the President of the BJP, has officially gone ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No personal allegation. ...**(Interruptions)**.. Expunged. ...**(Interruptions)**.. No personal allegation. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is expunged. ...**(Interruptions)**... No personal allegation. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : He was expelled from the Party. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत) : ये विषय पर बोलने के बजाय ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह आपत्तिजनक है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is expunged. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: For the last ten minutes...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ram Jethmalani, you cannot level an allegation against a person. ...(*Interruptions*)... When you say a political leader's name is there, that is expunged. ...(*Interruptions*)... But listen, everybody has been given four minutes in that category. You have now taken ten minutes. Now, I can't allow this. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, please stop. I request you to please stop. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is enough. Please stop. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, shockingly...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, no. Please stop. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, you can't...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You know the rules. ...(*Interruptions*)... You know that the rules are equal for everybody. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, please call the next speaker.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You believe in the equality of law.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, he is taking the time of other Members. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Ram Jethmalani, you are the one who believes in equality of law. Rules are equal for everybody. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, kindly allow me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, how can I allow you like this? ...(*Interruptions*)... Please stop. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please stop. I have to say that nothing will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I will ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please stop. Rules are equal for everybody. Please stop. ...(*Interruptions*)... I cannot allow you much more time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, please understand...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, he was expelled from the Party. ...(*Interruptions*)... He has said it openly that he has been expelled from my Party. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Sir, don't allow this debate to become a personal... (*Interruptions*)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : आप कहिए कि यह कार्यवाही में नहीं जाएगा ...(व्यवधान)... आप बोलिए कि उनका भाषण रिकार्ड में नहीं जाएगा ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have expunged all those remarks. *...(Interruptions)...* I have expunged all personal remarks. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Mr. Jethmalani, please stop. I request you. Please obey the Chair. *...(Interruptions)...* You have made your point. Please obey the Chair. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Give me three minutes *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will have to say, “Nothing will go on record.” Don’t make me say that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Please listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Don’t make personal allegations. Why do you make personal allegations? We are not for that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, please call the next speaker. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): तब आप विरोध कर रहे थे और आज आप चुप हैं ...(व्यवधान)... आप सब भूल गए? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश) : आप उनका माइक बंद कराइए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : वे जो कह रहे हैं, वह कार्यवाही में नहीं आना चाहिए। उनके भाषण का समय समाप्त हो गया है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: This Government has no intention to bring back the black money. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right; that’s all. Now, take your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing more will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, take your seat. Nothing more will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, take your seat. You have taken ten minutes. Nothing will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Tiruchi Siva...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... For everybody, rules are equal. What can I do? Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Sir, 'black money' is an expression...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is no consideration. You could have sacrificed your time for him. You did not do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Sir, 'black money' is an expression used in reference to the tax-evaded income. The tax evasion deprives the nation of implementing some programmes for social inclusion and economic development. At the same time, it burdens the genuine and honest tax payers by making them pay higher taxes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, kindly bring the House in order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Silence please. Order, order. Now, listen to Mr. Tiruchi Siva. Order, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you sit down. No kind of talking should be there. Now, please go ahead.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the tax evasion deprives a nation to undertake programmes for social inclusion and economic development. It also burdens the genuine and honest taxpayer who has to pay higher taxes because of the tax evasions and revenue leakage. Sir, while the black money within the country curtails the economic development, the moneys stashed abroad by way of evading tax, could be used in ways which could threaten the national security.

Sir, in the year 2009, a Writ Petition was filed in the Supreme Court against the Centre to recover the money which have been stashed in foreign banks, especially, Swiss banks, and, in the year 2011, the Government constituted a high-level Committee. The Supreme Court on hearing the Writ Petition said that the same high-level Committee be appointed as a Special Investigation Team (SIT). So far, the SIT has submitted two reports, and, some more reports are pending. In the meantime, in the year 2011, the then Finance Minister tabled a White Paper in the Lok Sabha, which provided a strategy to curb the black money menace in the country. It also said that the habitual and serious offences of tax evasion should be considered as a crime, and, physical and penal procedures must be provided. So, the prosecution mechanism of the income tax department has to be sharpened as well as direct tax laws and procedures have to be streamlined. In this regard, Sir, the Government having recognized the limitations in the present legislation has tried to bring in a new legislation. What is the difference between the existing legislation and the new legislation which is being brought through this Bill?

Sir, as far as the provisions relating to the tax authorities and tax assessment methods are concerned, these are one and the same. Similarly, the process of appeal to the Appellate Tribunals, High Courts or the Supreme Court is one and the same. There is not much difference between the existing legislation and this Bill. What is new in it? There is one-time opportunity – which is provided to those people who have undisclosed foreign assets – to be used within a limited period, which, I hope, will be decided by the Central Government, after this Act comes into force. Once a person gives a declaration regarding undisclosed foreign assets, he has to pay 30 per cent of the tax, which is also there in the present Income Tax Act. It is one and the same. It is for both disclosed and undisclosed, whereas this Bill says that the person who gives a declaration of his undisclosed assets, has to pay 30 per cent of the tax and he would also be required to pay penalty of hundred per cent of the tax, which means, another thirty per cent. It is not different from, or, let us say, it is similar to the Voluntary Disclosure Scheme which was provided to those people who had black money in this country. Now, it is for foreign assets. Now, thirty per cent tax, and, another hundred per cent of tax, which means, another thirty per cent tax, has to be paid as a penalty. Another thing, which has been mentioned, is that the declaration which the person has given will not be used as evidence against him to be prosecuted by any law. This is the only provision, which I think, this Bill has brought in.

Sir, the present Act says that the term of punishment is from six months to seven years, whereas this Bill proposed the term of punishment from three years to ten years. So, the punishment period has been increased, penalty has been increased. Nothing more special is there in this Bill.

Sir, one thing, which I would like to appreciate is that this Bill provides that the provisions will also apply to banks and financial institutions aiding in concealment of foreign income or assets of Resident Indians. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tiruchi Siva, please.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: So, this also includes the banks which are also aiding for amounts, which are tax-evaded, to be deposited. In that way only, I think, this is a step forward but this would not bring the results which the country is expecting. We have been insisting for many a time that tax evasion deprives the country of implementing programmes for social inclusion and economic development. This has to be much faster. This Bill, which has been intended to bring in a legislation, should actually be much more stronger. Only then would the desired results beget, Sir. Thank you very much.

श्री उपसभापति : शरद यादव जी नहीं हैं। Now, hon. Minister to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Sir, I would just like to make one point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, हमारे बहुत से साथियों ने इस बिल पर बहस में हिस्सा लिया है। मेरे पास दो बिल हैं। एक बिल लोक सभा में 20 मार्च, 2015 को introduce हुआ और जो उसका title था, that was the Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets Bill. जो लोक सभा में 11 मई, 2015 को पास हुआ, उसका title है, the Black Money and Assets Bill, तो यह लोक सभा में ही introduction से लेकर passage तक Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets से दो महीनों में यह Black Money हो गया। जब उस हाउस में इस बिल का introduction हुआ था और अभी तक जो impression था और जो माननीय सदस्यों के भाषण से reflect भी हुआ, तो जहां तक लोकल assets का पता है या imposition of income tax का है, यह कोई नई बात नहीं है, यह तो पहले से ही Income Tax Act में है, कानून है। उसमें थोड़ा कम या ज्यादा होता, लेकिन मेरे ख्याल से पूरे देश और पूरे सदन को जो रुचि थी, जो अपेक्षा या उम्मीद थी, वह उम्मीद थी Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets की।

सर, फर्स्ट तो ब्लैक मनी अब नए बिल में टाइटल है। इसके बारे में यहां definition में कुछ नहीं है। यह जो पैसा बाहर है, जिसके बारे में कई सालों से चर्चा हुई थी और पार्लियामेंट के इलेक्शन से पहले वह चर्चा शिखर पर पहुंच गई थी कि जो पैसा बाहर है, जो ब्लैक मनी है, उसको कांग्रेस सरकार कई सालों से किसी भी सूरत में वापस नहीं ला पाई है। कई लोग, भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लीडर्स, कई तो दो लाख करोड़ बोलते थे, कई 6 लाख करोड़ बोलते थे और कई दस लाख करोड़ बोलते थे। जो आज के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी हैं, उन्होंने तो यह बताया था कि हर घर में, हर व्यक्ति के एकाउंट में 15-15 लाख रुपए डाले जाएंगे। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह पैसा भारत में कब आएगा? इस बिल में उस पैसे को लाने के बारे में कोई प्रोविज़न नहीं है। वह पैसा कैसे पकड़ा जाएगा और देश में कैसे आएगा, उसके बारे में कोई चर्चा नहीं है।

इसी तरह से प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव ने यहां seizure और disclosure के बारे में मुद्दा उठाया है। जो आदमी इससे जुड़ा होगा और अगर वह तीस दिन में या दो महीने के अंदर यह बता देगा कि उसके पास कितना पैसा है, तो उस पर 30 per cent tax लगेगा, उस पर 30 per cent पेनल्टी लगेगी और दो महीने के बाद 100 per cent seizure होगी। मैं इनसे 100 per cent इत्तेफाक रखता हूं कि जब वह बताएगा, disclose करेगा तो 100 per cent seizure कहां से करेंगे? वह disclose करने के लिए तो आपको बताएगा नहीं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं और इसी बात को दोहराना चाहता हूं कि अगर सीज़ करेंगे, तो इसका मतलब है कि आपको पहले से ही इसकी जानकारी है, तो फिर इस कानून की क्या जरूरत है? वह तो आज भी आप पकड़ सकते हैं, ले सकते हैं।

मैं आखिर में फिर उसी मुद्दे पर आता हूं कि पूरे सदन की और हमारी पार्टी की जो रुचि थी कि जो पैसा बाहर है, वह आना चाहिए। इससे देश की उन्नति होगी और मेरे ख्याल में तो

آج کے جو ویت منتری ہیں، وہ سب سے زیادہ خوش ہو جائیں گے۔ میں آخر میں یہ پوچھنا چاہوں گا کہ آپ کچھ دنوں میں ایک سال پورے کرنے والے ہیں، جب دوبارہ سیشن ہوگا، تب تک آپ ایک سال اور دو مہینے کے ہونے والے ہیں، تو یہ 'اچھے دن' کب آئیں گے، یہ بتا دیجیے۔

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : سر، ہمارے بہت سے ساتھیوں نے اس بل پر بحث میں حصہ لیا۔ میرے پاس دو بل ہیں۔ ایک بل لوک سبھا میں 20 مارچ، 2015 کو introduce ہوا اور جو اس کا ٹائٹل تھا، that was the Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets Bill. 11 مئی، 2015 کو پاس ہوا، اس کا ٹائٹل ہے، the Black Money and Assets Bill تو یہ لوک سبھا میں بی introduction سے لیکر passage تک Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets سے دو مہینوں میں یہ بل کی منی ہو گیا۔ جب اس ہاؤس میں اس بل کا introduction ہوا اور ابھی تک جو امپریشن تھا اور جو مائٹ ممبروں کے ہاؤس سے reflect بھی ہوا۔ تو جہاں تک لوکل assets کا پتہ ہے یا imposition of income tax کا ہے، یہ کوئی نئی بات نہیں ہے۔ یہ تو پہلے سے ہی انکم ٹیکس ایکٹ میں ہے، قانون ہے۔ اس میں تھوڑا کم یا زیادہ ہوتا، لیکن میرے خیال سے پورے دیش اور پورے سڈن کو جو روچی تھی، جو آپیکشا یا امید تھی، وہ امید تھی Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets کی۔

سر، فرسٹ تو بلیک منی اب نئے بل میں ٹائٹل ہے۔ اس کے بارے میں یہاں definition میں کچھ نہیں ہے۔ یہ جو پیسہ باہر ہے، جس کے بارے میں کئی سالوں سے چرچا ہوئی تھی اور پارلیمنٹ کے الیکشن سے پہلے وہ چرچا شکھر پر پہنچ گئی تھی کہ جو پیسہ باہر ہے، جو بلیک منی ہے، اس کو کانگریس سرکار کئی سالوں سے کسی بھی صورت میں واپس نہیں لائے گی۔ کئی لوگ، بھارتیہ جنتا پارٹی کے لیڈرس، کئی تو دو لاکھ کروڑ بولتے تھے، کئی 6 لاکھ کروڑ بولتے تھے اور کئی دس لاکھ کروڑ بولتے تھے۔ جو آج کے مائٹ پردھان منتری جی ہیں، انہوں نے تو یہ بتایا تھا کہ ہر گھر میں، ہر آدمی کے اکائونٹ میں 15-15 لاکھ روپے جائیں گے۔ میں یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ پیسہ بھارت میں کب آئے گا؟ اس بل میں اس پیسے کو لانے کے بارے میں کوئی پروویژن نہیں ہے۔ وہ پیسہ کیسے پکڑا جائے گا۔ اور دیش میں کیسے آئے گا، اس کے بارے میں کوئی چرچا نہیں ہے۔

اسی طرح سے پروفیسر رام گوپال یادو نے یہاں seizure اور discloser کے بارے میں مدعا اٹھایا ہے۔ جو آدمی اس سے جڑا ہوگا اور اگر وہ تیس دن میں یا دو مہینے کے اندر یہ بتا دے گا کہ اس کے پاس کتنا پیسہ ہے، تو اس پر 30 فیصد ٹیکس لگے گا، اس پر 30 فیصد پینلٹی لگے گی اور دو مہینے کے بعد 100 فیصد seizure ہوگی۔ میں ان سے 100 فیصد اتفاق رکھتا ہوں کہ جب وہ بتائے گا، disclose کرے گا تو 100 فیصد seizure کہاں سے کریں گے؟ وہ disclose کرنے کے لئے تو آپ کو بتائے گا نہیں۔ میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں اور اسی بات کو دوبرانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر سیز کریں گے، تو اس کا مطلب ہے کہ آپ کو پہلے سے

بی اس کی جانکاری ہے، تو پھر اس قانون کی کیا ضرورت ہے۔ وہ تو آج بھی آپ پکڑ سکتے ہیں، لے سکتے ہیں۔

میں آخر میں پھر اسی مدّے پر آتا ہوں کہ پورے سدن کی اور ہماری پارٹی کی جو روحی تھی جو باہر پیسہ ہے، وہ آنا چاہئے۔

اس سے دیش کی اتنی ہوگی اور میرے خیال میں تو آج کے جو فائنننس منسٹر ہیں، وہ سب سے زیادہ خوش ہو جائیں گے۔ میں آخر میں یہ پوچھنا چاہوں گا کہ آپ کچھ دنوں میں ایک سال پورے کرنے والے ہیں، جب دوبارہ سیشن ہوگا، تب تک آپ ایک سال اور دو مہینے کے ہوئے ہوں گے، تو یہ 'اچھے دن' آئیں گے، یہ بتا دیجئے۔

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, a very large number of hon. Members have participated in the discussion which Dr. Natchiappan initiated.

First of all, before I give the whole scheme of the Act, because I said I would speak towards the end, I must join issue, while clarifying the queries raised, with at least the impression which one of the hon. Members, who spoke, gave. The impression given was that there is only one person in this country who is fighting against black money. A reference was made to cooperation with the Germans saying that neither the earlier Government nor the present Government was interested in getting any cooperation from the Germans.

Sir, at the very outset, the record must be set straight. Germany gave us the information when the UPA Government was in power in 2009 that there were accounts of some Indians at Liechtenstein. This is the information which the Germans had got. Efforts have been made over all these years which have now culminated. These were 26 entities. Six of whom were found to be Non-resident Indians. As far as NRIs are concerned, they are not residents within the meaning of section 6 of the Income-tax Act and therefore they were not within our jurisdiction or, at least, the revenue jurisdiction. With regard to all others, assessment proceedings have been completed. Tax and penalty demands have been raised and criminal prosecution in regard to each one of them with evidence enclosed has been filed in courts. Whether over and above this the Germans had some other information, as the hon. Member had claimed, we wrote to the German authorities. They said, "Sorry, over and above what you have had, we have no other information."

With regard to second set of information, which had come via France, there were originally names in the HSBC account of Geneva of 628 persons. Some names are very generic. So, it was difficult to identify them. Out of those, 422 have been traced. The peak balance in each one of those accounts has been found out. Assessment proceedings in most of the cases have been completed. A tax demand of ₹ 4,520 crore along with

penalty has been levied against them. Prosecution in 121 cases has already been filed. Governments have their own methodology of working. The Revenue Department has its own methodology of working. Neither any one of us nor can they claim to be the only ones fighting black money and then fall in love with ourselves for doing so. But in each one of these cases whatever steps had to be taken have been taken. What is the overall scheme? Some Members asked to stop generation of black money in India. How do you get information from outside the country? These are Indian entities who have illegal funds abroad. Illegal funds abroad could only result out of tax evasion. You evade tax and keep your money outside the country. Or these can also be monies earned out of crime. Crime can be corruption. Crime can be narcotics. Crime can be terrorism. Crime can be anything. Originally the impression was, and that was the position in law once you cross the territorial boundaries of a country that it was very difficult to catch evidence outside the country. So, schemes used to be developed where you used to seek mutual cooperation through letter rogatory and other things. It was a slow process. Most tax havens have worked on a principle that if it is money coming out of the tax evasion, we will not cooperate. People across the world are entitled to evade taxes and keep money in our countries where the economies are functioning on that basis. But if it is crime money, profits of crime and that crime on the principle of dual criminality is the crime in both the countries, then, we will cooperate. This was the position 20 or 25 years ago. Thereafter came a second stage where countries started entering into mutual arrangements with each other for cooperation, double taxation avoidance, treaties and so on. Now in all these treaties there used to be a clause that till such time, you are charging a person in court, you will not make a public disclosure. This was the secrecy clause. The reason was that in those countries their banking systems owed some confidentiality to their clients. So, unless investigations proved that this was illegal money, we can't name, we can't shame him.

For example, in Liechtenstein alone we have found several names to be NRIs. Similarly, in HSBC some names have been found to be NRIs. So, an NRI who legitimately has income outside can keep it there. We can't name him and start dubbing him a criminal. So, a suggestion which was just now made is that the Indian Parliament must get a jurisdiction to legislate beyond its territorial jurisdiction that money lying in other countries belongs to India, and those countries will automatically accept our law, transfer those monies, they will not determine whether those are legal funds or illegal funds, they will not go by mutual cooperation or treaties. Now, these are fanciful ideas which in any form of enthusiasm or demagoguery may sound attractive. But to legally sustain them is not so easy. Therefore, the second stage was, we were trying to cooperate. In the process of cooperation what happened was, the courts passed orders, and there was a debate to make these names public.

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

Now, we have taken a position that we can make them public once prosecutions are filed in courts. The court said, "Give the names to some people." Those people make the names public. I have now with me letters from France and Britain which say, please explain how the names which we have given to you, have landed up in the Indian newspapers. Because the moment you make it public, you are violating those treaties. You can only make them public when you hold the person to be *prima facie* culpable and file a prosecution in court. Till then, their confidentiality clauses come in. So, this enthusiasm and crusade actually become a liability because once other countries stop cooperating with us, the effect will be, we will get no evidence. Once we get no evidence, the account holders will say, you have failed to prove the case against me.

Now, we are reaching the third stage. The third stage is the most important limb of our entire scheme. The G-20 has taken an initiative and India is an active participant. When Indian citizens, residents in India transact in foreign currencies abroad – Sir, I stand corrected that letters were from Germany and the UK, I said France, by mistake – there will be an automatic exchange of information provided to India. It will come to us in real time. The G-20 has taken this initiative. That is the first step. Other countries are following this initiative. The second important initiative which has taken place is that the Americans have brought a domestic law called FATCA. FATCA is the short acronym of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act under which every country that deals with America must have an agreement entered into. And, that agreement must provide for this automatic exchange of information of transactions of citizens between the two countries. So, the moment the American citizens in India, the Indian citizens in America, transact in any currency, legally or illegally, there is an automatic exchange of information.

Now, along with this automatic exchange of information, other countries which enter into this arrangement with the US, in the next stage, would have this agreement between themselves also. The penalty is that for those countries which do not enter into this arrangement, there will be a sizeable withholding tax on all remittances to those countries. So, your export earnings, your NRIs sending you money, will all come down. So, we are also becoming a party to the FATCA. This entire phase is going to be completed by 2017. So, the world is now entering into a challenging phase where there will be real-time automatic exchange of information of foreign currency transactions. And, then, we also do not have to run to Germany or France; we will start getting the information in real-time. That is step one.

As far as domestic generation is concerned, we really have to develop a will in this country as to how we curtail the use of domestic black money in all sectors

where there is black money, which is prevalent. There are several steps in the Finance Bill also, which I have indicated and by which we are trying to squeeze the size of black money as far as domestic transactions are concerned. Squeezing the size of that black money will help us in the sense that it increases our tax revenues, it increases our GDP, it also enables the Government to lower the rates of taxes if you have more volumes of taxes with you. But, then, some of these steps are not necessarily very popular steps. So, in phases, we have to take those steps and squeeze the quantum of black money.

The third stage is what we have done in this law, and the scheme of this law is extremely simple. This law does not deal with domestic black money at all. It is a law which only deals with undisclosed foreign assets and incomes outside the country; in the Lok Sabha, the name has been changed and the word black money has been added because people understand that phrase more easily. Now, so far this black money outside the country is unknown, and people do not pay taxes, they generate that income or asset and keep it outside the country. The scheme of the law is extremely simple. If you have any income or asset outside the country, this is now going to be taxed in India. So, for the first time, a tax is being imposed on that undisclosed income. For this tax, since for the first time it is being put on that income, a compliance opportunity is to be given. So, we will have a compliance opportunity which will last a couple of months. You make a disclosure in the first stage; the period for that will be prescribed in the rules. After you make a disclosure, since you have kept it illegally, you pay 30 per cent tax and 30 per cent penalty. Once the compliance window closes, which again may be a few months, in that event, the law becomes further operative, that you will be charged 30 per cent tax; there, you don't have to make a disclosure; disclosure is only during the compliance period. In the second phase, you pay 30 per cent as tax and you will pay 90 per cent as penalty; this is 300 per cent, which means 30 plus 90, which is 120 per cent, which means the value of the asset is actually gone. Now, if the asset is outside India, how does your jurisdiction enter there? So, we have simultaneously amended in the Finance Bill. One of those five Bills which we have amended, which my friend, Mr. Jairam, was referring to, was the Money-Laundering Bill. And in the Money-Laundering Act, the amendment that we have made is that, for that recovery, your assets of equal value in India can also be attached. That is the Amendment to the PMLA that we have made in the Finance Bill. So, within the compliance period, you pay thirty plus thirty. Once the compliance window closes, you will be levied a tax of thirty plus ninety plus prosecution where minimum sentence is three years and it can go up to ten years. So, the strict provision will start once the compliance window closes. The compliance window has been given because it is a new tax; therefore, there is an opportunity to pay the tax which

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

has been given to you. Members wanted to know as to why the United Nations Convention Against Corruption operates in a slightly different area. You may have assets outside which emanate out of corruption. They may emanate out of crime or they may emanate only out of tax evasion. We are not in this slog dealing only with corruption. Supposing there is a case where somebody by under-invoicing or by over-invoicing keeps money outside the country or he evades local taxes here and by Havala takes the money outside. So, this would not be covered under UNCAC but it is still going to be an offence as far as this Act is concerned. Now, a question has arisen: Is it an amnesty scheme? It is not an amnesty scheme. In an amnesty scheme you pay your taxes and go home. I may tell you the problem with amnesty schemes. The 1997 scheme of the United Front Government was challenged before the Supreme Court and it was challenged on the ground that you are creating two categories of assesses, the honest man and not the honest assessee. And, now you are bringing a scheme in order to favour the person who is not clean in paying his taxes. At that stage, the United Front Government had filed an affidavit before the Supreme Court, which indicated that this was the last scheme. And, therefore, these schemes are vulnerable to challenges of this kind particularly because of that affidavit also which was filed. Now, this is not an amnesty scheme so there is no waiver of any tax. On the contrary, it is thirty plus thirty, thirty plus ninety plus prosecution. Amnesty schemes also have a protection against naming and shaming that your identity will be kept a secret. There is no such protection which has been granted. The third effect of this has been that when you come out with an amnesty scheme superficially, you think that you have collected some money. But the 1997 experience was that you did collect some ten thousand crores of rupees and odd. But then the next two years' collection saw corresponding dip because the amount of money supplied within the system itself does not immediately expand. So, this is a compliance window where you are giving an opportunity and once the compliance window closes, you are going to be taxed very heavily. This is the entire scheme as far as the taxes are concerned. Now, there are one or two concerns which have been expressed and one is the legitimate concern. Are innocents going to be harassed as a result of this? The answer is no. First of all, it does not deal with domestic tax evasion at all. The Income Tax Act will deal with it. Secondly, I have been careful enough to put a clause there that there are students who go there to study. When they come back, there is some amount lying in their bank accounts which they open and which they forgot to close down. Will they be liable? The answer is no. So, in order to be actionable, the quantum of money has to be more than five lakh rupees. That is a specific provision in the Bill itself which I have already provided because the idea is not to chase the small people who may just out of carelessness

have left their accounts not closed. If their accounts are opened, they are left with a few hundred dollars in it. The idea is not to chase those people. Secondly, as far as the application of this Bill is concerned, it clearly says in Clause 2 that it applies to resident taxpayers. The resident taxpayers, as defined, are those who are liable for assessment under Section 6 of the Income Tax Act and those are the people who spend more than 182 days in India. Those people who work abroad are not going to be covered. It is those who are resident taxpayers as far as India is concerned and are assessed in India who keep the income outside unauthorisedly, who are going to be liable under this Act.

One of the other changes which has been made is – that is why it is not an amnesty scheme — that normal violations under the Income Tax Act will be dealt with only under the Income Tax Act. If it is a violation of keeping our national assets outside the country, now we have made it a predicate offence, which is liable for action under PMLA also. That is what leads to attachment of equal amount of assets as far as India is concerned. So, it is not an amnesty scheme. It is a taxation which is being imposed on an asset or an income outside. Since tax is being imposed for the first time, we are giving you a compliance period where you pay 30 per cent plus 30 per cent and then you can sleep well. But then also remember, if you don't use this compliance window now, time will run out because by 2017, there will be a real time automatic disclosure of information taking place. The world is no longer willing to tolerate tax havens which thrive in secrecy. Therefore, with this period now slowly approaching, it will be safer for people to follow the legally correct route, rather than take a risk and then have sleepless nights. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this, in short, is the scheme of this Bill. I commend the Bill for consideration and return to the Lok Sabha.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, एक चीज़ हम जानना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, मेरा एक क्लैरिफिकेशन है। आप यह बिल लाए हैं और हम लोग यह मानते हैं कि काला धन नहीं ला सकते। आप बिल ले आए हैं, लेकिन आप इतना बता दें कि क्या गारंटी है कि आपके यहां रजिस्टर करने के बाद जब कोई 30 परसेंट टैक्स देगा और 30 परसेंट की पेनल्टी देगा, उसके बाद अगर कोई पीआईएल सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चला गया, तो क्या सुप्रीम कोर्ट उस पर कोई जांच बिठा सकेगा? क्या आपने इसमें ऐसा कोई प्रोटेक्शन दिया है, यह आप बता दीजिए। एसआईटी है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट है और जैसा आज कोर्ट ने यह आदेश दिया कि तीन फोटोज़ लगेगी, तो इस पर आप क्या कहेंगे कि अगर प्रोटेक्शन नहीं है, तो कोई क्यों रजिस्टर करेगा?

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई (छत्तीसगढ़): मैं माननीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से एक क्लैरिफिकेशन चाहती हूँ। वे बड़े विद्वान और टॉप लॉयर हैं। उन्हें यह भी मालूम है कि इसमें कितनी पेचीदगियाँ हैं। अभी उन्होंने जो बताया, हम लोगों की समझ में आया। मैं सिर्फ एक क्लैरिफिकेशन चाहती हूँ कि उनको लोक सभा से पहले ही मालूम होगा कि इसमें ये पेचीदगियाँ

[श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई]

हैं और कोई भी जिम्मेदार पॉलिटिकल पार्टी जब अवाम में जाकर चुनाव लड़ती है, तो जो वादे करती है, उनमें कुछ सच्चाई होती है। माननीय मंत्री जी को यह सब पहले से मालूम था कि इसमें ये सारी पेचीदगियां हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि किस बेसिस पर आपने इस देश की अवाम से यह वादा किया कि within six months हम काला धन वापस लाएँगे? मैं समझती हूँ कि आपने गलतबयानी की, जबकि आपको मालूम था कि इसमें क्या पेचीदगियां हैं। ब्लैक मनी का यह मसला पूरी दुनिया के सामने है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि on what basis आपने चुनाव में इस देश के लोगों से यह वादा किया कि within six months हम काला धन वापस लाएँगे?

† **محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی (چھتیس گڑھ):** میں مانئیے فائنیس منسٹر

صاحب سے ایک کلیری فکیشن چاہتی ہوں۔ وہ بڑے ودوان اور ٹاپ لائیر
ہیں۔ انہیں یہ بھی معلوم ہے کہ اس میں کتنی پیچی دگیاں ہیں۔ ابھی
انہوں نے جو بتایا، ہم لوگوں کی سمجھ میں آیا۔ میں صرف ایک کلیری
فکیشن چاہتی ہوں کہ ان کو لوک سبھا سے پہلے ہی معلوم ہوگا کہ اس میں
یہ پیچی دگیاں ہیں اور کوئی بھی ذمہ دار پالیٹی کل پارٹی جب عوام میں
جا کر چناؤ لڑتی ہے، توجو وعدے کرتی ہے، ان میں کچھ سچائی ہوتی ہے۔
مانئیے منتری جی کو یہ سب پہلے سے معلوم تھا کہ اس میں یہ ساری
پیچی دگیاں ہیں۔ میں یہ جانتا چاہتی ہوں کہ کس بیسز پر آپ نے اس
دیش کی عوام سے یہ وعدہ کیا کہ within six months ہم کالا دھن واپس
لائیں گے؟ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ آپ نے غلط بیانی کی، جب کہ آپ کو
معلوم تھا کہ اس میں کیا پیچی دگیاں ہیں۔ بلیک منی کا یہ مسئلہ
پوری دنیا کے سامنے ہے۔ میں جانتا چاہتی ہوں کہ on what basis آپ نے چناؤ
میں اس دیش کے لوگوں سے یہ وعدہ کیا کہ within six months ہم کالا
دھن واپس لائیں گے۔

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं एक सीधा-सा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। जैसा हमारे नेता ने कहा है, हम इस बिल को पूरा समर्थन दे रहे हैं। अब तो ईमानदारी के साथ आप खड़े होकर बता दीजिए कि हमारा जो एकाउंट खुला है, उसमें कितने दिन में 15 लाख रुपए आ जाएँगे? मैं बस इतना ही जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have a clarification to seek. The Finance Minister and his junior in the Ministry, the Minister of State for Finance, have been telling us for the last two weeks that all their financial planning have been done using a process of bench-marking. My question is very clear. In respect of this Bill, which has come up today, which we are all getting together to pass, what is the benchmark, for these two or three months from now, to show that this

is a good legislation in terms of the money coming back?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister is not reacting. So, that is all.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Sir, I also have a clarification to seek before the House. Whether he responds or not, it is up to him and up to you. My simple clarification is this. The hon. Minister has very nicely elaborated the scheme and, from that elaboration, I understand that this is, basically, a deterrent exercise, and I must say, a very effective deterrent exercise, and not an amnesty but a compliance window. But how do you ensure that this will act as a gravitational force for bringing the black money stashed abroad? Is it only that in 2017, opening of all facts is going to happen and, that by this deterrent exercise, all the black money will fly to the country? Is that the perception? We want to understand that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:(*Interruptions*)... He is not responding. So, now, the question is:

That the Bill to make provisions to deal with the problem of the Black money that is undisclosed foreign income and assets, the procedure for dealing with such income and assets and to provide for imposition of tax on any undisclosed foreign income and asset held outside India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 88 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we will have the statement relating to SAI laid on the Table and after that we can take up Special Mentions.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER — *Contd.*

Re. Suicide attempt by four girl trainees inmates of Sports Authority of India

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS;
AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY

AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Sarbananda Sonowal, I lay the statement on the Table of the House.

I wish to make a suo-moto statement in this august House on the most tragic and shocking incident in the history of Sports Authority of India (SAI) occurred at the SAI Special Area Games (SAG) Water Sports Centre (WSC) at Alappuzha, Kerala on 06.05.2015 wherein 4 girl inmates attempted to commit suicide by consumption of a Locally available poisonous fruit known as "Othallanga", whose botanical name is *Cerbera Odollum*. The tree bearing this fruit is commonly referred to as suicide tree. The girls were detected to be unwell around 7.15 p.m. and were admitted to Alappuzha Medical College hospital around 9.00 p.m. One girl- trainee Ms. Aparna Ramabhadran, a 17 year old promising junior national level rower succumbed to the poison in the early hours of 07.05.2015 while the remaining three are undergoing treatment in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) of the hospital. According to the latest update, as of 12.05.2015 early morning, the three surviving girls' health condition has improved significantly and stabilised.

The matter was reported to me next morning and I directed Director General, SAI to immediately enquire into the matter and submit a report for necessary action. DG, SAI reached Kochi around 9.00 p.m. and proceeded straight to the Alappuzha Government Medical College by road and reached the hospital around 11.30 p.m. He visited the 3 surviving girl trainees in the ICU and enquired about their health condition. He also met the parents of the girls. DG, SAI later spoke to the District Collector and indicated that SAI was willing to airlift the girls for treatment at AIIMS, New Delhi, if the situation so warranted.

Based on his request, the Director AIIMS constituted a Medical Board comprising the Heads of Medicine, Pharmacology, Cardiology and Emergency for providing necessary advice and support in the treatment of the girls. A telemedicine video conference was held with the expert doctors of AIIMS on 08.05.2015 at 10.00 a.m. The team of doctors at AIIMS expressed satisfaction over the treatment procedure adopted by the Alappuzha Government Medical College, but suggested certain modifications in the treatment management, which was duly followed. DG, SAI once again met the parents of the three surviving girls and handed over financial assistance of ₹ 25,000/- each for meeting miscellaneous expenditure. He also visited the house of the deceased girl, Ms. Aparna Ramabhadran and assured fair enquiry and stringent action if anyone was found guilty. He handed over a cheque for ₹ 5,00,000/- (Rupees five lakhs only) to the mother of late Ms Aparna Ramabhadran as ex gratia payment. He also offered her a job on contract basis in SAI as a Multi-Tasking Staff.

DG, SAI interacted with the girl inmates in their hostel premises, which is a rented building, and appealed to them to face the situation with strength and cooperate with ongoing investigations. Thereafter, he enquired from them as to what had actually happened. He also enquired from boy trainees, who are accommodated in the SAI centre, about the incident. Based on the interaction the following decisions were taken for immediate action. —

- (i) Psychology counsellors may be engaged to counsel the trainees so that they can come out of the emotional trauma.
- (ii) Particular care would be taken to ensure psychological and emotional rehabilitation of the three girls who have survived the suicide attempt.
- (iii) The mothers of girl trainees may be allowed to stay in the hostel for a week or so until the situation normalises.
- (iv) The trainees who are keen to take a short break may be allowed to be taken home by their parents provided their presence is not required for the ongoing investigations.
- (v) Hostels should be constructed by using pre-fabricated technology and all the inmates should be shifted within the shortest possible time to the premises of SAI centre.
- (vi) An Assistant Director will be stationed at Alappuzha until normalcy is restored.

Several external investigations are currently underway, which include police investigation, preliminary enquiry conducted by the district administration, enquiry by State Sports Secretary, enquiry by State Human Rights Commission, etc. Hence, it would not be appropriate to make any specific comment in this regard. However, the shocking and tragic incident that occurred at SAI Water Sports Centre, Alappuzha does point out an urgent need to strengthen the SAI training system. DG, SAI has made elaborate suggestions for the purpose. Some of the major recommendations made by DG, SAI include the following:—

- (i) Engagement of counselling psychologists in all SAI training Centres for the purpose of group counselling as well as one-on-one counselling. This is considered most essential for the emotional well-being of the trainees.
- (ii) Yoga may be introduced as a compulsory activity in all SAI centres, as it would have a salutary effect on holistic development and emotional well-being of SAI trainees. Part-time Yoga instructors may be engaged for this purpose.
- (iii) AIIMS to develop a two-day module on sports psychology for SAI trainees, which would be extremely useful for them.

- (iv) We may request iconic sportspersons to adopt SAI centres and act as SAI Trainee Mentors. This will not only inspire young SAI trainees but also enable them to emulate the qualities of their role model.
- (v) A 24X7 Helpline may be introduced for SAI trainee related grievance redressed, especially for reporting the cases of sexual harassment.
- (vi) A robust institutionalised mechanism should be put in place to maintain close rapport and coordination with the State Sports department.
- (vii) An Expert Committee may be constituted to study the existing SAI training system and make necessary recommendations for its further improvement in the areas of sports and related infrastructure, equipment support, coaching, sports science (including sports medicine and sports psychology), competition exposure, skill development, management, holistic trainee development, athlete grievance redressal, anti-sexual harassment measures and overall security. The Committee may visit a few SAI Centres to gain first-hand understanding. The Committee may submit its report along with recommendations within 2 months.

We would examine these suggestions and take necessary action at the earliest to ensure that such incidents do not occur in future.

I thank the Kerala Government and people from all walks of life in the State who extended full assistance to us in dealing with the situation.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मेरा बहुत छोटा सा प्रश्न है। आपने चेयर से एक डॉयरेक्शन दिया था, पहली बात तो विषय की गंभीरता का अंदाजा इसी से हो जाए कि खेल मंत्री जी के पास इतना भी समय नहीं है कि आपके चेतावनी देने के बावजूद खेल मंत्री यहां उपस्थित हों, और इस सदन के लिए उनकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, इस बात के लिए मैं उनकी निंदा करता हूं। एक्शन टेकन क्या है?

SHRI A.K. ANTONY (Kerala): Sir, I have gone through the statement. This is not at all acceptable. Even the parents and other family members of the persons affected have rejected it. They want an independent inquiry. So, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to whether the Minister is willing to have an independent inquiry into the whole incident. Another thing is that this is only the tip of the iceberg. There are similar complaints from many other sports institutions. I would like to know whether the Minister is willing to have a thorough study into the happenings in other sports institutions throughout the country.

SHRI K. C. TYAGI (Bihar): Sir, my point is relating to the effective implementation of the rules of procedure ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, where is the hon. Minister?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You seek clarifications on the statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...I will allow you after clarifications on the statement.

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I personally visited the girl's house and three girls in hospital are still not out of danger. They have discussed many things and explained many difficulties, especially during athlete meet at the national level and while attending the training camp. They are going without any escort from SAI. I think, this is a very serious issue. So, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether all families are...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, where is the hon. Minister? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down...*(Interruptions)*...Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Seema is speaking...*(Interruptions)*...Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...Let her complete ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... A lady Member is speaking. Let her complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you obstructing? Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...That is not going on record...*(Interruptions)*... No. That is not the way.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After she completes, I will allow you. Let her complete. I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct. But, she is speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... She is also an honourable Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...You sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... You complete your clarifications, Dr. Seema.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir,

DR. T.N. SEEMA: Sir, there are many issues and difficulties in the hostels where the girl athletes are staying...*(Interruptions)*...Sir, we need a detailed discussion, at least, in the next Session. I would request the Government to give appropriate compensation to the girls' families.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, this was raised in the morning. I take note of the suggestion made by Shri A.K. Antony and a lot of other seniors that there is a need for an independent enquiry...*(Interruptions)*... I will convey the same to the hon. Minister...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Also explain why the concerned Minister is not there ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the notice has been given only today. The Minister has gone to his own native State because of some local exigency. He has gone there. But, you have permitted to lay it on the Table of the House. But, I take note of what Shri Antoniji has said and what Dr. Seema has said. I will convey it to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...I am also convinced that there is a need for an independent enquiry...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, this issue was raised last week also. At that time also, we wanted the action taken report. But, the action taken report has not come. The discussion has not taken place. Ultimately, a written paper has come without Minister. So, unless the hon. Minister explains himself about his absence, how the House is going to accept this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please, listen...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I want to seek clarifications...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Wait, wait. Let me explain. ...*(Interruptions)*...If all of you stand up, what do I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have to seek clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please, sit down...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. Now, you take your seat.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, क्या यह महिलाओं का सम्मान है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, clarifications can be sought in the next session...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete...*(Interruptions)*...Why don't you allow me to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*...Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...Sit down, please...*(Interruptions)*...Wait. What do you want? Sit down...*(Interruptions)*...Now, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...Listen please...*(Interruptions)*...This is unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*...If you don't allow me to say anything, what do I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...Sit down.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, the point is...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, sit down ...*(Interruptions)*...

6.00 P.M.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, it is a *suo motu* statement. Where is the hon. Minister? It is a *suo motu* statement by the Minister. It cannot be just a piece of paper...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, listen to me. The Minister has written and informed the Chair expressing his inconvenience to come.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Why?

SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD (Himachal Pradesh): Why?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen. He has written it. For any person, there can be some inconvenience. It is given to the Chair and the Chair has permitted. It can happen to anybody. Don't go beyond that. I don't want to go beyond that...(Interruptions)...If the Minister has written expressing his inability, the Chair has to take it at its face value.

Let me say. That is a respect we are giving ...(Interruptions)... Please ...(Interruptions)... Why is a sister doing like this? ...(Interruptions)... Please ...(Interruptions)... You are all my sisters. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen. ...(Interruptions)... Every Member is an hon. Member. For any Member, if he informs his inability, we take it at face value. So, the Minister's letter also has to be taken at face value. Chair cannot go into that. Chair has accepted that. Number two, the Ministry works on collective responsibility and here is the Parliamentary Affairs Minister; he gave reply to the clarification and if you want more clarifications, then I have no objection. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, if the Members insist, we can have further clarifications in the next Session only. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; one or two we will allow. Shri Derek O'Brien.

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Sir, we are all extremely disappointed that the Minister has just left us with this paper and is not here for whatever reason. Already, on SAI and other sports bodies, my colleague here, Shri Dilip Tirkey, former India Hockey Captain and nine political parties have submitted a notice for a Short Duration Discussion on this very important subject. Through you, Sir, I want to request the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to take this up on day one of the next Session.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the next Session will you consider it? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: For discussion we have no problem, but day one or day two, that has to be decided. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): यह ठीक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; fine. Shri K.C. Tyagi ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Sir, Under Rule 178 ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मेरा नोटिस था, मुझे तो कुछ पूछने दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You spoke. ...**(Interruptions)**... I gave you chance.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, आपकी, चेयर की सहमति से, बीएसी की सहमति से, मंत्री महोदय की सहमति से मेरा शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन एक्सेप्ट हुआ था, सब्जेक्ट था — The deteriorating standard of education in the country. ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, जस्ट ए मिनट। इस डिस्कशन के दौरान मिनिस्टर साहब का उपस्थित रहना आवश्यक होता है। आज के लिए यह लिस्टेड था, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय मुझे सुबह से दिखाई नहीं दे रहे। अगर आज यह होना है, तो मंत्री महोदय का रहना आवश्यक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now you know that the House is adjourned. अगले सेशन के लिए नोटिस दे दो। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, मैंने नोटिस दिया है।

श्री उपसभापति: अगले सेशन के लिए नोटिस दे दो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी नहीं, अगले सेशन के लिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, पहले आप इसको लीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: नेक्स्ट सेशन के लिए नोटिस ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: आपने मंत्री सोनवाल जी का स्टेटमेंट ले लिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: के. सी. त्यागी जी, नेक्स्ट सेशन के लिए नोटिस दे दो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... It is a very important subject; I agree.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, क्या आज ही दे दें? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आज अभी क्या करेंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI : Sir, we are ready for the next Session. If Tyagiji will give a fresh notice, then it is all right. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You want the discussion now? ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, Special Mentions to be laid on the Table.

SPECIAL MENTIONS***Demand for more allocation of Urea to Telangana in Kharif season**

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Telangana): Sir, the Government of India allocates fertilizers to every State for Kharif and Rabi seasons. Since Kharif season is fast approaching and farm operations would start from July, the Government of India has allocated urea and other fertilizers to Telangana on Friday last.

Gross crop area in Telangana is 57 lakh hectares and the net crop area is 46 lakh hectares as per the statistics of 2014. But due to better monsoon expected this year, it is expected that the net crop area might go up to 48 lakh hectares. So, farmers of Telangana expected that, at least, this time, they would get all inputs, including seeds and fertilizers, on time so that they could go ahead with their agricultural operations.

Last Friday, the Government of India has allocated various kinds of fertilizers to Telangana. There is no doubt that when compared to the last year, the allocation of fertilizers, other than urea, have gone up. But, when it comes to urea, the Government of India has allocated 1.5 lakh tonnes less than the required urea for farmers of Telangana. There is a need of 10 lakh tonnes of urea for Telangana, but the Government has allocated only 8.5 lakh tonnes of urea for the forthcoming Kharif season. Sir, urea is the most important fertilizer and prices of which are controlled by the Government unlike other fertilizers, which are determined by the market forces. It is welcome that the Government has allocated DAP, Potash, Complex and other fertilizers more than the required quantity. The total quantity of fertilizers required for Telangana is 19.82 lakh tonnes, but the Government has given 18.32 lakh tonnes. The reduction is primarily due to a cut in allocation of urea to Telangana.

Secondly, we are importing DAP from other countries which is costing more. Instead of DAP, there is a need to educate the farmers to use Single Super Phosphate, as it is domestically available and is as good as DAP. There is an apprehension in the minds of the farmers about the use of Single Super Phosphate. This apprehension has to be removed and the concerned agencies have to work on this with farmers of not only Telangana but with farmers of other States as well.

In view of the above, I request the Government of India to reconsider its decision to allocate less urea to Telangana and allocate the required 10 lakh tonnes of urea to Telangana and also urge to take steps to bring awareness among farmers about the use of Single Super Phosphate in place of DAP.

**Demand to take steps for rehabilitation of nurses evacuated from Yemen,
Libya and other Gulf countries**

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB (Kerala): Sir, it is reported that out of around 4,000 Indians evacuated from Yemen recently, 2,400 belong to Kerala. Of them, at least, 1,000 are nurses. Besides, there are a number of nurses who returned from other two war zones, namely, Iraq and Libya. Sir, at present, most of the nurses are without regular jobs. Many nurses from Libya have complained that they have not been paid salary for months and their certificates and documents are withheld at hospitals.

I would request the Government of India to take up the matter with the concerned Governments for getting their salaries and certificates back to nurses; and, for those who have come back to India, special recruitment may be conducted to absorb them in hospitals. Since some of the experienced nurses may be over-age, the rules may be relaxed to absorb them in hospital services. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda, not present.

**Concern over inactivity of the AICTE in ensuring quality of
technical education**

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, it was reported in the newspapers that 50,000 faculties in engineering colleges are shared in more than one such colleges. As per the AICTE norms, accredited colleges have to submit their faculty details to the AICTE. Colleges are not supposed to share its faculties. The official data published on the AICTE site reveals the fact that more than 50,000 teachers are duplicated in a large number of institutions.

It is not an exceptional case. Ninety per cent of the institutions have, at least, one 'duplicate' teacher. In AP, as per the website data published on the basis of the details provided by the colleges, 7,948 faculty names are repeated in more than one college. In Tamil Nadu, the figure is 8,842. In UP, more than fifty per cent of the faculty names are repeated. In Odisha, it is forty per cent. In Gujarat, 2,374 names are repeated. In Maharashtra, it is 7,897 and Karnataka it is 2,955.

All these details are available on the AICTE website. Sitting above such irrefutable facts, why are the AICTE and Central Government not ready to intervene and take necessary action? What is the consideration that made the AICTE to play a mere spectator's role without discharging its responsibility to ensure quality of technical education?

A high-level Inquiry committee should be constituted to look into this serious lapse.

Need to adopt e-payment system in all State Treasuries on the line of the State of West Bengal

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN (West Bengal): West Bengal has become the first State in the country to make all payments by the State Treasuries mandatorily through an online system under the e-governance platform. The implication is that all State Government employees, pensioners, beneficiaries of State Government schemes, recipients of scholarships, suppliers to the State Government, contractors, service providers and others receiving payments from the State would henceforth receive their payments directly in their bank accounts from the 88 Treasuries spread across the State. By achieving this, West Bengal has also become the first State to integrate its treasuries with the core business solution (CBS) of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) called e-Kuber for making e-payments.

In this system, the moment the Treasury clears a payment and instructs the RBI for payment through the e-Kuber portal, the recipient gets an alert through an SMS message. Hence, one need not visit the bank to check if a certain amount has been deposited. It's a hassle-free experience for the recipient. A dedicated team of about 7,000 was engaged to ensure that the project runs smoothly.

This is an extremely laudatory effort. Usage of information technology (IT) is becoming more and more pervasive in our lives. Banking has become completely IT-oriented. In this state of affairs, it is but natural for Governments too to move towards an online payments system; and in this, the State of West Bengal has taken a leading role. It is hoped that other States would take inspiration from this and move towards an e-payments system. I, therefore, request the Government of India to take necessary action in the matter.

Demand to withdraw the decision to abolish the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) scheme for the KBK region of Odisha

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha) : Sir, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Koraput known as K.B.K. Long Term Action Plan to be continued till the socio-economic condition of the people of the area is developed. K.B.K. means three undivided districts of Odisha, presently it has become eight districts, namely, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir, Sonapur, Koraput, Rayagada, Malkangir and Navrangpur.

The history of K.B.K. started in the year 1988-89 with 15 blocks — 8 blocks of Kalahandi and 7 blocks of Korapur as adopted blocks to be monitored by the Prime Minister's Office. In the year 1995, the then PMO of India had launched the scheme at Koraput and at Kalahandi in the village name, Chancher, in my Kesinga Assembly Constituency on the same day.

Considering these backward regions of the country, namely, K.B.K., the Government of India has to support 90 per cent grants for irrigation projects and some social sector projects on the basis of 90 per cent Central grants. So, Odisha Government was asked to submit a long term action plan to be taken in K.B.K. area.

There was no sign of Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) which was introduced from 2003 onwards. K.B.K. area was getting Government of India grants through some other grants. About ₹ 130 crores is the matching support to the K.B.K. in the name of 'State Biju K.B.K.', and ₹ 130 crores by the Government of India, totalling to ₹ 250 crores till 2010-11. From 2011-12 onwards, the Government of India grants became ₹ 250 crores per year against ₹ 130 crores earlier. Now, the Government of India has abolished the BRGF Scheme, which will definitely affect Odisha and many other backward States.

I urge upon the Prime Minister not to stop K.B.K. funding even if BRGF is stopped. I further urge him to continue the BRGF to a State like Odisha which qualifies to become a special category State, except the international border.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Md. Nadimul Haque, not present.

**Demand to include Tamil as an essential qualification for the post
of Director General of Museums and set up an
enquiry into the missing of a burial urn of
great significance of Tamil heritage**

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, my Special Mention is about restoring the glory of Tamil in ASI advertisements and bringing back lost Urn having ancient Tamil script

After one hundred and fifty years of struggle with the ruling power at the Centre, the Tamils were able to get "classical status" to their mother tongue in 2007. However, a newspaper The Hindu's report of 5th May, 2015 informs that to be qualified for the post of Director General of Museums in India, a person should hold a Master's Degree in either Sanskrit, Prakrit, Pali, Arabic or Persian — the classical languages of India. The omission of Tamil from the list is shocking. This act of omission should have been brought to the notice of the concerned Ministry for correction.

I demand that Tamil be immediately added as a required language for the above post.

Similarly, a wonderful archaeological discovery in the year 2004 at Adichanallur in Tamil Nadu brought to light the fact that the ancient Tamizhi script is the mother of all Indian and South east Asian scripts. However, the Archaeological Survey of

India, even after a lapse of eleven years, has not come out with its final report on it. What is worse is the fact that the burial urn containing the Tamizhi script was conveniently lost/misplaced by the Mysore centre of the ASI where it was sent for examination. I demand that the Government should institute an inquiry to find out the Urn which has a great significance to Indian language Tamil's heritage.

**Demand to take immediate steps to pass Women's Reservation Bill
in the Lok Sabha**

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, इस सदन के माध्यम से मैं सरकार का ध्यान विमन रिजर्वेशन बिल की ओर दिलाना चाहती हूँ, जो भारतीय संविधान में संशोधन हेतु लंबित पड़ा हुआ है। हालांकि यह बिल 20 मार्च, 2010 को राज्य सभा में पास हो चुका है, किन्तु लोक सभा में पास न होने पर यह लैप्स हो गया।

विमन रिजर्वेशन बिल महिलाओं के लिए लोक सभा एवं देश के अन्य राज्यों की विधान सभाओं में तैंतीस प्रतिशत सीट्स का आरक्षण सुनिश्चित करेगा, जिससे राजनीति एवं समाज के अन्य क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं की भागीदारी बढ़ेगी।

महिलाओं की सामाजिक स्थिति में सुधार करने एवं समाज की विभिन्न व्यवस्थाओं में महिलाओं की भागीदारी बढ़ाने के दृष्टिकोण से विमन रिजर्वेशन बिल पहली बार 12 सितम्बर, 1996 को लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत किया गया था, किन्तु आज लगभग 19 वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी यह बिल हमारी संसद के दोनों सदनों में पास नहीं हो सका है। क्या इस तरह से हम महिलाओं की सामाजिक स्थिति में सुधार का दावा कर सकते हैं? क्या इस तरह से हम समाज की विभिन्न व्यवस्थाओं में महिलाओं की भागीदारी बढ़ा सकते हैं?

महोदय, मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार अविलम्ब विमन रिजर्वेशन बिल को संसद में पारित करने के लिए प्रस्तुत करे, ताकि महिलाओं को राजनैतिक स्तर पर समान अधिकार प्राप्त हो सकें, देश में उनकी राजनैतिक भागीदारी बढ़ सके और वे सही मायनों में भेदभाव और असमानता जैसी बुराइयों से मुक्त हो सकें, धन्यवाद।

**Demand to remove disparity in charging license fee from various
service providers of TV channels**

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is providing three services – it has given licence to various companies for providing DTH services, cable through DAS and distribution of channels through HITS. However, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is only taking licence fee from DTH service providers and not from DAS and HITS service providers. While DTH operators pay ₹ 1,300 to ₹ 1,500 crores as licence fee per annum to the Government, on the other hand, due to no licence fee being charged by the Government, the Treasury is losing around ₹ 3,000 crores per annum on account of licence fee due from the DAS and HITS operators.

The Government is, therefore, requested to bring all the service players at par by providing a level-playing field to them and also to ensure increased revenue to the exchequer from other distribution platforms, like the DAS operators and HITS operators.

Need to discontinue the practice of charging for qurbani by the Haj Committee from Hajis

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): It is very disturbing to note that the Haj Committee has started charging Saudi Riyal 490 which comes to ₹ 8,330/- in Indian Rupee from each Haji for Qurbani. They also charge SR 110 for accommodation in Madina. This new condition and deduction is unfair and amounts to interference in Sharia (Islam). This year, around 1,36,000 Hajis are going for Haj through Haj Committee. The amount to be collected from them will be to the tune of ₹ 113 crores, 28 lakhs and 80 thousand. The poor Hajis don't afford to give Qurbani, instead they observe 3 Rozas in Mecca and 7 Rozas at their native place when they return. There are some Hajis who need not offer Qurbani as well as observe Rozas too. The Haj Committee is compelling every Haji to pay the amount which is a new condition and it amounts to collecting the Zijia Tax from them. This is objectionable and it is against the Islamic Sharia. This is unfair.

There is also a need to look into the charges of corruption in the functioning of the Haj Committee. I urge upon the Government to look into this matter and do away with the need for compulsory payment of SR 490+110 as Qurbani and Accommodation charges and also to look into corrupt practices in Haj Committee.

Demand to review the decision to stop Central assistance to States affected from Maoist terror

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, माओवाद प्रभावित राज्यों की आर्थिक स्थिति इतनी सशक्त नहीं है कि वे इस पर होने वाले अतिरिक्त व्यय का बोझ उठा सकें, विशेषकर हाल ही में निर्मित राज्य, छत्तीसगढ़ और झारखंड। इसीलिए केंद्र सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया था कि वह इन पर पड़ने वाले अतिरिक्त बोझ को वहन करेगी तथा माओवाद प्रभावित दस राज्यों के 88 जिलों के लिए अतिरिक्त केंद्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई गई। पिछले साल भी केंद्र सरकार ने इसके लिए 1,760 करोड़ रुपए आवंटित किए थे, ताकि प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में आधारभूत संरचना का विकास किया जा सके।

अब केंद्र सरकार ने माओवाद प्रभावित राज्यों के लिए केंद्रीय सहायता देना बन्द कर दिया है, जिसका कुप्रभाव संबंधित राज्यों की जनता पर पड़ना निश्चित है। मेरा केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह अपने निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करे, ताकि लोगों में भय का वातावरण न बने और केंद्र की नीयत के प्रति भी लोगों में शक पैदा न हो।

Demand to establish National Health Service Cadre in the country

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, आज़ादी के 67 वर्षों के बाद भी National Health Service Cadre की स्थापना नहीं हो सकी है। यह एक दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण तथ्य है तथा 126 करोड़ की आबादी को एक अधूरी एवं तदर्थ व्यवस्था के सहारे चिकित्सा सेवाएँ प्रदान की जा रही हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में चिकित्सकों तथा Paramedical Staff का अभाव है, बुनियादी व्यवस्थाओं का अभाव है। भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वास्थ्य विभाग का बजट कम कर दिया गया है, जिसके कारण एक बड़ी आबादी रोगग्रस्त है तथा उसकी उत्पादकता गिर रही है। आबादी विस्फोट की समस्या का उचित समाधान नहीं हो रहा है। बाल मृत्यु दर तथा जच्चा मृत्यु दर कम नहीं हो रही है। टीबी के मरीजों की संख्या विश्व में सर्वाधिक है। हृदय रोग के मरीजों की तादाद बढ़ रही है। मधुमेह के रोगियों की तादाद बढ़ रही है। Vector borne diseases (मलेरिया, डेंगू, चिकनगुनिया, जापानी इन्सेफेलाइटिस, मेनिंजाइटिस) से हर साल बड़ी मात्रा में मौतें हो रही हैं, जिनका इलाज तदर्थ व्यवस्था के अनुसार चल रहा है। Sanitation की कमी से होने वाली बीमारियों के प्रति जागरूकता का अभाव कई समस्याओं की जड़ बन गया है, जिससे पूरी की पूरी नस्लें प्रभावित हो रही हैं। जानलेवा महामारियों, जैसे इबोला, स्वाइन फ्लू तथा एचआईवी के विषय में ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में भी न तो पूरी जानकारी उपलब्ध है और न ही इन बीमारियों से निपटने की उचित तैयारी है।

अतः आपके माध्यम से मेरा सरकार से यह आग्रह है कि वह एक National Health Service Cadre खड़ा करने का कार्य करे तथा स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर संगठित करने का कार्य करे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Avinash Rai Khanna; not present.

Demand to include one crop of small and marginal farmers under MGNREGA

डा. संजय सिंह (असम) : महोदय, महात्मा गांधी नरेगा अधिनियम के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार ने 2009 में एक संशोधन करते हुए अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, बी.पी.एल., इंदिरा आवास लाभार्थी तथा लघु एवं सीमान्त किसानों की निजी भूमि पर हॉर्टीकल्चर, मत्स्य पालन, भूमि सुधार इत्यादि कार्यों को कार्य योजना के तहत अनुमन्य किया था। एक बार फिर देश की परिस्थितियाँ ऐसे ही एक संशोधन की मांग कर रही हैं। पिछले दो-तीन माह देश के किसानों के लिए बहुत कष्टकारी रहे हैं। देश भर में बेमौसम बरसात एवं ओलावृष्टि के कारण हमारा "अन्नदाता" किसान, विशेषकर लघु और सीमान्त किसान दयनीय स्थिति में पहुँच गया है। फसल नष्ट हो जाने के कारण वह भुखमरी के कगार पर है और आत्महत्या को मजबूर है। पूरे देश में कई किसानों ने आत्महत्या की और अनेकों किसानों की असामयिक मौत हो गई। सरकार द्वारा मुआवजा आदि के माध्यम से नुकसान की भरपाई किए जाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, किन्तु यह प्रयास नाकाफी है।

महोदय, मेरा सुझाव है कि भारत सरकार वर्ष 2015-16 की विषम परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक वर्ष के लिए "किसान बचाओ योजना" की शुरुआत करे, जिसके तहत वह देश भर के लघु और सीमान्त किसानों की एक फसल को मनरेगा के अंतर्गत एक प्रोजेक्ट के रूप

में शामिल करते हुए, उसका सम्पूर्ण व्यय वहन करे। यह फसल अनिवार्य रूप से क्षेत्रीय एवं भौगोलिक दृष्टि से किसान की अपनी पसंद की होनी चाहिए। ऐसा करने से संकट की इस घड़ी में जहां एक तरफ किसानों को अपनी फसल लगाने में बहुत बड़ी मदद होगी, वहीं दूसरी तरफ कृषि उत्पादन में भी वृद्धि होगी।

Concern over increasing number of Chinese products being certified by the Bureau of Indian Standards

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, it appears that China has started to upgrade their goods to meet Indian standards.

Chinese manufacturers have now started approaching the Bureau of Indian Standards to get their goods certified. As per reports, the data available with the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) shows that over 60 per cent of the recently registered products are "Made in China", highlighting the eagerness of the Chinese manufacturers to enhance their processes and meet the Indian standards to tap into the rapidly growing market.

The Chinese manufacturers have been flooding the Indian markets for many years from mobile phones to printers, power adapters, set top boxes, notebooks, tablets and servers.

Of the 1,574 items registered with BIS, around 960 are Chinese goods, while manufacturers from Germany, the US, South Korea, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore have not tapped the fast-track or Tatkal registration scheme as much, reports suggest.

International names such as Dell, which sells tablets and servers, Sony, which sells LCD monitors and Cisco, which sells servers, have registered with BIS and are using China, often called the factory to the world, to ship goods into India.

As per these reports, there are also several Chinese players such as Huawei, Haier and Xiaomi that have emerged as well-established international brands and are now using the opportunity to conform to Indian standards. This is in addition to names such as Lenovo which established a global presence a few years ago.

Is China exempted from 'Make in India'? A clarification is required.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury; not present.

Demand to give the status of Scheduled Tribes to Van Gujjars migrated from Jammu and Kashmir in Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : महोदय, उत्तराखंड, उत्तर प्रदेश के वन-गुज्जर जम्मू कश्मीर से स्थानांतरित हुए हैं। महाराजा सिरमौर के कहने पर इन्हें जबरदस्ती उच्चकोटि के दूध की आपूर्ति करने के लिए भेजा गया था। इनमें से कुछ वन-गुज्जर 1947 में देशभक्त होने के

कारण पाकिस्तान न जाकर हिमाचल, उत्तराखंड के जंगलों में आकर बस गए। यह कबीला आज भी वनों में रहता है। इनकी बोली गोजरी है। ये खटाना, चेची, भडाना, कसाना आदि गोत्र के हैं। इनके रस्म-रिवाज, खान-पान भी दूसरों से अलग हैं।

वन गुज्जर एक घुमंतु जनजाति है, जिसे जम्मू कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश में एसटी का दर्जा मिला हुआ है, लेकिन इन्हीं वन गुज्जरों को उत्तराखंड, उत्तर प्रदेश में एसटी की श्रेणी में नहीं रखा गया है। उत्तराखंड में वन गुज्जरों की संख्या लगभग डेढ़ लाख तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में 5 हजार है, जिन में से 98% अनपढ़ हैं।

वर्ष 1994 में जब उत्तराखंड, उत्तर प्रदेश का ही भाग था, तब उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने वन गुज्जरों को एसटी में शामिल करने के लिए प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार को भेजा था। उस प्रस्ताव पर भारत सरकार के द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी। इसके बाद राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग के चेयरमैन ने भी उत्तराखंड के मुख्य मंत्री तथा केंद्र सरकार से भी इन वन गुज्जरों को एसटी में शामिल करने की सिफारिश भेजी, लेकिन वन गुज्जरों को उनके अधिकार न तो उत्तराखंड, उत्तर प्रदेश में दिए गए और न ही उन्हें जम्मू कश्मीर में बसाने की कोई सरकारी योजना बनाई गयी।

मैं भारत सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि इन वन गुज्जरों को उत्तराखंड, उत्तर प्रदेश में भी जम्मू कश्मीर और हिमाचल प्रदेश की तरह एसटी का दर्जा दिया जाए तथा उन्हें वनों से बाहर सुरक्षित जगहों पर बसाया जाय। इन वन गुज्जरों को कश्मीरी पंडितों की तरह जम्मू कश्मीर में भी कॉलोनियां बनाकर बसाया जा सकता है।

Demand to address the problems of chemists in Bihar and review Section-42 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948, the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and rules made thereunder

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं बिहार राज्य में दवा व्यवसाय से जुड़े लगभग 39 हजार केमिस्टों की एकमात्र शीर्ष आधिकारिक प्रतिनिधि संस्था 'बिहार केमिस्ट्स एंड ड्रुगिस्ट्स एसोसिएशन, पटना' की ओर से यह विषय आपके संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ। ब्रिटिश काल से चले आ रहे अप्रासंगिक फार्मसी एक्ट, 1948 के सेक्शन-42 तथा ड्रग्स एंड कॉस्मेटिक्स एक्ट, 1940 एवम् रूल, 1945, के अनुसार जिस वक्त दवा दुकानों में आरएमपी द्वारा दवा का निर्माण (Compounding, Measuring, Weighing) शेड्यूल-एन के प्रावधानों के तहत किया जाता था, उस समय दुकान के नाम के आगे फार्मसी शब्द जुड़ा रहता था। विदित हो कि बाद में भारत सरकार के आदेशानुसार सभी दवा दुकानों से फार्मसी शब्द हटा दिया गया और सरकारी अस्पताल से भी डिस्पेंसरी शब्द हटा दिया गया, क्योंकि अब कहीं भी कम्पाउंडिंग मिक्सचर आदि नहीं बनता है। वर्तमान परिपेक्ष्य में दवा निर्माता कंपनियों द्वारा निर्मित दवाओं पर दवा का फुल कंपोजिशन, डोज़, निर्माण तिथि, अवसान तिथि अंग्रेजी एवं हिन्दी में स्पष्ट रूप से अंकित रहते हैं और चिकित्सक भी अपनी परामर्श पर्ची पर अंग्रेजी एवं हिन्दी भाषा का प्रयोग करते हैं, न कि लेटिन भाषा में। निष्कर्षतः अब कंपनियों द्वारा मरीजों के व्यवहार हेतु अपेक्षित निर्देशों के साथ Packed ready to use medicine की आपूर्ति की जाती है और केमिस्टों को डॉक्टर की पर्ची के अनुसार अपनी अलमारी से दवा निकाल कर केवल देनी होती है। महोदय, महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि चाहे फार्मासिस्ट ही क्यों न हो, इन सभी की मांग है कि जो अंग्रेजों के जमाने से चला आ रहा

कानून है, इसे खत्म किया जाए, ताकि इससे जुड़े 39 हजार केमिस्टों के व्यवसाय पर असर न पड़े। इसके साथ हजारों परिवार जुड़े हुए हैं। यदि यह कानून लागू रहता है, तो हजारों परिवार भुखमरी के कगार पर चले जाएंगे।

अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस पर सरकार आवश्यक कार्यवाही करे, ताकि दवा व्यवसायियों को राहत मिल सके।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Basawaraj Patil; not present.

Demand to take steps for early payment of the dues of sugarcane farmers in the country

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the sugarcane growers of our nation are now under major trouble. The private sugar mills are not paying the sugarcane growers even the MSP fixed by the Government of India. In some States, the State Governments have also added 'SAP'. That price is also not given by the sugar mills. Now the total dues of sugarcane firms to farmers are more than ₹ 2800 crores. In the State of Tamil Nadu alone, the dues amount to more than ₹ 680 crores. Within the next four months, the crushing season would start. In that case, the farmers will be affected heavily. So, the Government of India should give a corpus fund to the sugar mills to deliver the cane price due to the farmers. This money should be an interest-free loan. And they should also advise the State Governments to clear all the dues by the public sector and the co-operative sector sugar mills.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy; not present.

Demand to take effective measures to address the challenges before the economy of the country

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Sir, the major economies of the world are undergoing serious challenges and headwinds, slowing down growth, serious unemployment and social unrest. India cannot remain immune to these conditions.

India is already facing serious and steady fall in the balance of trade.

Secondly, the creeping growthrise of crude oil prices and deteriorating conditions in the Middle East will adversely impact India's CAD.

Thirdly, the untimely rains and damage to vast areas of standing crops has seriously affected food prices and distress in the farming community. This may be further compounded by uncertainty of the next monsoon season.

Industrial growth, the value of Rupee and domestic demand hasve begun to fall rapidly.

These conditions are likely to persist and may become even more serious.

The hon. Prime Minister may consider constituting an All Party Committee and include the RBI, to consider and recommend emergency measures to be taken for India to be able to tide over the challenging conditions before these have become even more serious and persistent and ultimately drag down the Indian economy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri K.N. Balagopal; not present.

**Demand to take action in the matter of alleged sexual harassment of
a woman worker in Parliament premises**

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to bring to the urgent notice of this House the incident of sexual harassment in the Parliament itself. According to a newspaper report, a woman working as a cleaner in the premises of the Parliament of India has been trying unsuccessfully to register a complaint of sexual harassment against her supervisor for the past six months.

The woman has been employed since 2011 with BVG India Limited, a private housekeeping service which has been given the contract for the maintenance of Parliament. She is not only facing sexual harassment by her supervisor, but was also harassed further by the authorities when she complained against him.

It is utterly shocking that 18 years after the Supreme Court gave the Vishakha guidelines for Sexual Harassment at Workplace and even after the passage of the Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act by this very Parliament, the complaints of woman employees in its own chambers are unheard. Even if a sexual harassment committee exists on paper in Parliament, the vulnerable women are not getting access to it or protection from it.

Pre-eminent woman lawyers such as Vrinda Grover and Indira Jaising are all of the opinion that Parliament has the bounden duty to establish and ensure Sexual Harassment Committees to look into the complaints of Parliamentary staff as well as temporary contract workers, as in this case.

Therefore, I appeal to this House that the institution of Parliament must adhere to the laws it itself creates. If women are not safe within the highest law-making body of the country then what sort of woman safety and empowerment are we striving for? I appeal to this House and also to the Lok Sabha to ensure effective implementation of the Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act within the Parliament itself and strengthen the Complaints Committees in place.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*)

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with this Special Mention. Sir, this should be treated as a different case.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is to be tabled. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is tabled. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shrimati Kanimozhi.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajkumar Dhoot, not present.

Demand to fill up the vacant posts of constitutional bodies

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, समाज के हर वर्ग में फैलते हुए भ्रष्टाचार को देखते हुए भारतीय संविधान द्वारा कुछ संवैधानिक संस्थाएं बनाई गई हैं, जिनका मुख्य उद्देश्य समाज में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार को चिन्हित करना, उसे उजागर करना तथा उस पर अंकुश लगाना है, जिनमें केंद्रीय सतर्कता आयोग (CVC), मुख्य सूचना आयोग (CIC) आदि हैं, परन्तु वर्तमान में NDA की सरकार द्वारा इन सावैधानिक संस्थाओं में रिक्त पदों पर नियुक्तियां नहीं की जा रही हैं, जिससे समाज में भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है। ये संस्थाएं निष्प्रभावी होती जा रही हैं तथा इनका मुख्य उद्देश्य प्रभावित हो रहा है।

महोदय, मेरा इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध है कि भ्रष्टाचार पर अंकुश लगाने वाली इन संस्थाओं में रिक्त पदों पर तत्काल नियुक्तियां करने हेतु आवश्यक निर्देश जारी किए जाएं, जिससे समाज में भ्रष्टाचार पर रोक लगाई जा सके।

Demand to allocate adequate quota of Kerosene oil to Uttarakhand

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखंड) : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूं कि सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत वितरित किए जाने वाले मिट्टी के तेल के कोटे में तीन वर्ष के अंतराल में कटौती किए जाने से उत्तराखंड राज्य में भारी आक्रोश पैदा हो रहा है। फरवरी, 2012 से पूर्व उत्तराखंड राज्य के लिए तिमाही 26,712 केएल कोटा निर्धारित था। उसे अप्रैल, 2012 से घटाकर 9,108 केएल कर दिया गया था। सरकार ने इसमें और कमी करते हुए इसे 8,956 केएल कर दिया है।

आज पुनः आदरणीय मोदी जी की सरकार ने इस कोटे में 152 केएल की कटौती कर दी है यानी अब उत्तराखंड को केवल 8,956 केएल मिट्टी का तेल मिलेगा। इस कारण प्रदेश में गंभीर समस्या पैदा हो गयी है। माननीय महोदय, उत्तराखंड में 13 जिलों में से 9 पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के हैं और यहां की 75 प्रतिशत आबादी समुद्र की सतह से 6,000 फुट की ऊंचाई पर निवास करती है, जहां का तापमान पूरे वर्ष बहुत ही कम रहता है। आज भी बहुत स्थानों पर बर्फ गिर रही है जिससे बिजली, सड़क आदि का संकट वर्ष भर रहता है। यही नहीं, वहां जंगल हैं, परन्तु खाना बनाने के लिए लकड़ी नहीं काट सकते हैं। महोदय, 2011 की जनगणना के आधार पर प्रदेश की जनसंख्या 1 करोड़ 1 लाख 17 हजार, प्रदेशों में निवास करने वाले परिवार 30 लाख 47 हजार हैं और गैस कनेक्शन की संख्या 18 लाख के लगभग है। हर माह राज्य को केवल 7-8 लाख

गैस के सिलेंडर ही सप्लाई किए जाते हैं। राज्य में हर साल 3 से 4 करोड़ तीर्थयात्री चारधाम की यात्रा पर आते हैं और राज्य के सीमांत क्षेत्रों में तैनात अर्द्धसैनिक बलों की भी आवश्यकता रहती है। राष्ट्रीय मानकों के आधार पर उत्तराखंड राज्य का मिट्टी के तेल का कोटा 36,000 केएल बनता है। केंद्र सरकार द्वारा राज्य के कोटे में कमी करते हुए हमें केवल 26,712 केएल मिट्टी का तेल दिया जा रहा था। उसे भी अप्रैल, 2012 से घटाकर 9,108 केएल कर दिया गया है। वर्तमान सरकार ने उसे और भी कम करते हुए 8,956 केएल कर दिया है, जो कि राज्य के साथ अन्याय है। मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि उत्तराखंड राज्य को राष्ट्रीय मानकों के आधार पर 36,000 किलोलीटर मिट्टी का तेल दिया जाए अन्यथा 1 अप्रैल, 2012 से पहले निर्धारित मिट्टी के तेल के कोटे को बहाल किया जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down; please sit down.

VALEDICTORY REMARKS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the 235th Session of the Rajya Sabha, that commenced on April 23, 2015, comes to a close today. The House had 13 sittings during which it deliberated for more than 73 hours. I am requesting the Secretary-General to make available the statistical data relating to the work done in this period.

The House welcomed three Members from the State of Kerala and bid a warm and touching farewell to two Members from the same State.

The legislative activity in the Session was indicative of considerable vigour. Twelve Government Bills, including one Constitutional Amendment Bill were passed and returned. In addition, and after a gap of 36 years, a Private Members' Bill, aimed at promoting the rights of transgenders, was also passed.

The legislative process also demonstrated the desirability of careful deliberation through available instrumentalities, and the benefits accruing from it.

Apart from the Government Business transacted, the Session showed a distinct improvement in the articulation of individual Members' concern on matters of urgent interest. This was facilitated by rescheduling of the daily Business in the forenoon. As a result, 42 Members availed of the opportunity of expressing their views in the 'Zero Hour'.

The Question Hour functioned on eight of the 13 days and 48 Questions were answered. At present, only five to six of the balloted Starred Questions for the sitting are answered orally. This number can be increased if both the Members and the Ministers adopt the practice of short, crisp, and focused questions and answers. The Chair would urge all to explore this option.

Executive accountability was also sought through four Calling Attention Notices. The eager participation of Members and the demand for more such opportunities underlines the need for more time being made available. This would be possible only if the duration of Sessions is longer, as was the practice many years back.

The House decided to examine the working of the Ministries of Law and Justice, Social Justice and Empowerment, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and External Affairs during the Session. Constraints of time, however, allowed only one of these to be taken up.

I take this opportunity to thank the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition, the Leaders of various parties and groups and the hon. Members for the cooperation extended by them in the overall functioning of the House.

I also thank the Deputy Chairman, the Members on the Panel of Vice-Chairmen and the officers and staff of the Secretariat for their help and cooperation.

(The National Song, 'Vande Mataram', was then played.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned *sine die*.

The House then adjourned sine die at twelve minutes past six of the clock.

Need to adopt e-payment system in all State Treasuries on the line of the State of West Bengal (page 393)

Demand to withdraw the decision to abolish the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) scheme for the KBK region of Odisha (pages 393-394)

Demand to include Tamil as an essential qualification for the post of Director General of Museums and set up an enquiry into the missing of a burial urn of great significance of Tamil heritage (pages 394-395)

Demand to take immediate steps to pass Women's Reservation Bill in the Lok Sabha (page 395)

Demand to remove disparity in charging license fee from various service providers of TV channels (pages 395-396)

Need to discontinue the practice of charging for qurbani by the Haj Committee from Hajis (page 396)

Demand to review the decision to stop Central assistance to States affected from Maoist terror (page 396)

Demand to establish National Health Service Cadre in the country (page 397)

Demand to include one crop of small and marginal farmers under MGNREGA (pages 397-398)

Concern over increasing number of Chinese products being certified by the Bureau of Indian Standards (page 398)

Demand to give the status of Scheduled Tribes to *Van* Gujjars migrated from Jammu and Kashmir in Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh (pages 398-399)

Demand to address the problems of chemists in Bihar and review Section-42 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948, the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and rules made thereunder (pages 399-400)

Demand to take steps for early payment of the dues of sugarcane farmers in the country (page 400)

Demand to take effective measures to address the challenges before the economy of the country (pages 400-401)

Demand to take action in the matter of alleged sexual harassment of a woman worker in Parliament premises (pages 401-402)

Demand to fill up the vacant posts of constitutional bodies (page 402)

Demand to allocate adequate quota of kerosene oil to Uttarakhand (pages 402-403)

Valedictory Remarks (pages 403-404)

The National Song (page 404)

